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Deaths: Final Data for 2003

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents final 2003 data on U.S. deaths; death rates; life expectancy; infant and maternal mortality; and trends by selected characteristics such as age, sex, Hispanic origin, race, marital status, educational attainment, injury at work, State of residence, and cause of death. A previous report presented preliminary mortality data for 2003 and summarized key findings in the final data for 2003.

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

Results—In 2003, a total of 2,448,288 deaths were reported in the United States. The age-adjusted death rate was 832.7 deaths per 100,000 standard population, representing a decrease of 1.5 percent from the 2002 rate and a record low historical figure. Life expectancy at birth rose by 0.2 years to a record high of 77.5 years. Considering all deaths, age-specific death rates rose only for those 45–54 years and declined for the age groups 55–64 years, 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. For the most part, the 15 leading causes of death in 2003 remained the same as in 2002. Heart disease and cancer continued to be the leading and second leading causes of death, together accounting for over half of all deaths. Homicide became the 15th leading cause in 2003, dropping from the 14th leading cause in 2002. Pneumonitis dropped out of the top 15 altogether, and Parkinson's disease entered the list as the 14th leading cause of death. The infant mortality rate in 2003 was 6.85 per 1,000 births.

Conclusions—Generally, mortality patterns in 2003 were consistent with long-term trends. Life expectancy in 2003 increased again to a new record level. The age-adjusted death rate declined to a record low historical figure. The infant mortality rate decreased significantly in 2003; except for 2002, it either decreased or remained level each successive year from 1958 to 2003.

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

Highlights

Mortality experience in 2003

- In 2003, a total of 2,448,288 deaths occurred in the United States.
- The age-adjusted death rate, which takes the aging of the population into account, was 832.7 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population.
- Life expectancy at birth was 77.5 years.
- The 15 leading causes of death in 2003 were:
  - Diseases of heart (heart disease)
  - Malignant neoplasms (cancer)
  - Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)
  - Chronic lower respiratory diseases

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

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

- In 2003, the infant mortality rate was 6.85 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The 10 leading causes of infant death were:
  Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities (congenital malformations)
  Disorders relating to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (low birthweight)
  Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
  Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (maternal complications)
  Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (cord and placental complications)
  Accidents (unintentional injuries)
  Respiratory distress of newborn
  Bacterial sepsis of newborn
  Neonatal hemorrhage
  Diseases of the circulatory system (circulatory diseases)

Trends

- The age-adjusted death rate in 2003 was a record low.
- Life expectancy was 77.5 years, a record high that surpassed the previous highest value, recorded in 2002. Record high life expectancy was attained by the total population, as well as by each of the black and white populations. Both males and females in each of the two major race groups attained record high levels.
- Age-adjusted death rates decreased from 2002 to 2003 for 4 of the 15 leading causes of death and increased for 5 of the 15 leading causes of death. Decreasing trends for heart disease, cancer, and stroke, the three leading causes, continued. Increasing trends for Alzheimer's disease continued.
- Differences in mortality between men and women continued to narrow. The age-adjusted death rate for men was 41 percent greater than that for women (down from 42 percent greater in 2002), and life expectancy for men was less than that for women by 5.3 years, the smallest difference since 1948.
- Differences in mortality between the black and white populations persisted even though there was a trend toward convergence. The age-adjusted death rate was 1.3 times greater, the infant mortality rate 2.4 times greater, and maternal mortality rate 3.5 times greater for the black population than that for the white population. Life expectancy for the white population exceeded that for the black population by 5.3 years.
- The Infant mortality rate did not change significantly in 2003; infant mortality had increased for the first time in over four decades in 2002.

Introduction

This report presents detailed 2003 data on deaths and death rates according to a number of social, demographic, and medical characteristics. These data provide information on mortality patterns among residents of the United States by such variables as age, sex, Hispanic origin, race, marital status, educational attainment, injury at work, State of residence, and cause of death. Information on these mortality patterns is important for understanding changes in the health and well-being of the U.S. population (1). Preliminary data for 2003 were presented in the report "Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2003" using a 93 percent (demographic file) sample of U.S. deaths weighted to independent control totals (2). Key findings of the final data for 2003 were summarized in a *Health E-Stats* publication in January 2006 (3). The findings in this report, based on the final mortality file, are generally consistent with those based on preliminary data; the final mortality file incorporates some modifications to the preliminary file as described in the "Technical Notes." Separate companion reports present additional details on leading causes of death, injury-related deaths, and life expectancy in the United States (4–6).

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

Methods

Data in this report are based on information from all resident death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. It is believed that more than 99 percent of deaths occurring in this country are registered (7). Tables showing data by State also provide information for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Marianas). Cause-of-death statistics presented in this report are classified in accordance with the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) (8). (A discussion of the cause-of-death classification is provided in the "Technical Notes.")

Mortality data on specific demographic and medical characteristics except educational attainment cover all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Educational attainment data are provided for 43 States and the District of Columbia. Details on reporting areas for educational attainment are provided in the "Technical Notes."

Measures of mortality in this report include the number of deaths; crude, age-specific, and age-adjusted death rates; infant, neonatal, postneonatal, and maternal mortality rates; life expectancy; and rate ratios. Changes in death rates from 2002 to 2003 and differences in death rates across demographic groups in 2003 are tested for statistical significance. Unless otherwise specified, reported differences are statistically significant. Additional information on these statistical methods,

random variation and relative standard error, the computation of derived statistics and rates, population denominators, and the definition of terms is presented in the "Technical Notes."

The populations used to calculate death rates for 2001–03, and the intercensal period 1991–99 shown in this report were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau and are consistent with the 2000 census. Reflecting the new guidelines issued in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the 2000 census included an option for individuals to report more than one race as appropriate for themselves and household members (9); see "Technical Notes." The 1997 OMB guidelines also provided for the reporting of Asian persons separately from Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders. Under the prior OMB standards (issued in 1977), data for Asian or Pacific Islander persons were collected as a single group (10). Most death certificates currently collect only one race for the decedent in the same categories as specified in the 1977 OMB guidelines (that is, death certificate data do not report Asians separately from Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders). Death certificate data by race (the numerators for death rates) are thus currently incompatible with the population data collected in the 2000 census (the denominators for the rates). To produce death rates for 2001–03, and revised intercensal rates for the 1991–99 period, it was necessary to "bridge" the reported population data for multiple-race persons back to single-race categories. In addition, the 2000 census counts were modified to be consistent with the 1977 OMB race categories, that is, to report the data for Asian persons and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders as a combined category, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and to reflect age as of the census reference date (11). The procedures used to produce the "bridged" populations are described in separate publications (12,13). It is anticipated that "bridged" population data will be used over the next few years for computing population-based rates. Beginning with deaths occurring in 2003, some States allowed for multiple-race reporting on the death certificate. Multiple-race data for these States are "bridged" back to single-race categories; see "Technical Notes." Once all States are collecting data on race according to the 1997 OMB guidelines, it is expected that use of the "bridged" race algorithm will be discontinued.

Readers should keep in mind that the population data used to compile death rates by race shown in this report are based on special estimation procedures. They are not true counts. This is the case even for the 2000 populations. The estimation procedures used to develop these populations contain some error. Smaller population groups are affected much more than larger populations (12). Over the next several years, additional information will be incorporated in the estimation procedures, possibly resulting in further revisions of the population estimates; see "Technical Notes."

Data in this report are based in part on unpublished work tables. These and other data are available on the NCHS Web site at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm, and on the forthcoming CD-ROM titled, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, 2003*. Availability of mortality microdata is described in the "Technical Notes" of this report.

Results and Discussion

Deaths and death rates

In 2003, a total of 2,448,288 resident deaths were registered in the United States, 4,901 more than in 2002. The crude death rate for 2003, 841.9 deaths per 100,000 population, was 0.6 percent lower than the 2002 rate (847.3) (Tables 1 and A).

The age-adjusted death rate in 2003 was 832.7 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population, a record low value that was 1.5 percent lower than the 2002 rate of 845.3 (Tables 1 and A). Age-adjusted death rates are constructs that show what the level of mortality would be if no changes occurred in the age composition of the population from year to year. (For a discussion of age-adjusted death rates, see "Technical Notes.") Thus, the age-adjusted death rates are better indicators than unadjusted (crude) death rates for examining changes in the risk of death over a period of time when the age distribution of the population is changing. Also, age-adjusted death rates are better indicators of relative risk when comparing mortality across geographic areas or between sex or race subgroups of the population that have different age compositions; see "Technical Notes." Since 1980, the age-adjusted death rate has decreased every year except 1983, 1985,

Table A. Percentage change in death rates and age-adjusted death rates between 2002 and 2003 by age, race, and sex: United States

Age	All races[1]			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Percent change								
All ages									
Crude	–0.6	–0.7	–0.5	–0.6	–0.7	–0.5	–0.6	–0.4	–0.9
Age-adjusted	–1.5	–1.9	–1.3	–1.4	–1.9	–1.2	–1.6	–1.7	–1.8
Under 1 year[2]	0.7	2.1	–1.0	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	4.3	–3.4
1–4 years	1.0	–0.3	3.0	1.4	0.0	4.1	–0.6	–1.3	0.5
5–14 years	–2.3	–1.0	–4.8	–1.9	0.0	–4.4	–6.5	–7.3	–5.0
15–24 years	0.1	–0.7	1.6	0.0	–0.7	1.9	–0.5	–0.8	–0.7
25–34 years	0.0	–0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.9	–2.8	–3.1	–2.5
35–44 years	–0.6	–1.0	–0.2	–0.5	–0.7	–0.2	–1.4	–1.8	–0.8
45–54 years	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.5
55–64 years	–1.2	–1.6	–0.7	–1.1	–1.5	–0.7	–1.0	–1.4	–0.5
65–74 years	–2.6	–2.9	–2.2	–2.7	–3.2	–2.1	–1.6	–1.1	–2.3
75–84 years	–1.7	–1.8	–1.7	–1.6	–1.8	–1.5	–2.5	–1.3	–3.6
85 years and over	–1.6	–2.8	–1.0	–1.5	–2.6	–1.0	–2.0	–4.7	–0.9

[1]Includes races other than white and black.
[2]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births).

1988, 1993, and 1999. These were years when influenza outbreaks contributed to increased mortality in the United States (14–16). Between 1980 and 2003, the age-adjusted death rate declined 19.9 percent (Figure 1 and Table 1).

Race—In 2003, age-adjusted death rates for the major race groups (Table 1) were:

- white population, 817.0 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population
- black population, 1,065.9
- American Indian population, 685.0
- Asian or Pacific Islander population, 465.7

Rates for the American Indian and Asian or Pacific Islander populations should be interpreted with caution because of reporting problems on both the death certificate and in population censuses and surveys. The net effect of the reporting problems is for the American Indian rate to be approximately 21 percent understated and the Asian or Pacific Islander rate to be approximately 11 percent understated (17).

In 2003, the age-adjusted death rate for the black population was 1.3 times that for the white population (Table C); that is, the average risk of death for the black population was about 30 percent higher than for the white population. This ratio was the same in 2002 and 2001. Between 1960 and 1982, rates for the black and white populations declined by similar percentages (22.6 and 26.5 percent, respectively). For the period ranging from 1982 to 1988, rates diverged (18), increasing 5.2 percent for the black population and decreasing 1.7 percent for the white population. The disparity in age-adjusted death rates between the black and white populations reached its highest point in 1989. Since then, rates for the black and white populations have tended toward convergence, declining by 16.4 percent for the black population and by 11.2 percent for the white population.

Between 2002 and 2003, decreases in age-adjusted death rates were observed for both white males and females, and for both black males and females. In order of relative magnitude of decrease from 2002, the reductions were 1.9 percent for white males, 1.8 percent for black females, 1.7 percent for black males, and 1.2 percent for white females (Tables A and 1).

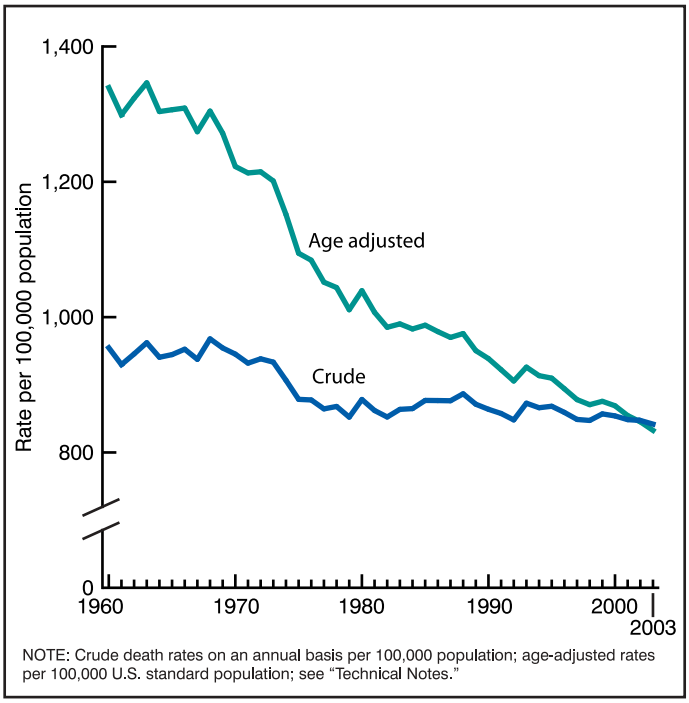
Age-adjusted death rates have generally declined between 1980 and 2003 for white males and females. However, increases were observed for both white males and white females in 1983, 1985, 1988, and 1993. In addition, the age-adjusted death rate for white females increased in 1995 and 1999. For black males, age-adjusted death rates tended to decrease except for a period of increase between 1983 and 1988; rates for black females decreased between 1980 and 2003, although with considerable variability in direction of change from year to year (Table 1).

Hispanic origin—Problems of race and Hispanic-origin classification affect Hispanic death rates and the comparison of rates for the Hispanic and the non-Hispanic population; see "Technical Notes." Mortality for Hispanics is somewhat understated because of net underreporting of Hispanic origin on the death certificate. Hispanic origin on the death certificate is underreported by an estimated 7 percent (17); see "Technical Notes." Mitigating this somewhat is undercoverage of the Hispanic population in the census and in annual population estimates based on the census (17). The age-adjusted death rate for the Hispanic population in 2003 was 621.2, decreasing by 1.3 percent from the rate of 629.3 observed in 2002 (Tables B and 2). Age-adjusted death rates for the total non-Hispanic and non-Hispanic white populations both decreased 1.4 percent. The age-adjusted death rate for the non-Hispanic black population declined 1.5 percent from the previous year.

Among Hispanic males, the age-adjusted death rate declined by 2.4 percent between 2002 and 2003. The age-adjusted death rate for non-Hispanic white males and non-Hispanic black males declined 1.8 and 1.4 percent, respectively. Similarly, non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black females experienced declines of 1.1 and 1.7 percent, respectively (Tables B and 2). Rates for Hispanic females were not significantly different.

In 2003, the age-adjusted death rate (Table 2) was 26.4 percent lower for the Hispanic population than for the non-Hispanic population. It was similarly 24.8 percent lower than the rate for the non-Hispanic white population and considerably lower (42.7 percent) than the rate for the non-Hispanic black population. The large differences in mortality between the Hispanic and non-Hispanic populations are partly a function of the Hispanic population's lower age-specific death rates at older ages (Table 4). Part of the difference is also attributable to underreporting of Hispanic origin on the death certificate. In addition, there are various hypotheses that have been proposed to explain Hispanics' favorable mortality outcomes. The most prevalent hypotheses include the healthy migrant effect, which argues that Hispanic immigrants are selected for their good health and robustness; and, the salmon bias effect, which posits that U.S. residents of Hispanic origin may return to their country of origin to die or when ill (19).

Within the Hispanic population, the age-adjusted death rate for males was 1.5 times that for females (Table 2). The corresponding ratio



NOTE: Crude death rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes."

Figure 1. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1960–2003

Table B. Percentage change in death rates and age-adjusted death rates between 2002 and 2003 by age, Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States

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

Age	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Percent change														
All ages															
Crude	–0.6	–0.7	–0.5	1.2	0.6	1.9	–0.5	–0.5	–0.4	–0.4	–0.5	–0.3	–0.5	–0.2	–0.9
Age-adjusted	–1.5	–1.9	–1.3	–1.3	–2.4	–0.5	–1.4	–1.8	–1.2	–1.4	–1.8	–1.1	–1.5	–1.4	–1.7
Under 1 year[3]	0.7	2.1	–1.0	2.9	3.3	2.5	0.4	2.0	–1.5	0.1	0.6	–0.5	0.8	4.3	–3.4
1–4 years	1.0	–0.3	3.0	1.3	–1.2	4.0	1.0	–0.6	2.9	1.8	–0.3	4.6	–0.8	–1.3	–0.2
5–14 years	–2.3	–1.0	–4.8	1.3	5.7	–5.2	–3.4	–2.0	–4.7	–2.5	–1.1	–5.1	–5.9	–6.4	–5.3
15–24 years	0.1	–0.7	1.6	–0.1	–1.3	4.1	0.1	–0.5	1.5	0.0	–0.7	1.1	–0.3	–0.5	–0.2
25–34 years	0.0	–0.6	0.9	5.8	5.0	7.5	–0.7	–1.4	0.6	–0.1	–0.8	1.5	–2.6	–2.8	–2.7
35–44 years	–0.6	–1.0	–0.2	–0.6	–1.4	0.6	–0.5	–0.7	–0.1	–0.4	–0.4	–0.2	–1.0	–1.3	–0.6
45–54 years	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.0	3.1	–0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.5
55–64 years	–1.2	–1.6	–0.7	–0.8	–1.8	0.7	–1.2	–1.5	–0.8	–1.1	–1.4	–0.8	–0.9	–1.3	–0.4
65–74 years	–2.6	–2.9	–2.2	–2.8	–3.5	–1.9	–2.5	–2.8	–2.1	–2.6	–3.0	–2.1	–1.4	–0.9	–2.1
75–84 years	–1.7	–1.8	–1.7	–1.2	–1.9	–0.6	–1.6	–1.6	–1.6	–1.4	–1.6	–1.4	–2.3	–1.0	–3.4
85 years and over	–1.6	–2.8	–1.0	–2.3	–5.5	–0.6	–1.5	–2.6	–0.9	–1.3	–2.4	–0.9	–1.9	–4.4	–0.9

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table C. Percentage of total deaths, death rates, age-adjusted death rates for 2003, percentage change in age-adjusted death rates from 2002 to 2003, and ratio of age-adjusted death rates by race and sex for the 15 leading causes of death for the total population in 2003: United States

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

Rank[1]	Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Number	Percent of total deaths	2003 crude death rate	Age-adjusted death rate				
					2003	Percent change 2002 to 2003	Ratio		
							Male to female	Black to white	Hispanic to Non-Hispanic white
...	All causes	2,448,288	100.0	841.9	832.7	–1.5	1.4	1.3	0.8
1	Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	685,089	28.0	235.6	232.3	–3.5	1.5	1.3	0.8
2	Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	556,902	22.7	191.5	190.1	–1.8	1.5	1.2	0.7
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	157,689	6.4	54.2	53.5	–4.8	1.0	1.5	0.8
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	126,382	5.2	43.5	43.3	–0.5	1.4	0.7	0.4
5	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	109,277	4.5	37.6	37.3	1.1	2.2	1.0	0.8
6	Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	74,219	3.0	25.5	25.3	–0.4	1.3	2.1	1.6
7	Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	65,163	2.7	22.4	22.0	–2.7	1.4	1.1	0.8
8	Alzheimer's disease (G30)	63,457	2.6	21.8	21.4	5.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	42,453	1.7	14.6	14.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.0
10	Septicemia (A40–A41)	34,069	1.4	11.7	11.6	–0.9	1.2	2.3	0.8
11	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	31,484	1.3	10.8	10.8	–0.9	4.3	0.4	0.4
12	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	27,503	1.1	9.5	9.3	–1.1	2.2	0.9	1.6
13	Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	21,940	0.9	7.5	7.4	5.7	1.0	2.8	1.0
14	Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	17,997	0.7	6.2	6.2	5.1	2.2	0.4	0.5
15	Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	17,732	0.7	6.1	6.0	–1.6	3.6	5.7	2.9
...	All other causes (Residual)	416,932	17.0	143.4	...	...	...	...	...

... Category not applicable.

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

for the non-Hispanic white population and the non-Hispanic black population were 1.4 and 1.5, respectively.

The age-adjusted death rates in 2003 for selected Hispanic subgroups (Table 5), in order of relative magnitude, were:

- Puerto Rican population, 763.2 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population
- Other Hispanic population, combined, 735.9

- Mexican population, 604.0
- Cuban population, 506.3

The differences among groups are not statistically significant; however, this is a function of the large statistical variation in age-specific death rates for some of the Hispanic subgroups, reflecting their relatively small population sizes. Just aggregating some of the smaller age groups is enough to affect the statistical significance among these subpopulations.

Death rates by age and sex

Between 2002 and 2003, age-specific death rates for the total population decreased for age groups 55–64 years, 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over, but increased for age group 45–54 years (Table A and Figure 2). The largest drop in age-specific death rates in 2003 occurred among 65–74 year olds (2.6 percent). The increase for the age group 45–54 years was 0.7 percent.

The death rates for males declined between 2002 and 2003 for age groups 55–64 years, 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. Rates increased for 45–54-year old males. The largest decrease for males occurred for age group 65–74 years (2.9 percent). For females, death rates declined for age groups 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. There were no significant increases in age-specific death rates for females. The largest drop in the age-specific rates occurred for females 65–74 years of age (2.2 percent).

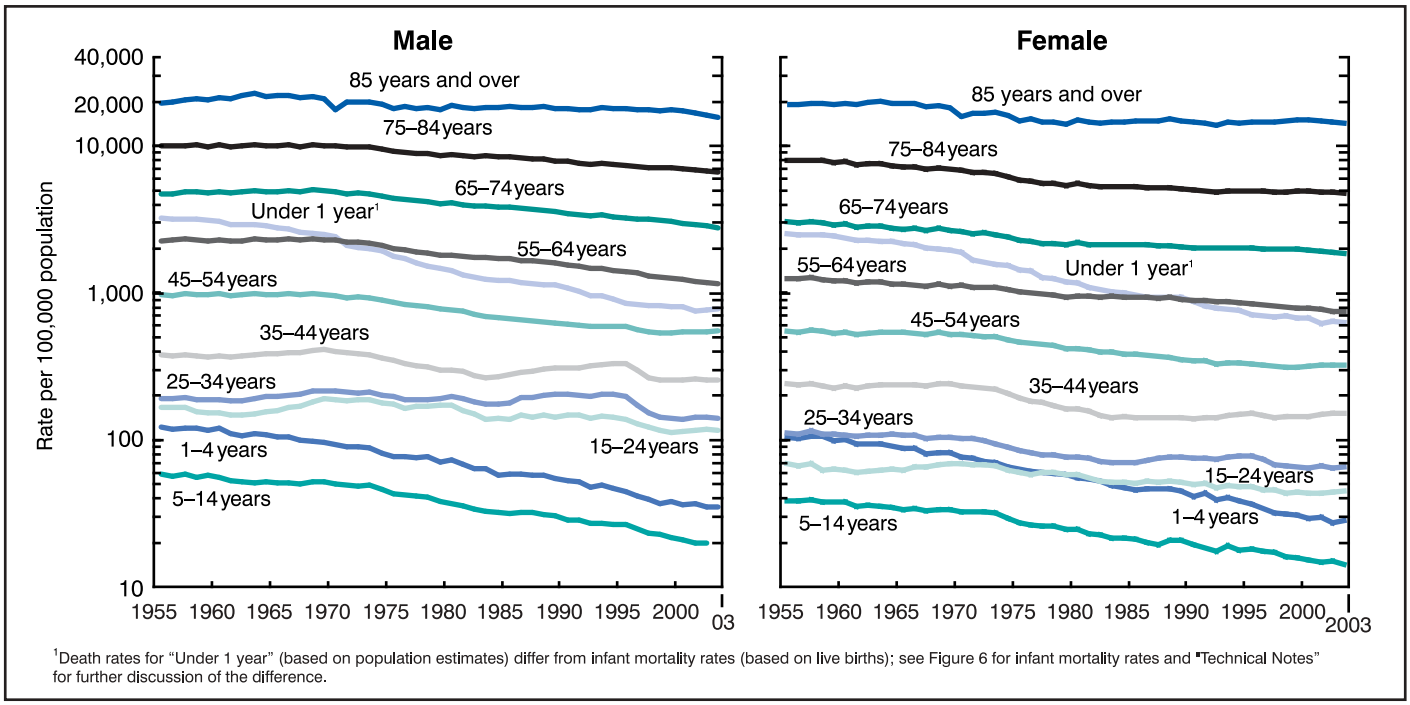
Race—Age-specific death rates declined for white males for the following age groups in 2003: 55–64 years, 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. The largest decrease was for age group 65–74 years (3.2 percent). The black male population in 2003 decreased for 85 years and over (4.7 percent) and increased for under 1 year (4.3 percent). For white females, the death rate decreased in 2003 for those aged 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. The largest decrease was observed for age group 65–74 years (2.1 percent). Age-specific rates for black females decreased for age groups 65–74 years and 75–84 years. The largest decrease was observed for age group 75–84 years (3.6 percent). None of the age-specific rates increased significantly for black females.

Hispanic origin—For the Hispanic origin population, the age-specific death rate declined significantly between 2002 and 2003 for age groups 65–74 years and 85 years and over and increased for 25–34 years (Table B). Rates for Hispanic males decreased for age group 65–74 years and 85 years and over and increased for the 25–34 years group (5.0 percent). For Hispanic females, there were no significant changes by age group.

Expectation of life at birth and at specified ages

Life expectancy at birth represents the average number of years that a group of infants would live if the infants were to experience throughout life the age-specific death rates present at birth. The life table methodology used to calculate the life expectancies shown in this report was revised beginning with the 1997 data year; see "Technical Notes." The revised methodology provides values similar to the method used before 1997 but is more comparable to decennial life table methods, provides more accurate estimates, and provides more age detail. In 2003, life expectancy at birth reached a record high of 77.5 years (Tables 6–8), rising above the previous high of 77.3 years in 2002. The trend in U.S. life expectancy since 1900 is one of gradual improvement.

In 2003, life expectancy for females was 80.1 years, a 0.2-year increase from 2002, and for males it was 74.8 years, a 0.3-year increase from the previous year. Both attained record high life expectancy levels. From 1900 to the late 1970s, the sex gap in life expectancy widened (Figure 3) from 2.0 years to 7.8 years. Since its peak in the



[1]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see Figure 6 for infant mortality rates and "Technical Notes" for further discussion of the difference.

Figure 2. Death rates by age and sex: United States, 1955–2003

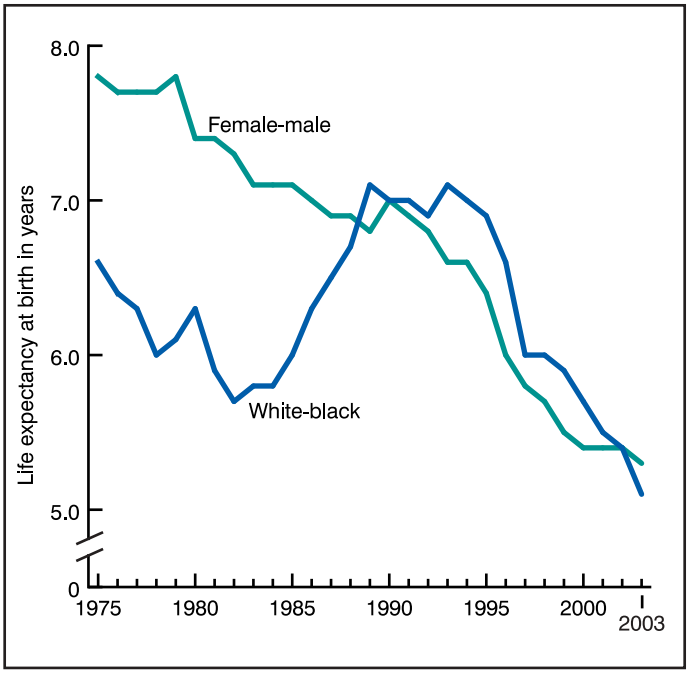


Figure 3. Difference in life expectancy between males and females, and between black and white: United States, 1975–2003

1970s, the sex gap has been narrowing (Figure 3). The difference in life expectancy between the sexes was 5.3 years in 2003.

Between 2002 and 2003, life expectancy increased 0.4 year for the black population to a record high of 72.7 years. Life expectancy for the white population increased 0.3 year to 78.0 years. The difference in life expectancy between the white and black populations in 2003 was 5.3 years, a 0.1-year decrease from the 2002 gap between the two races and the smallest gap ever recorded. The gap has been narrowing gradually from the peak gap of 7.1 years in 1989 to the current record low (Figure 3). This resumed a long-term decline in the white-black difference in life expectancy that was interrupted in the period from 1982 to 1989 when the gap widened.

Among the four major race-sex groups (Tables 7, 8, and Figure 4), white females continued to have the highest life expectancy at birth (80.5 years), followed by black females (76.1 years), white males (75.3 years), and black males (69.0 years). Record high life expectancies were reached by all four race-sex groups in 2003. Life expectancy for black males declined every year from 1984 to 1989 then resumed the long-term trend of increase from 1990 to 1992 and 1994 to 2003 (Table 8). For white females, life expectancy increased most years from 1970 to 1998. In 1999, life expectancy for white females fell below 1998's record high level, but in 2000 life expectancy for this population began to rise again. Between 1988 and 1992, 1993 and 1994, and between 1995 and 1998, life expectancy for black females increased. In 1999, life expectancy for black females declined as it did for white females, only to begin to climb again in 2000. Between 2002 and 2003, the largest gain in life expectancy was for black females (0.5 years).

Life tables shown in this report may be used to compare life expectancies at selected ages from birth to 100 years. For example, a person who has reached 65 years may hypothetically look forward to living to an older age, on the average, than one who has reached 50 years. On the basis of mortality experienced in 2003, a person aged 50 years could expect to live an average of 30.6 more years for a total of 80.6 years. A person aged 65 years could expect to live an average of 18.4 more years for a total of 83.4 years, and a person aged 85 years could expect to live an average of 6.8 more years for a total of 91.8 years (Tables 6 and 7).

Leading causes of death

The 15 leading causes of death in 2003 accounted for 83.0 percent of all deaths in the United States (Table C). Causes of death are ranked according to number of deaths. For ranking procedures, see "Technical Notes." In rank order, the 15 leading causes in 2003 were: 1) Diseases of heart (heart disease), 2) Malignant neoplasms (cancer), 3) Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke), 4) Chronic lower respiratory diseases, 5) Accidents (unintentional injuries), 6) Diabetes mellitus (diabetes), 7) Influenza and pneumonia, 8) Alzheimer's disease, 9) Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease), 10) Septicemia, 11) Intentional self-harm (suicide), 12) Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, 13) Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (hypertension), 14) Parkinson's disease, and 15) Assault (homicide).

The 15 leading causes of death in 2003 remained what they were in 2002 with two exceptions. Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids dropped from the list, whereas Parkinson's disease entered the list as the 14th leading cause of death. Homicide dropped in rank from 14th to become the 15th leading cause.

Individuals and agencies tracking ranking and trend data of leading causes of deaths need to note the introduction of a revised cause-of-death classification system starting with 1999 data; see "Technical Notes." Detailed information on the effects of the transition from ICD–9 to ICD–10 on trends and ranking of leading causes can be found in previous reports and documents issued by NCHS (20–22).

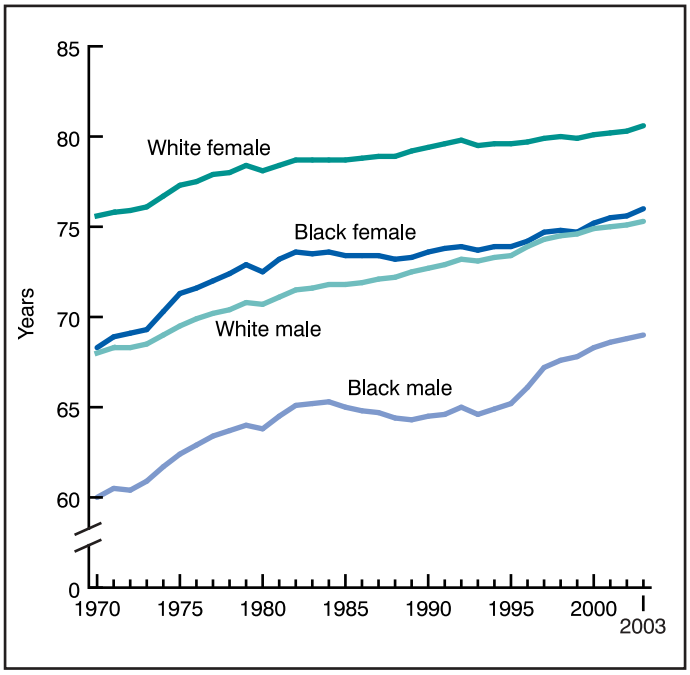


Figure 4. Life expectancy by race and sex: United States, 1970–2003

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

Between 2002 and 2003, the age-adjusted death rate for all causes in the United States decreased by 1.5 percent. The actual number of deaths increased by 0.2 percent from 2002 (4,901 more deaths). This reduction in the risk of dying has been driven mostly by net decreases in such large-number causes as heart disease, cancer, and stroke.

Among the leading causes of death, age-adjusted death rates decreased significantly for 4 of the 15 leading causes between 2002 and 2003 (Table C). The age-adjusted death rate for heart disease (the leading cause of death) declined by 3.5 percent. Except for a relatively small increase in 1993, mortality from heart disease has steadily declined since 1980 (Figure 5). From 2002 to 2003, cancer mortality declined by 1.8 percent. The age-adjusted death rate for cancer, the second leading cause of death, has shown a gradual but consistent downward trend since 1993 (Figure 5). The rate for stroke, the third leading cause of death, declined 4.8 percent between 2002 and 2003. Stroke has generally declined since 1958, with one exception, an increase of 2.6 percent between the years 1992 and 1995 (Figure 5). The age-adjusted death rate for Influenza and pneumonia (seventh leading cause of death) decreased by 2.7 percent between 2002 and 2003 despite an influenza outbreak in 2003 (23,24).

Age-adjusted death rates increased significantly for 5 of the 15 leading causes of death between 2002 and 2003. The age-adjusted death rate for unintentional injuries (the fifth leading cause of death) increased by 1.1 percent. Death rates for unintentional injuries decreased 28.6 percent during the period 1979–92 (Figure 5), reaching its lowest point of 33.2 deaths per 100,000 standard population in 1992. Since then, however, the mortality trend for unintentional injuries has been one of gradual increase. The rate for the eighth leading cause of death (Alzheimer's disease) increased by 5.9 percent between 2002 and 2003. The trend for mortality due to Alzheimer's disease has been one of rapid increase (Figure 5). From 1979 until 1998, the rate for Alzheimer's disease increased dramatically due to improvements in diagnosis, awareness of the condition within the medical community, and other unidentified factors (25). The transition from ICD–9 to ICD–10 brought substantial changes to the coding and selection rules of this condition. This created a major disruption in the time series' trend for

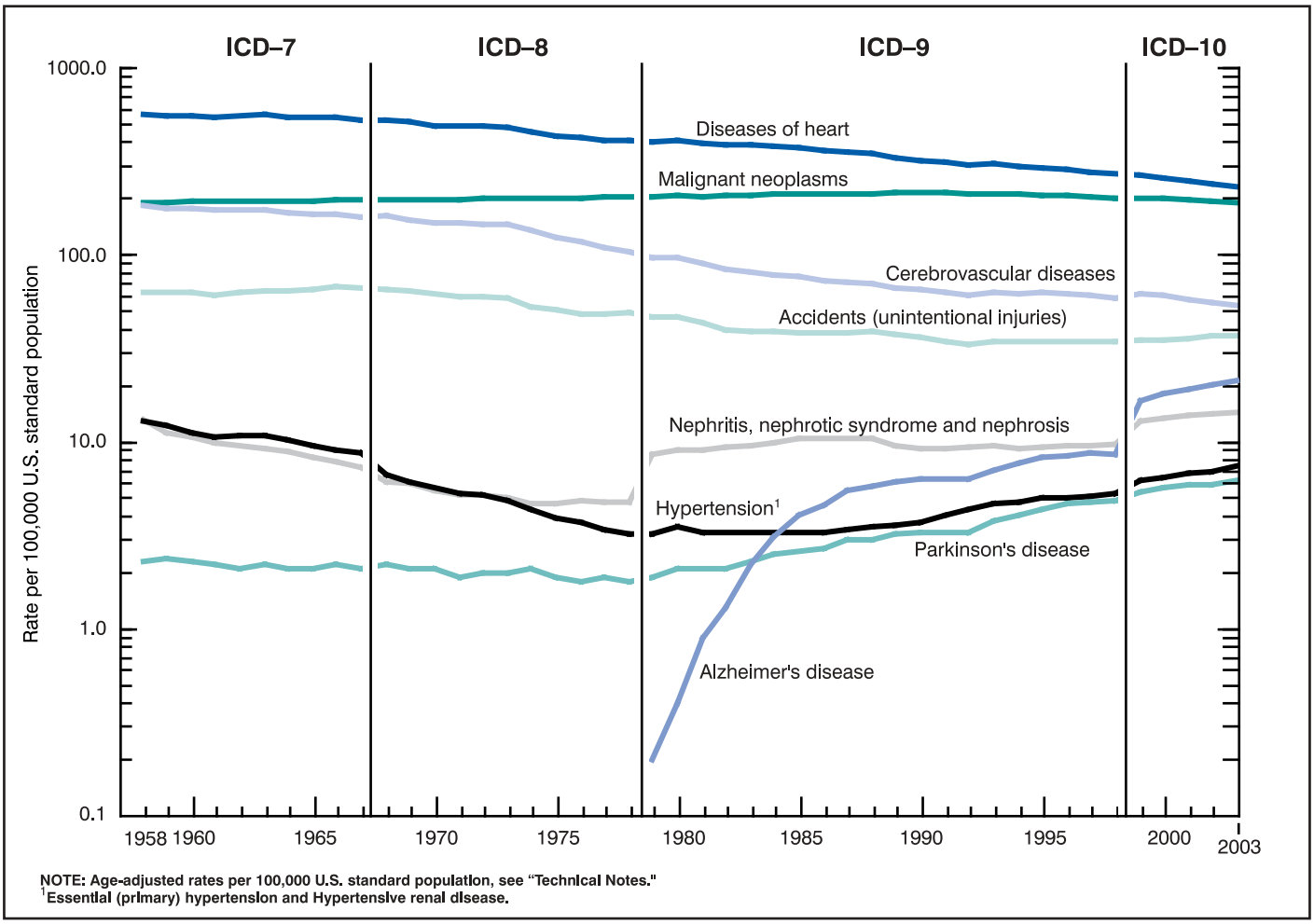


Figure 5. Age-adjusted death rates for selected leading causes of death: United States, 1958–2003

Alzheimer's disease between 1998 and 1999. The large increase between 1998 and 1999 may partly be a function of the ICD transition and evaluating the observed change poses a problem because the comparability ratio (that represents the net effect of the new revision on cause-of-death statistics) for Alzheimer's disease may be understated (20,22). The death rate for kidney disease, the ninth leading cause of death, increased 1.4 percent in 2003. Kidney disease is another condition substantially affected by the transition from ICD–9 to ICD–10 (Figure 5). Thus, evaluating the observed change in the death rate for kidney disease between 1998 and 1999 is also complicated by a comparability ratio that may be understated (20,22). Steadily rising since 1987 (Figure 5), the age-adjusted death rate for hypertension (the 13th leading cause) increased 5.7 percent from 2002 to 2003. Parkinson's disease (the 14th leading cause) increased 5.1 percent from 2002 to 2003. Age-adjusted rates for this cause have generally been increasing for more than two decades (Figure 5). In part, the increase may reflect better identification of cases (26).

Although mortality from Human immunodeficiency virus disease (HIV disease) has not been on the list of 15 leading causes of death since 1997 (27), it is still considered a major public health problem. In 2003, a total of 13,658 persons died from HIV disease. The age-adjusted death rate (4.7 per 100,000 standard population) declined for the eighth consecutive year, decreasing 4.1 percent from the rate in 2002. The rate of decline in mortality from this cause has slowed considerably, and the death rate appears to be stabilizing.

Changes in mortality levels by age and cause of death have an important effect on changes in life expectancy. Life expectancy at birth increased between 2002 and 2003 by 0.2 years due to decreases in mortality from heart disease, cancer, stroke, and HIV disease. The increase in life expectancy could have been greater than 0.2 years if it were not for the increase in mortality from Alzheimer's disease, hypertension, and unintentional injuries. (For discussion of contributions to the change in life expectancy, see "Technical Notes.")

For males, life expectancy improved by 0.3 years, from 74.5 years in 2002 to 74.8 years in 2003, primarily because of decreases in mortality from heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic lower respiratory diseases, and suicide. The increase in life expectancy for males could have been greater than 0.3 years were it not for the offsetting increases in mortality from Alzheimer's disease, hypertension, kidney disease, diabetes, and homicide. For females, life expectancy increased by 0.2 years from 79.9 years in 2002 to 80.1 years in 2003 due to decreases in mortality from heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes, and congenital malformations. The increase in life expectancy for females could have been greater were it not for the offsetting effect of increases in mortality from unintentional injuries, Alzheimer's disease, hypertension, and maternal causes.

The relative risk of death in one population group compared with another can be expressed as a ratio. Ratios based on age-adjusted death rates show that males have higher rates than females for 12 of the 15 leading causes of death (Table C), with seven rates for males being at least 1.5 times those for females. The largest ratio (4.3) was for suicide. Other large ratios were evident for homicide (3.6), unintentional injuries (2.2), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2.2), Parkinson's disease (2.2), cancer, and heart disease (1.5 each).

The difference in life expectancy between males and females decreased by 0.1 year between 2002 and 2003 to 5.3 years. The difference between male and female life expectancy was a result of greater improvements in mortality among males than females, particularly with respect to trends for cancer, unintentional injuries, chronic lower respiratory diseases, suicide, and HIV.

Rates for the black population were at least 1.3 times greater compared with the white population for seven of the leading causes of death (Table C). The largest ratio was for homicide (5.7). Other causes for which the ratio was higher include hypertension (2.8), kidney disease (2.3), Septicemia (2.3), and diabetes (2.1). For five of the leading causes, age-adjusted rates were lower for the black than the white population: the smallest black-to-white ratios were for suicide and Parkinson's disease (0.4 each); that is, the risk of dying from suicide or Parkinson's disease is more than double for the white population than the black population. Other conditions with a low black-to-white ratio were Chronic lower respiratory diseases (0.7), Alzheimer's disease (0.8), and Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (0.9).

The difference in life expectancy between blacks and whites narrowed from 5.4 years in 2002 to 5.3 years in 2003. The narrowing in the black-white life expectancy gap was due primarily to greater improvements in mortality for the black population than among the white population. In particular, the black population gained ground on the white population because of mortality patterns for unintentional injuries, cancer, HIV, chronic lower respiratory diseases, and perinatal conditions.

Age-adjusted death rates were lower for the Hispanic population for 10 of the 15 leading causes of death relative to the non-Hispanic white population. The smallest ratio was for Chronic lower respiratory diseases and suicide (0.4 each). Other causes for which the ratio was considerably smaller include Parkinson's disease (0.5) and Alzheimer's disease (0.6). Age-adjusted death rates for the Hispanic population were greater than for the non-Hispanic white population for three of the leading causes of death: homicide (2.9), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (1.6), and diabetes (1.6).

Leading causes of death for the total population and for specific subpopulations are examined in more detail in a separate report on leading causes by age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex (4).

Injury mortality by mechanism and intent

In 2003, a total of 164,002 deaths were classified as injury-related (Table 18). Injury data are presented using the external cause of injury mortality matrix for ICD–10. The matrix was jointly conceived by the International Collaborative Effort (ICE) on Injury Statistics and the Injury Control and Emergency Health Services (ICEHS) section of the American Public Health Association (28,29). The two essential dimensions of the ICD codes for injuries form the basis for this framework: the mechanism of the injury and the manner or intent of the injury. The mechanism involves the circumstances of the injury (e.g., fall, motor vehicle accident, poisoning). The manner or intent of the injury involves whether the injury was inflicted purposefully or not (in some cases, intent cannot be determined) and, when intentional, whether the injury was self-inflicted (suicide) or inflicted upon another person (assault). In the list of 113 selected causes of death, the focus is on manner or intent with subcategories showing selected mechanisms. The matrix has two distinct advantages for the analysis of injury mortality data. First, it contains a comprehensive list of mechanisms. Second, data can be displayed by mechanism with

subcategories of intent (as in Table 18) or vice versa. Four major mechanisms of injury in 2003—motor-vehicle traffic, firearm, poisoning, and falls—accounted for 73 percent of all injury deaths.

Motor vehicle traffic—In 2003, motor-vehicle traffic-related injuries resulted in 43,340 deaths, accounting for 26.4 percent of all injury deaths (Table 18). The age-adjusted death rate for motor-vehicle traffic-related injuries decreased by 2.6 percent from 2002 to 2003 from 15.2 per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 14.8.

Firearm—In 2003, 30,136 persons died from firearm injuries in the United States (Tables 18–20), accounting for 18.4 percent of all injury deaths in 2003. Firearm suicide and homicide, the two major component causes, accounted for 56.1 and 39.6 percent, respectively, of all firearm injury deaths in 2003. In 2003, the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries was 10.3 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population. Males had an age-adjusted rate that was 6.8 times that for females, the black population had a rate that was 2.1 times that of the white population, and the non-Hispanic population had a rate that was 1.3 times that of the Hispanic population (Tables 19 and 20). The decrease between 2002 and 2003 in the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries was not statistically significant.

Poisoning—In 2003, 28,700 deaths occurred as the result of poisonings, 17.5 percent of all injury deaths (Table 18). The majority of poisoning deaths were either unintentional (67.8 percent) or suicides (19.0 percent). However, a substantial proportion (12.9 percent) of poisonings were of undetermined intent. From 2002 to 2003, the age-adjusted death rate due to poisonings increased by 7.6 percent from 9.2 per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 9.9.

Falls—In 2003, 18,044 persons died as the result of falls, 11.0 percent of all injury deaths. The overwhelming majority (95.5 percent) of fall-related deaths were unintentional. From 2002 to 2003, the age-adjusted death rate for falls increased by 3.4 percent from 5.9 per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 6.1.

More detailed information on injury deaths, including data by age, race, Hispanic origin, sex, and State are presented in a separate report (5). Also presented in this separate report are data describing type of injury and poisoning.

Drug-induced mortality

In 2003, a total of 28,723 persons died of drug-induced causes in the United States (Tables 21 and 22). The category "drug-induced causes" includes not only deaths from dependent and nondependent use of drugs (legal and illegal use), but also poisoning from medically prescribed and other drugs. It excludes unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Also excluded are newborn deaths due to mother's drug use. (For a list of drug-induced causes, see "Technical Notes.") In 2003, the age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes for males was 1.8 times the rate for females. The age-adjusted rate for the white population was 1.1 times the rate for the black population (Table 21). The rate for the non-Hispanic white population was 1.6 times that of the Hispanic population and the rate for the non-Hispanic black population was 1.5 times that of the Hispanic population (Table 22). Between 2002 and 2003, the age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes increased 10.0 percent from 9.0 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 9.9. For the major ethnic-race-sex groups between 2002 and 2003, the age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes increased by 10.7 percent for white males, 10.4 percent for white females, 6.5 percent for Hispanic males, and 10.0 percent for Hispanic females. The rate did not change significantly for black males or females.

Alcohol-induced mortality

In 2003, a total of 20,687 persons died of alcohol-induced causes in the United States (Tables 23 and 24). The category "alcohol-induced causes" includes not only deaths from dependent and nondependent use of alcohol, but also accidental poisoning by alcohol. It excludes unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use as well as deaths due to fetal alcohol syndrome. (For a list of alcohol-induced causes, see "Technical Notes.") In 2003 the age-adjusted death rate for alcohol-induced causes for males was 3.3 times the rate for females, and the rate for the Hispanic population was 1.4 times the rate for the non-Hispanic white population (Tables 23 and 24). Between 2002 and 2003, the age-adjusted death rate for alcohol-induced causes for the total population remained unchanged statistically (7.0 per 100,000 U.S. standard population). The rate did not decrease significantly for any of the major race-ethnic-sex groups.

Marital status

For those aged 15 years and over, the number of deaths in 2003 of persons who were married was 941,898; widowed, 921,255; never married, 250,667; and divorced, 282,998 (Table 25); see "Technical Notes." Those never married had the highest age-adjusted death rate, followed by widowed, divorced, and married persons, respectively. The never-married group had an age-adjusted death rate 62.7 percent higher than the ever-married and 2.1 times the rate for the currently married. Age-adjusted death rates for widowed and divorced persons were 84.6 percent and 82.3 percent higher, respectively, than for those who were currently married at the time of death.

For all age groups 15 years and over, death rates for married persons were much lower than those for never-married persons. For age 15–24 years, divorced persons had the highest death rates while at ages 45–54 and 55–64 years, those who never married had the highest death rates.

For each marital status group, males had higher age-adjusted death rates than females, ranging from 34.6 percent greater for the never married to 74.3 percent greater for the divorced in 2003.

Educational attainment

Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates are shown by educational attainment for age groups in the range 25–64 years (Table 26). In the 43 reporting States and the District of Columbia, a total of 198,636 decedents aged 25–64 years had completed 12 years of education compared with 141,105 who had completed 13 years or more and 96,927 who had completed less than 12 years. For the total population, and for males and females separately, mortality is inversely associated with educational attainment; that is, the average risk of death decreases markedly with increasing educational attainment. The age-adjusted death rate for those with less than 12 years of education was 669.9 per 100,000 U.S. standard population—

36.5 percent higher than the rate of 490.9 for those with 12 years of education and 3.2 times the rate for those with 13 years of education or more. Rates are shown only for ages 25–64 years because persons under age 25 may not have completed their education. Rates are not shown for the older ages because of misreporting of educational attainment on the death certificate; see "Technical Notes." Data on educational attainment must be interpreted with caution because of misreporting on the death certificate and biases that result from differences between the classification of educational attainment on the death certificate and in census surveys; see "Technical Notes."

Injury at work

For persons aged 15 years and over, a total of 5,025 deaths were reported on the death certificates to be due to injuries at work (Table 27). Rates were lowest for age groups 15–24 years and 65 years and over. The risk of work-related death was much greater for males than for females; the age-adjusted death rate for males was 4.1 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population compared with 0.3 for females, resulting in a mortality ratio of almost 14 to 1. The age-adjusted rate for the white population (2.2) was slightly higher than the rate for the black population (2.1). The male-to-female ratios for the white and black populations were 14.0 and 14.3, respectively.

The number of deaths due to injury at work decreased by 280 from 2002 to 2003. The age-adjusted death rate decreased by 4.3 percent (Table 28) from 2002 to 2003. The decrease was substantial for females (25.0 percent) and for males (6.8 percent). The age-adjusted death rate for injury at work also decreased for the white (8.3 percent) population.

State of residence

Mortality patterns vary considerably by State (Table 29). The State with the highest age-adjusted death rate in 2003 was Mississippi (1,014.0 per 100,000 standard population) with a rate 21.8 percent above the national average. The State with the lowest age-adjusted death rate was Hawaii (649.3 per 100,000 standard population), with a rate 22.0 percent below the national average. Variations in mortality by State are associated with differences in socioeconomic status, race, and ethnic composition as well as differences in risk for specific causes of death (30).

Infant mortality

In 2003, a total of 28,025 deaths occurred in children under 1 year (Table D), 9 fewer deaths than in 2002. The infant mortality rate in 2003, 6.85 deaths per 1,000 live births, decreased 1.7 percent from that in 2002; see "Technical Notes" for information on alternative data sources. The infant mortality rate has either decreased or remained level each successive year through 2003 since 1958, except for 2002 (31) (Table 30 and Figure 6).

The ratio of the black-to-white infant mortality rates was 2.4 in 2003. Race cited on the death certificate is considered to be relatively accurate for white and black infants (17). However, for other race groups, race may be misreported on the death certificate; consequently, the reader is directed to the report using data from the linked file of live births and infant deaths for better measures of race and infant mortality (32).

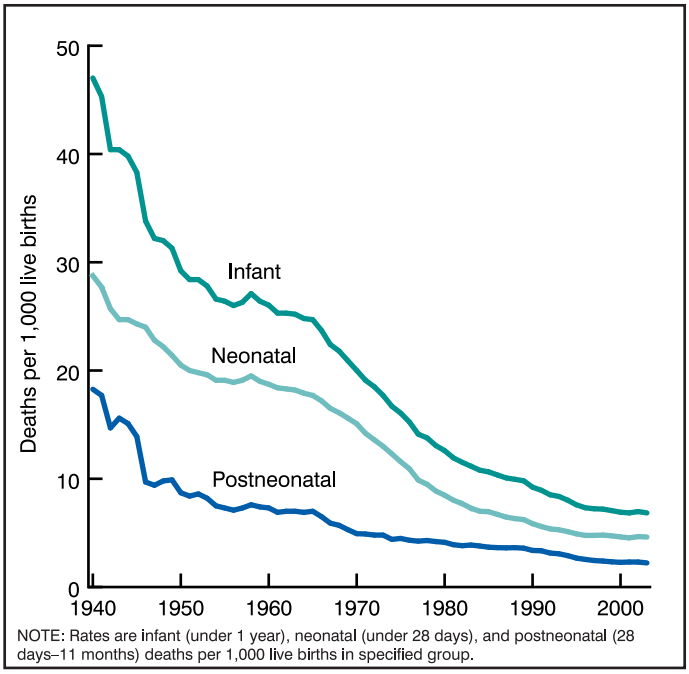
The neonatal mortality rate (deaths to infants aged 0–27 days per 1,000 live births) was not statistically different for all races combined, the white population, or the black population from that for 2002. The postneonatal mortality rate (deaths to infants age 28 days–1 year per 1,000 live births) decreased 3.5 percent from 2.31 to 2.23 for all races combined. The rate decreased 5.2 percent for black postneonates (4.85 to 4.60 deaths per 1,000 live births).

The 10 leading causes of infant death in 2003 accounted for 68.6 percent of all infant deaths in the United States (Table E). In rank order, the 10 leading causes were: 1) Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (congenital malformations), 2) Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (low birthweight), 3) Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), 4) Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (maternal complications), 5) Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (cord and placental complications), 6) Accidents (unintentional injuries), 7) Respiratory distress of newborn, 8)

Table D. Number of infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates, by race and sex: United States, 2002–2003

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

Race and sex	2003		2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Infant				
Total	28,025	6.85	28,034	6.97
Male	15,902	7.60	15,717	7.64
Female	12,123	6.07	12,317	6.27
Neonatal				
Total	18,893	4.62	18,747	4.66
Male	10,636	5.08	10,408	5.06
Female	8,257	4.14	8,339	4.25
Postneonatal				
Total	9,132	2.23	9,287	2.31
Male	5,266	2.52	5,309	2.58
Female	3,866	1.94	3,978	2.03



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

Figure 6. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates: United States, 1940–2003

Bacterial sepsis of newborn, 9) Neonatal hemorrhage, and 10) Diseases of the circulatory system (circulatory diseases). Neonatal hemorrhage entered the list as the 9th leading cause, Diseases of the circulatory system dropped from the 9th to the 10th, while Intrauterine hypoxia dropped from the list of 10 leading causes.

Changes in rates by cause of death among the 10 leading causes were statistically significant for 4 conditions: mortality for SIDS, Respiratory distress of newborn, and circulatory diseases decreased by 7.4, 13.2, and 12.7 percent, respectively, while Neonatal hemorrhage increased 65.6 percent. Part of the large increase in the infant mortality rate for neonatal hemorrhage is due to a change in coding rules for this cause; see "Technical Notes."

Hispanic infant mortality—The infant mortality rate for Hispanic infants was 5.79 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003, up slightly, but not significantly, from 2002 to 2003 (data not shown). Infant mortality rates for Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban infants were 5.72, 8.25, and 3.23 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. The infant mortality rate for non-Hispanic white infants decreased by 2.7 percent in 2003 to 5.70 deaths per 1,000 live births. The change in the infant mortality rate for the Cuban population between 2002 and 2003 was also statistically significant. Infant mortality rates by specified Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic origin are somewhat understated and are better measured using data from the linked file of live births and infant deaths (17,32); see "Technical Notes."

Maternal mortality

In 2003, a total of 495 women were reported to have died of maternal causes (Tables 33 and 34), an increase of 138 deaths from the 2002 total. The increase, in part, reflects the use of a separate item on the death certificate on pregnancy status by an increasing number of States; see "Technical Notes." As in previous years, the number of maternal deaths does not include all deaths occurring to pregnant women, but only those deaths reported on the death certificate that were assigned to causes related to or aggravated by pregnancy or pregnancy management (ICD–10 codes A34, O00-O95, and O98-O99). Further, the number excludes deaths occurring more than 42 days after the termination of pregnancy and deaths of pregnant women due to external causes (unintentional injuries, homicides, and suicides) (8).

The maternal mortality rate for 2003 was 12.1 deaths per 100,000 live births. Black women have a substantially higher risk of maternal death than white women. The maternal mortality rate for black women was 30.5, 3.5 times the rate for white women (8.7 deaths per 100,000 live births).

Hispanic maternal mortality—The maternal mortality rate for Hispanic women was 10.1 deaths per 100,000 live births. As with other statistics involving Hispanic origin, these should be interpreted with

Table E. Number of infant deaths, percentage of total infant deaths, and infant mortality rates for 2003, and percentage change in infant mortality rates from 2002 to 2003 for the 10 leading causes of infant death in 2003: United States

[Rates are infant deaths per 100,000 live births; see "Technical Notes"]

Rank[1]	Cause of death (Based on the *Tenth Revision International Classification of Diseases*, 1992)		Number	Percent of total deaths	Rate	Percent change[2] from 2002 to 2003
. . .	All causes		28,025	100.0	685.2	–1.7
1	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	(Q00–Q99)	5,621	20.1	137.4	–1.7
2	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	(P07)	4,849	17.3	118.6	2.9
3	Sudden infant death syndrome	(R95)	2,162	7.7	52.9	–7.4
4	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy	(P01)	1,710	6.1	41.8	–1.6
5	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes	(P02)	1,099	3.9	26.9	5.1
6	Accidents (unintentional injuries)	(V01–X59)	945	3.4	23.1	–1.7
7	Respiratory distress of newborn	(P22)	831	3.0	20.3	–13.2
8	Bacterial sepsis of newborn	(P36)	772	2.8	18.9	1.6
9	Neonatal hemorrhage[3]	(P50–P52,P54)	649	2.3	15.9	65.6
10	Diseases of the circulatory system	(I00–I99)	591	2.1	14.5	–12.7
. . .	All other causes	(Residual)	8,796	31.4	215.1	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[2]Percentage change based on a comparison of the 2003 infant mortality rate with the 2002 infant mortality rate.

[3]Cause-of-death coding changes may affect comparability with the previous year's data for this cause; see "Technical Notes."

caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes."

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List of Detailed Tables

Table 1. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980–2003

[Crude rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified age group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Beginning in 1970, excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980–2003—Con.

[Crude rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified age group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Beginning in 1970, excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980–2003—Con.

[Crude rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified age group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Beginning in 1970, excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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

--- Data not available.

[1]For 1940–91, data includes deaths among races not shown separately; beginning in 1992, records coded as other races and records for which race was unknown, not stated, or not classifiable were assigned to the race of the previous record; see "Technical Notes."

[2]Includes Aleuts and Eskimos.

[3]Includes Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, and other Asian or Pacific Islander.

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

Table 2. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 1997–2003

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[Crude rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and are estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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

[1]Figures for origin not stated are included in "All origins" but are not distributed among specified origins.
[2]Includes races other than white and black.
[3]For method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

Table 3. Number of deaths and death rates, by age, race, and sex: United States, 2003

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Population used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Data for specified races other than white and black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting race on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Age	All races			White			Black			American Indian[1]			Asian or Pacific Islander[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number														
All ages	2,448,288	1,201,964	1,246,324	2,103,714	1,025,650	1,078,064	291,300	148,022	143,278	13,147	7,106	6,041	40,127	21,186	18,941
Under 1 year	28,025	15,902	12,123	18,440	10,500	7,940	8,402	4,740	3,662	335	195	140	848	467	381
1–4 years	4,965	2,826	2,139	3,509	1,981	1,528	1,199	699	500	95	55	40	162	91	71
5–9 years	2,898	1,640	1,258	2,111	1,205	906	637	355	282	55	30	25	95	50	45
10–14 years	4,056	2,510	1,546	2,920	1,803	1,117	914	567	347	82	56	26	140	84	56
15–19 years	13,595	9,706	3,889	10,392	7,308	3,084	2,572	1,974	598	286	195	91	345	229	116
20–24 years	19,973	14,964	5,009	14,584	10,911	3,673	4,573	3,474	1,099	335	255	80	481	324	157
25–29 years	18,250	13,043	5,207	12,991	9,342	3,649	4,524	3,219	1,305	288	193	95	447	289	158
30–34 years	23,050	15,559	7,491	16,698	11,472	5,226	5,418	3,474	1,944	355	251	104	579	362	217
35–39 years	34,055	21,741	12,314	25,012	16,344	8,668	7,823	4,620	3,203	539	351	188	681	426	255
40–44 years	55,406	34,694	20,712	41,736	26,739	14,997	11,961	6,924	5,037	705	433	272	1,004	598	406
45–49 years	78,173	49,139	29,034	59,135	37,898	21,237	16,680	9,824	6,856	842	516	326	1,516	901	615
50–54 years	98,608	61,543	37,065	75,377	47,689	27,688	20,326	12,162	8,164	970	574	396	1,935	1,118	817
55–59 years	119,339	72,188	47,151	95,720	58,348	37,372	20,458	12,040	8,418	951	543	408	2,210	1,257	953
60–64 years	143,180	84,273	58,907	117,101	69,404	47,697	22,365	12,730	9,635	1,091	593	498	2,623	1,546	1,077
65–69 years	174,817	100,315	74,502	145,645	84,313	61,332	24,747	13,544	11,203	1,111	583	528	3,314	1,875	1,439
70–74 years	238,680	131,106	107,574	204,904	113,540	91,364	28,381	14,747	13,634	1,145	608	537	4,250	2,211	2,039
75–79 years	325,185	167,354	157,831	286,819	148,708	138,111	31,859	15,288	16,571	1,233	595	638	5,274	2,763	2,511
80–84 years	377,839	174,978	202,861	340,633	158,342	182,291	30,513	13,312	17,201	1,130	497	633	5,563	2,827	2,736
85 years and over	687,852	228,212	459,640	629,695	209,575	420,120	47,908	14,294	33,614	1,594	578	1,016	8,655	3,765	4,890
Not stated	342	271	71	292	228	64	40	35	5	5	5	–	5	3	2
	Rate														
All ages[3]	841.9	840.3	843.4	890.1	877.6	902.3	763.6	813.7	717.9	422.6	457.6	387.7	303.9	330.0	279.2
Under 1 year[4]	700.0	777.4	619.1	591.3	658.7	520.7	1,273.8	1,410.0	1,132.2	795.8	911.5	676.2	463.1	496.9	427.5
1–4 years	31.5	35.1	27.8	28.5	31.5	25.5	46.8	53.7	39.7	50.3	57.3	43.0	22.5	24.8	20.1
5–9 years	14.7	16.2	13.0	13.7	15.3	12.1	19.7	21.6	17.8	20.1	21.6	18.5	10.6	11.0	10.1
10–14 years	19.1	23.1	15.0	17.8	21.4	14.0	25.7	31.4	19.8	26.9	36.2	17.3	15.6	18.2	12.8
15–19 years	66.4	92.3	39.0	64.7	88.3	39.6	80.0	120.9	37.8	96.9	129.9	62.8	38.5	49.7	26.6
20–24 years	96.4	140.3	49.8	89.4	129.1	46.7	147.3	224.5	70.6	121.0	177.3	60.1	46.6	62.1	30.7
25–29 years	95.2	133.5	55.4	86.1	120.0	50.0	168.6	249.6	93.6	122.7	157.9	84.4	38.2	50.2	26.6
30–34 years	111.3	148.9	73.0	101.9	137.0	65.2	194.1	262.5	132.5	154.8	213.8	93.0	44.7	57.0	32.9
35–39 years	159.1	202.7	115.3	145.5	187.6	102.2	275.2	344.8	213.1	234.6	304.0	164.4	59.6	76.5	43.5
40–44 years	241.3	304.1	179.2	222.6	284.0	160.7	410.4	507.1	325.1	297.8	371.9	226.0	94.6	117.1	73.7
45–49 years	359.2	457.9	263.2	329.4	423.5	235.8	632.9	800.8	486.7	397.2	500.6	299.4	158.1	199.6	121.1
50–54 years	517.8	660.8	380.9	474.5	606.9	344.9	940.3	1,227.5	697.2	560.7	685.7	443.6	235.2	293.5	184.9
55–59 years	755.6	942.3	579.7	710.6	884.2	543.9	1,295.1	1,688.7	971.3	728.1	859.1	605.3	360.1	439.9	290.5
60–64 years	1,182.7	1,462.2	928.8	1,127.8	1,390.6	884.5	1,889.9	2,454.5	1,449.4	1,184.1	1,343.7	1,037.3	586.8	736.5	454.3
65–69 years	1,793.7	2,216.6	1,427.1	1,739.2	2,146.2	1,379.6	2,595.8	3,334.8	2,047.3	1,670.0	1,873.1	1,491.5	941.0	1,172.8	748.3
70–74 years	2,778.3	3,428.7	2,256.6	2,728.6	3,359.5	2,212.3	3,754.9	4,843.9	3,020.5	2,338.4	2,750.1	1,999.5	1,536.5	1,880.6	1,282.1
75–79 years	4,363.4	5,400.3	3,625.3	4,329.5	5,349.4	3,592.1	5,421.2	6,978.2	4,495.8	3,543.1	4,004.0	3,199.6	2,567.8	3,246.6	2,087.5
80–84 years	6,976.2	8,513.7	6,036.0	6,992.1	8,522.6	6,048.6	7,745.3	9,827.8	6,654.1	5,168.8	5,743.0	4,792.5	4,326.1	5,311.2	3,630.3
85 years and over	14,593.3	15,794.0	14,062.5	14,792.3	16,037.9	14,240.6	13,976.7	14,903.4	13,616.7	8,452.2	9,583.8	7,920.2	9,116.3	10,391.7	8,329.2

– Quantity zero. [1]Includes Aleuts and Eskimos. [2]Includes Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, and other Asian or Pacific Islander.
[3]Figures for age not stated are included in "All ages" but not distributed among age groups. [4]Death rates for "Under 1 year" (based on population estimates) differ from infant mortality rates (based on live births); see "Technical Notes."

Table 4. Number of deaths and death rates by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, age, and sex: United States, 2003

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Age	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
								Number							
All ages	2,448,288	1,201,964	1,246,324	122,026	68,119	53,907	2,319,476	1,129,927	1,189,549	1,979,465	956,194	1,023,271	287,968	146,136	141,832
Under 1 year	28,025	15,902	12,123	5,281	2,940	2,341	22,475	12,799	9,676	13,223	7,591	5,632	8,159	4,601	3,558
1–4 years	4,965	2,826	2,139	993	569	424	3,956	2,247	1,709	2,539	1,423	1,116	1,169	681	488
5–9 years	2,898	1,640	1,258	538	314	224	2,349	1,318	1,031	1,579	893	686	628	352	276
10–14 years	4,056	2,510	1,546	635	392	243	3,412	2,114	1,298	2,305	1,426	879	902	559	343
15–19 years	13,595	9,706	3,889	2,183	1,659	524	11,357	8,003	3,354	8,230	5,661	2,569	2,530	1,938	592
20–24 years	19,973	14,964	5,009	3,211	2,585	626	16,687	12,325	4,362	11,410	8,361	3,049	4,491	3,405	1,086
25–29 years	18,250	13,043	5,207	3,088	2,421	667	15,087	10,565	4,522	9,937	6,942	2,995	4,447	3,161	1,286
30–34 years	23,050	15,559	7,491	3,101	2,321	780	19,868	13,175	6,693	13,620	9,155	4,465	5,348	3,431	1,917
35–39 years	34,055	21,741	12,314	3,683	2,587	1,096	30,220	19,048	11,172	21,279	13,718	7,561	7,746	4,571	3,175
40–44 years	55,406	34,694	20,712	4,893	3,300	1,593	50,283	31,236	19,047	36,816	23,405	13,411	11,815	6,834	4,981
45–49 years	78,173	49,139	29,034	5,917	4,010	1,907	71,939	44,906	27,033	53,153	33,819	19,334	16,498	9,713	6,785
50–54 years	98,608	61,543	37,065	6,599	4,326	2,273	91,594	56,922	34,672	68,679	43,287	25,392	20,086	11,995	8,091
55–59 years	119,339	72,188	47,151	7,177	4,463	2,714	111,711	67,414	44,297	88,382	53,763	34,619	20,251	11,905	8,346
60–64 years	143,180	84,273	58,907	7,736	4,659	3,077	134,954	79,282	55,672	109,216	64,620	44,596	22,099	12,563	9,536
65–69 years	174,817	100,315	74,502	9,230	5,235	3,995	165,087	94,743	70,344	136,254	78,944	57,310	24,501	13,395	11,106
70–74 years	238,680	131,106	107,574	11,366	6,230	5,136	226,691	124,497	102,194	193,316	107,168	86,148	28,082	14,562	13,520
75–79 years	325,185	167,354	157,831	13,406	6,788	6,618	311,065	160,166	150,899	273,142	141,742	131,400	31,540	15,124	16,416
80–84 years	377,839	174,978	202,861	12,813	6,116	6,697	364,244	168,474	195,770	327,421	152,032	175,389	30,230	13,173	17,057
85 years and over	687,852	228,212	459,640	20,129	7,165	12,964	666,350	220,575	445,775	608,843	202,148	406,695	47,426	14,156	33,270
Not stated	342	271	71	47	39	8	147	118	29	121	96	25	20	17	3
								Rate							
All ages[3]	841.9	840.3	843.4	305.8	330.7	279.3	924.4	922.9	925.9	993.6	979.1	1,007.6	788.8	840.6	741.6
Under 1 year[4]	700.0	777.4	619.1	610.1	665.5	552.4	716.2	798.1	630.7	576.5	647.2	502.5	1,290.0	1,427.7	1,146.9
1–4 years	31.5	35.1	27.8	30.2	33.8	26.3	31.7	35.2	28.0	27.6	30.2	24.9	48.0	55.1	40.7
5–9 years	14.7	16.2	13.0	14.0	16.0	12.0	14.7	16.2	13.2	13.3	14.7	11.9	20.6	22.8	18.4
10–14 years	19.1	23.1	15.0	17.3	20.9	13.6	19.5	23.5	15.2	17.6	21.2	13.8	26.7	32.6	20.6
15–19 years	66.4	92.3	39.0	67.2	98.5	33.5	65.9	90.6	39.9	62.9	84.3	40.4	82.3	124.3	39.1
20–24 years	96.4	140.3	49.8	85.7	124.6	37.4	98.3	143.5	52.0	88.9	128.3	48.3	152.2	232.0	73.3
25–29 years	95.2	133.5	55.4	81.3	115.7	39.1	98.2	137.6	58.8	86.2	119.2	52.4	175.4	259.9	97.5
30–34 years	111.3	148.9	73.0	86.6	120.7	47.1	116.0	154.5	77.8	104.4	139.4	68.9	201.8	273.1	137.5
35–39 years	159.1	202.7	115.3	116.0	153.8	73.4	165.7	210.6	121.6	149.5	192.2	106.6	285.1	357.4	220.8
40–44 years	241.3	304.1	179.2	178.5	232.5	120.5	248.7	312.7	186.1	227.3	289.4	165.4	421.1	520.3	333.8
45–49 years	359.2	457.9	263.2	272.7	365.3	177.9	367.2	466.2	271.5	333.6	426.7	241.4	647.8	819.8	498.1
50–54 years	517.8	660.8	380.9	400.3	532.3	271.9	526.6	669.7	389.8	478.6	609.7	350.2	959.3	1,251.2	712.7
55–59 years	755.6	942.3	579.7	590.7	763.9	430.3	766.2	952.7	590.4	716.6	888.4	551.1	1,321.4	1,722.5	992.0
60–64 years	1,182.7	1,462.2	928.8	886.5	1,146.5	659.9	1,201.4	1,479.9	947.5	1,142.1	1,402.1	900.2	1,920.6	2,493.7	1,474.3
65–69 years	1,793.7	2,216.6	1,427.1	1,352.1	1,701.1	1,065.6	1,821.5	2,246.3	1,451.7	1,762.4	2,169.8	1,400.2	2,640.7	3,390.4	2,084.8
70–74 years	2,778.3	3,428.7	2,256.6	2,107.8	2,660.5	1,683.6	2,815.4	3,468.2	2,290.3	2,761.7	3,393.7	2,242.3	3,810.9	4,907.6	3,071.6
75–79 years	4,363.4	5,400.3	3,625.3	3,380.8	4,124.7	2,853.0	4,408.5	5,458.2	3,661.1	4,371.2	5,403.0	3,624.5	5,490.4	7,066.5	4,554.5
80–84 years	6,976.2	8,513.7	6,036.0	5,251.8	6,357.9	4,531.9	7,042.5	8,599.8	6,092.9	7,056.2	8,607.0	6,103.0	7,836.9	9,941.1	6,735.8
85 years and over	14,593.3	15,794.0	14,062.5	10,431.5	11,029.2	10,128.1	14,740.6	15,984.2	14,194.2	14,944.8	16,234.4	14,377.2	14,107.7	15,082.2	13,730.3

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

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

Table 5. Number of deaths and death rates by age, and age-adjusted death rates, by specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates for all origins, Hispanic, non-Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; populations used for computing death rates for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population control totals. The control totals are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget standards]

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Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex	All ages	Under 1 year[1]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Age not stated	Age-adjusted rate[2]
	Number													
All origins	2,448,288	28,025	4,965	6,954	33,568	41,300	89,461	176,781	262,519	413,497	703,024	687,852	342	. . .
Male	1,201,964	15,902	2,826	4,150	24,670	28,602	56,435	110,682	156,461	231,421	342,332	228,212	271	. . .
Female	1,246,324	12,123	2,139	2,804	8,898	12,698	33,026	66,099	106,058	182,076	360,692	459,640	71	. . .
Hispanic	122,026	5,281	993	1,173	5,394	6,189	8,576	12,516	14,913	20,596	26,219	20,129	47	. . .
Male	68,119	2,940	569	706	4,244	4,742	5,887	8,336	9,122	11,465	12,904	7,165	39	. . .
Female	53,907	2,341	424	467	1,150	1,447	2,689	4,180	5,791	9,131	13,315	12,964	8	. . .
Mexican	68,822	3,744	737	848	3,806	4,051	5,110	7,065	8,327	11,444	14,072	9,588	30	. . .
Male	39,730	2,070	414	524	3,046	3,149	3,597	4,697	5,046	6,381	7,107	3,671	28	
Female	29,092	1,674	323	324	760	902	1,513	2,368	3,281	5,063	6,965	5,917	2	. . .
Puerto Rican	15,969	482	74	97	406	668	1,298	2,109	2,410	2,967	3,136	2,320	2	. . .
Male	8,812	256	49	58	302	478	846	1,415	1,489	1,633	1,483	803	-	. . .
Female	7,157	226	25	39	104	190	452	694	921	1,334	1,653	1,517	2	. . .
Cuban	11,994	48	9	11	84	121	292	629	1,071	2,128	3,737	3,864	-	. . .
Male	6,091	31	5	4	70	92	211	460	720	1,284	1,911	1,303	-	. . .
Female	5,903	17	4	7	14	29	81	169	351	844	1,826	2,561	-	. . .
Central and South American	6,620	324	46	75	439	549	618	735	814	1,006	1,170	843	1	. . .
Male	3,572	188	14	43	341	420	405	456	457	536	485	227	-	. . .
Female	3,048	136	32	32	98	129	213	279	357	470	685	616	1	. . .
Other and unknown Hispanic	18,621	683	127	142	659	800	1,258	1,978	2,291	3,051	4,104	3,514	14	. . .
Male	9,914	395	87	77	485	603	828	1,308	1,410	1,631	1,918	1,161	11	. . .
Female	8,707	288	40	65	174	197	430	670	881	1,420	2,186	2,353	3	. . .
Non-Hispanic[3]	2,319,476	22,475	3,956	5,761	28,044	34,955	80,503	163,533	246,665	391,778	675,309	666,350	147	. . .
Male	1,129,927	12,799	2,247	3,432	20,328	23,740	50,284	101,828	146,696	219,240	328,640	220,575	118	. . .
Female	1,189,549	9,676	1,709	2,329	7,716	11,215	30,219	61,705	99,969	172,538	346,669	445,775	29	. . .
White	1,979,465	13,223	2,539	3,884	19,640	23,557	58,095	121,832	197,598	329,570	600,563	608,843	121	. . .
Male	956,194	7,591	1,423	2,319	14,022	16,097	37,123	77,106	118,383	186,112	293,774	202,148	96	. . .
Female	1,023,271	5,632	1,116	1,565	5,618	7,460	20,972	44,726	79,215	143,458	306,789	406,695	25	. . .
Black	287,968	8,159	1,169	1,530	7,021	9,795	19,561	36,584	42,350	52,583	61,770	47,426	20	. . .
Male	146,136	4,601	681	911	5,343	6,592	11,405	21,708	24,468	27,957	28,297	14,156	17	. . .
Female	141,832	3,558	488	619	1,678	3,203	8,156	14,876	17,882	24,626	33,473	33,270	3	. . .
Not stated[4]	6,786	269	16	20	130	156	382	732	941	1,123	1,496	1,373	148	. . .
Male	3,918	163	10	12	98	120	264	518	643	716	788	472	114	. . .
Female	2,868	106	6	8	32	36	118	214	298	407	708	901	34	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Number of deaths and death rates by age, and age-adjusted death rates, by specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates for all origins, Hispanic, non-Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; populations used for computing death rates for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population control totals. The control totals are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget standards]

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Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex	All ages	Under 1 year[1]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Age not stated	Age-adjusted rate[2]
	Rate[5]													
All origins[6]	841.9	700.0	31.5	17.0	81.5	103.6	201.6	433.2	940.9	2,255.0	5,463.1	14,593.3	. . .	832.7
Male	840.3	777.4	35.1	19.8	116.5	141.4	255.0	552.2	1,165.5	2,771.7	6,641.8	15,794.0	. . .	994.3
Female	843.4	619.1	27.8	14.0	44.4	64.6	148.5	318.4	732.7	1,823.0	4,675.5	14,062.5	. . .	706.2
Hispanic	305.8	610.1	30.2	15.7	77.1	83.9	144.9	327.8	714.3	1,685.6	4,093.5	10,431.5	. . .	621.2
Male	330.7	665.5	33.8	18.4	112.9	118.1	189.8	436.4	920.8	2,115.7	4,948.5	11,029.2	. . .	748.1
Female	279.3	552.4	26.3	12.8	35.5	43.0	95.5	219.1	527.9	1,342.9	3,506.4	10,128.1	. . .	515.8
Mexican	259.4	592.3	30.5	16.1	79.5	80.0	135.6	306.7	693.5	1,825.0	3,912.1	9,677.3	. . .	604.0
Male	286.1	658.9	33.7	19.5	117.8	112.9	176.2	399.0	842.5	2,232.9	4,781.0	*	. . .	726.6
Female	230.2	526.5	27.1	12.5	34.5	39.7	87.7	210.2	545.2	1,483.5	3,300.2	9,212.9	. . .	499.8
Puerto Rican	413.5	707.3	26.5	12.0	62.9	108.3	226.9	532.2	950.7	2,099.3	5,442.5	*	. . .	763.2
Male	466.3	*	35.6	14.0	91.8	167.1	310.7	685.6	1,365.5	2,627.6	*	*	. . .	939.0
Female	362.9	*	*	10.0	32.8	57.4	150.8	365.4	637.6	1,684.7	*	*	. . .	633.3
Cuban	801.2	*	*	*	59.0	72.2	125.9	366.5	615.1	1,192.2	3,238.1	*	. . .	506.3
Male	788.1	*	*	*	87.9	94.1	170.8	502.5	945.1	1,454.7	3,319.6	*	. . .	607.0
Female	815.2	*	*	*	*	*	74.7	211.0	358.4	935.4	3,157.0	*	. . .	416.4
Other Hispanic[7]	315.0	664.9	33.1	17.6	77.6	88.0	139.5	286.6	676.0	1,475.4	4,893.4	*	. . .	735.9
Male	333.0	733.3	36.5	18.9	108.0	121.6	185.8	405.2	904.4	2,049.7	*	*	. . .	958.7
Female	296.6	589.4	29.3	16.2	41.8	47.1	94.4	185.6	489.5	1,116.6	3,889.0	*	. . .	604.8
Non-Hispanic[3]	924.4	716.2	31.7	17.2	82.0	107.6	209.3	442.1	955.6	2,289.1	5,522.6	14,740.6	. . .	844.5
Male	922.9	798.1	35.2	20.0	116.7	146.5	264.2	561.6	1,179.8	2,808.1	6,715.9	15,984.2	. . .	1,008.0
Female	925.9	630.7	28.0	14.3	46.0	68.9	155.6	327.3	747.2	1,853.7	4,726.4	14,194.2	. . .	717.2
White	993.6	576.5	27.6	15.6	75.8	95.8	190.9	402.3	902.4	2,237.2	5,515.4	14,944.8	. . .	826.1
Male	979.1	647.2	30.2	18.1	105.9	129.9	243.8	513.2	1,110.5	2,738.5	6,692.2	16,234.4	. . .	984.0
Female	1,007.6	502.5	24.9	12.9	44.3	61.2	138.0	293.1	705.0	1,807.9	4,720.5	14,377.2	. . .	702.1
Black	788.8	1,290.0	48.0	23.8	116.6	188.9	354.2	788.3	1,578.4	3,158.7	6,433.0	14,107.7	. . .	1,083.2
Male	840.6	1,427.7	55.1	27.9	176.5	266.6	440.0	1,012.8	2,047.7	4,041.1	8,165.7	15,082.2	. . .	1,341.1
Female	741.6	1,146.9	40.7	19.6	56.0	118.0	278.4	595.7	1,201.6	2,531.2	5,454.6	13,730.3	. . .	899.8

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

[3]Includes races other than white and black.

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

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

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

[7]Includes Central and South American and Other and unknown Hispanic.

Table 6. Abridged life table for the total population, 2003

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[For explanation of the columns of the life table, see "United States Life Tables, 2002," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Volume 53, Number 6]

Age	Probability of dying between ages x to $x+n$	Number surviving to age x	Number dying between ages x to $x+n$	Person-years lived between ages x to $x+n$	Total number of person-years lived above age x	Expectancy of life at age x
	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	T_x	e_x
0–1	0.006865	100,000	687	99,394	7,748,865	77.5
1–5	0.001252	99,313	124	396,962	7,649,471	77.0
5–10	0.000734	99,189	73	495,756	7,252,510	73.1
10–15	0.000956	99,116	95	495,369	6,756,754	68.2
15–20	0.003317	99,022	328	494,435	6,261,385	63.2
20–25	0.004806	98,693	474	492,277	5,766,950	58.4
25–30	0.004751	98,219	467	489,938	5,274,672	53.7
30–35	0.005541	97,752	542	487,457	4,784,734	48.9
35–40	0.007886	97,210	767	484,249	4,297,277	44.2
40–45	0.011992	96,444	1,157	479,513	3,813,027	39.5
45–50	0.017862	95,287	1,702	472,435	3,333,515	35.0
50–55	0.025653	93,585	2,401	462,242	2,861,080	30.6
55–60	0.037558	91,185	3,425	447,912	2,398,838	26.3
60–65	0.058021	87,760	5,092	426,797	1,950,925	22.2
65–70	0.086287	82,668	7,133	396,471	1,524,128	18.4
70–75	0.130072	75,535	9,825	354,252	1,127,657	14.9
75–80	0.197364	65,710	12,969	297,321	773,405	11.8
80–85	0.298685	52,741	15,753	224,973	476,084	9.0
85–90	0.423047	36,988	15,648	145,292	251,112	6.8
90–95	0.579341	21,340	12,363	73,760	105,820	5.0
95–100	0.736793	8,977	6,614	26,017	32,060	3.6
100 and over	1.000000	2,363	2,363	6,044	6,044	2.6

Table 7. Life expectancy at selected ages by race and sex: United States, 2003

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[Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Exact age in years	All races[1]			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
0	77.5	74.8	80.1	78.0	75.3	80.5	72.7	69.0	76.1
1	77.0	74.3	79.6	77.4	74.8	79.9	72.7	69.1	76.0
5	73.1	70.4	75.7	73.5	70.9	76.0	68.9	65.3	72.2
10	68.2	65.5	70.7	68.5	66.0	71.0	63.9	60.3	67.2
15	63.2	60.6	65.8	63.6	61.0	66.1	59.0	55.4	62.3
20	58.4	55.8	60.9	58.8	56.3	61.2	54.2	50.7	57.4
25	53.7	51.2	56.0	54.1	51.6	56.3	49.6	46.3	52.6
30	48.9	46.5	51.2	49.3	46.9	51.5	45.0	41.8	47.8
35	44.2	41.9	46.4	44.5	42.2	46.6	40.4	37.3	43.1
40	39.5	37.3	41.6	39.8	37.6	41.9	36.0	32.9	38.6
45	35.0	32.8	37.0	35.2	33.1	37.2	31.6	28.7	34.1
50	30.6	28.5	32.4	30.8	28.8	32.6	27.6	24.8	29.9
55	26.3	24.4	28.0	26.5	24.6	28.1	23.8	21.2	25.9
60	22.2	20.4	23.8	22.3	20.6	23.8	20.2	17.9	22.1
65	18.4	16.8	19.8	18.5	16.9	19.8	17.0	14.9	18.5
70	14.9	13.5	16.0	14.9	13.5	16.0	14.0	12.1	15.3
75	11.8	10.5	12.6	11.7	10.5	12.6	11.4	9.8	12.4
80	9.0	8.0	9.6	9.0	8.0	9.6	9.2	7.9	9.8
85	6.8	6.0	7.2	6.7	5.9	7.1	7.4	6.4	7.8
90	5.0	4.4	5.2	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.0	6.0
95	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.5
100	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.4

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 8. Life expectancy at birth by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–2003

[Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Year	All races[1]			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
2003	77.5	74.8	80.1	78.0	75.3	80.5	72.7	69.0	76.1
2002	77.3	74.5	79.9	77.7	75.1	80.3	72.3	68.8	75.6
2001	77.2	74.4	79.8	77.7	75.0	80.2	72.2	68.6	75.5
2000	77.0	74.3	79.7	77.6	74.9	80.1	71.9	68.3	75.2
1999	76.7	73.9	79.4	77.3	74.6	79.9	71.4	67.8	74.7
1998	76.7	73.8	79.5	77.3	74.5	80.0	71.3	67.6	74.8
1997	76.5	73.6	79.4	77.1	74.3	79.9	71.1	67.2	74.7
1996	76.1	73.1	79.1	76.8	73.9	79.7	70.2	66.1	74.2
1995	75.8	72.5	78.9	76.5	73.4	79.6	69.6	65.2	73.9
1994	75.7	72.4	79.0	76.5	73.3	79.6	69.5	64.9	73.9
1993	75.5	72.2	78.8	76.3	73.1	79.5	69.2	64.6	73.7
1992	75.8	72.3	79.1	76.5	73.2	79.8	69.6	65.0	73.9
1991	75.5	72.0	78.9	76.3	72.9	79.6	69.3	64.6	73.8
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	76.1	72.7	79.4	69.1	64.5	73.6
1989	75.1	71.7	78.5	75.9	72.5	79.2	68.8	64.3	73.3
1988	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.2	78.9	68.9	64.4	73.2
1987	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.1	78.9	69.1	64.7	73.4
1986	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.4	71.9	78.8	69.1	64.8	73.4
1985	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.3	65.0	73.4
1984	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.5	65.3	73.6
1983	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.6	78.7	69.4	65.2	73.5
1982	74.5	70.8	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	69.4	65.1	73.6
1981	74.1	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	68.1	63.8	72.5
1979	73.9	70.0	77.8	74.6	70.8	78.4	68.5	64.0	72.9
1978	73.5	69.6	77.3	74.1	70.4	78.0	68.1	63.7	72.4
1977	73.3	69.5	77.2	74.0	70.2	77.9	67.7	63.4	72.0
1976	72.9	69.1	76.8	73.6	69.9	77.5	67.2	62.9	71.6
1975	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	66.8	62.4	71.3
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	64.1	60.0	68.3
1960	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	---	---	---
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	---	---	---
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6	---	---	---

--- Data not available.

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 9. Death rates by age and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2003: United States, 1999–2003

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

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992) and year	Age												Age-adjusted rate[3]
	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	
All causes													
2003	841.9	700.0	31.5	17.0	81.5	103.6	201.6	433.2	940.9	2,255.0	5,463.1	14,593.3	832.7
2002	847.3	695.0	31.2	17.4	81.4	103.6	202.9	430.1	952.4	2,314.7	5,556.9	14,828.3	845.3
2001	848.5	683.4	33.3	17.3	80.7	105.2	203.6	428.9	964.6	2,353.3	5,582.4	15,112.8	854.5
2000	854.0	736.7	32.4	18.0	79.9	101.4	198.9	425.6	992.2	2,399.1	5,666.5	15,524.4	869.0
1999	857.0	736.0	34.2	18.6	79.3	102.2	198.0	418.2	1,005.0	2,457.3	5,714.5	15,554.6	875.6
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)													
2003	235.6	11.0	1.2	0.6	2.7	8.2	30.7	92.5	233.2	585.0	1,611.1	5,278.4	232.3
2002	241.7	12.4	1.1	0.6	2.5	7.9	30.5	93.7	241.5	615.9	1,677.2	5,466.8	240.8
2001	245.8	11.9	1.5	0.7	2.5	8.0	29.6	92.9	246.9	635.1	1,725.7	5,664.2	247.8
2000	252.6	13.0	1.2	0.7	2.6	7.4	29.2	94.2	261.2	665.6	1,780.3	5,926.1	257.6
1999	259.9	13.8	1.2	0.7	2.8	7.6	30.2	95.7	269.9	701.7	1,849.9	6,063.0	266.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)													
2003	191.5	1.9	2.5	2.6	4.0	9.4	35.0	122.2	343.0	770.3	1,302.5	1,698.2	190.1
2002	193.2	1.8	2.6	2.6	4.3	9.7	35.8	123.8	351.1	792.1	1,311.9	1,723.9	193.5
2001	194.4	1.6	2.7	2.5	4.3	10.1	36.8	126.5	356.5	802.8	1,315.8	1,765.6	196.0
2000	196.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	4.4	9.8	36.6	127.5	366.7	816.3	1,335.6	1,819.4	199.6
1999	197.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	4.5	10.0	37.1	127.6	374.6	827.1	1,331.5	1,805.8	200.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)													
2003	54.2	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	5.5	15.0	35.6	112.9	410.7	1,370.1	53.5
2002	56.4	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.4	5.4	15.1	37.2	120.3	431.0	1,445.9	56.2
2001	57.4	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.5	5.5	15.1	38.0	123.4	443.9	1,500.2	57.9
2000	59.6	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	5.8	16.0	41.0	128.6	461.3	1,589.2	60.9
1999	60.0	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	5.7	15.2	40.6	130.8	469.8	1,614.8	61.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)													
2003	43.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	8.7	43.3	163.2	383.0	635.1	43.3
2002	43.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.2	8.7	42.4	163.0	386.7	637.6	43.5
2001	43.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.2	8.5	44.1	167.9	379.8	644.7	43.7
2000	43.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	8.6	44.2	169.4	386.1	648.6	44.2
1999	44.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.0	8.5	47.5	177.2	397.8	646.0	45.4
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)													
2003	37.6	23.6	10.9	6.4	37.1	31.5	37.8	38.8	32.9	44.1	101.9	278.9	37.3
2002	37.0	23.5	10.5	6.6	38.0	31.5	37.2	36.6	31.4	44.2	101.3	275.4	36.9
2001	35.7	24.2	11.2	6.9	36.1	29.9	35.4	34.1	30.3	42.8	100.9	276.4	35.7
2000	34.8	23.1	11.9	7.3	36.0	29.5	34.1	32.6	30.9	41.9	95.1	273.5	34.9
1999	35.1	22.3	12.4	7.6	35.3	29.6	33.8	31.8	30.6	44.6	100.5	282.4	35.3
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)													
2003	25.5	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.6	13.9	38.5	90.8	181.1	317.5	25.3
2002	25.4	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.8	13.7	37.7	91.4	182.8	320.6	25.4
2001	25.1	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.3	13.6	37.8	91.4	181.4	321.8	25.3
2000	24.6	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.3	13.1	37.8	90.7	179.5	319.7	25.0
1999	24.5	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.4	4.3	12.9	38.3	91.8	178.0	317.2	25.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Death rates by age and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2003: United States, 1999–2003—Con.

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

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992) and year	Age												Age-adjusted rate[3]
	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)													
2003	22.4	8.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.2	5.2	11.2	37.3	151.1	666.1	22.0
2002	22.8	6.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.2	4.8	11.2	37.5	156.9	696.6	22.6
2001	21.8	7.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.2	4.6	10.7	36.3	148.5	685.6	22.0
2000	23.2	7.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.4	4.7	11.9	39.1	160.3	744.1	23.7
1999	22.8	8.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.4	4.6	11.0	37.2	157.0	751.8	23.5
Alzheimer's disease (G30)													
2003	21.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.0	20.9	164.4	802.4	21.4
2002	20.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.9	19.7	158.1	752.3	20.2
2001	18.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.1	18.7	147.5	710.3	19.1
2000	17.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.0	18.7	139.6	667.7	18.1
1999	16.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.9	17.4	129.5	601.3	16.5
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)													
2003	14.6	4.5	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.8	4.9	13.6	40.1	109.5	293.1	14.4
2002	14.2	4.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	4.7	13.0	39.2	109.1	288.6	14.2
2001	13.9	3.3	*	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.7	4.6	13.0	40.2	104.2	287.7	14.0
2000	13.2	4.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	4.4	12.8	38.0	100.8	277.8	13.5
1999	12.7	4.4	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	4.0	12.0	37.1	97.6	268.9	13.0
Septicemia (A40–A41)													
2003	11.7	6.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.1	5.3	13.1	32.6	85.0	202.5	11.6
2002	11.7	7.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	5.2	12.6	34.7	86.5	203.0	11.7
2001	11.3	7.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	5.0	12.3	32.8	82.3	205.9	11.4
2000	11.1	7.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	4.9	11.9	31.0	80.4	215.7	11.3
1999	11.0	7.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	4.6	11.4	31.2	79.4	220.7	11.3
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)													
2003	10.8	. . .	. . .	0.6	9.7	12.7	14.9	15.9	13.8	12.7	16.4	16.9	10.8
2002	11.0	. . .	. . .	0.6	9.9	12.6	15.3	15.7	13.6	13.5	17.7	18.0	10.9
2001[4]	10.8	. . .	. . .	0.7	9.9	12.8	14.7	15.2	13.1	13.3	17.4	17.5	10.7
2000	10.4	. . .	. . .	0.7	10.2	12.0	14.5	14.4	12.1	12.5	17.6	19.6	10.4
1999	10.5	. . .	. . .	0.6	10.1	12.7	14.3	13.9	12.2	13.4	18.1	19.3	10.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)													
2003	9.5	*	*	*	*	0.9	6.8	18.3	23.0	29.5	30.0	20.1	9.3
2002	9.5	*	*	*	0.1	0.9	7.0	18.0	22.9	29.4	31.4	21.4	9.4
2001	9.5	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.4	18.5	22.7	30.0	30.2	22.2	9.5
2000	9.4	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.5	17.7	23.8	29.8	31.0	23.1	9.5
1999	9.4	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.3	17.4	23.7	30.6	31.9	23.2	9.6
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)													
2003	7.5	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.5	6.3	16.9	51.7	188.9	7.4
2002	7.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.3	5.7	16.0	48.2	180.4	7.0
2001	6.8	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	5.8	15.5	47.7	171.9	6.8
2000	6.4	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.8	2.3	5.9	15.1	45.5	162.9	6.5
1999	6.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.7	2.2	5.5	15.2	43.6	152.1	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Death rates by age and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2003: United States, 1999–2003—Con.

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

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992) and year	Age												Age-adjusted rate[3]
	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)													
2003	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.3	12.7	67.8	138.2	6.2
2002	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.2	12.2	63.9	135.2	5.9
2001	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.2	11.7	64.6	134.2	5.9
2000	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	11.5	61.9	131.9	5.7
1999	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	11.0	58.2	124.4	5.4
Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)													
2003	6.1	8.5	2.4	0.8	13.0	11.3	7.0	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	6.0
2002	6.1	7.5	2.7	0.9	12.9	11.2	7.2	4.8	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	6.1
2001[4]	7.1	8.2	2.7	0.8	13.3	13.1	9.5	6.3	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	7.1
2000	6.0	9.2	2.3	0.9	12.6	10.4	7.1	4.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.9
1999	6.1	8.7	2.5	1.1	12.9	10.5	7.1	4.6	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	6.0

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

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

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

[4]Figures include September 11, 2001-related deaths for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002, see "Technical Notes" from *Deaths: Final Data for 2001*.

Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes, by age: United States, 2003

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

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All ages	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Not stated
All causes	2,448,288	28,025	4,965	6,954	33,568	41,300	89,461	176,781	262,519	413,497	703,024	687,852	342
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	43	3	–	1	–	1	3	2	6	8	10	9	–
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	1	–	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	3,090	10	4	7	4	8	14	64	176	444	1,192	1,167	–
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	711	–	1	2	10	18	35	105	102	114	217	107	–
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	562	–	1	2	9	6	26	86	81	88	177	86	–
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	149	–	–	–	1	12	9	19	21	26	40	21	–
Whooping cough (A37)	11	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	161	12	18	11	39	12	19	18	11	9	9	3	–
Septicemia (A40–A41)	34,069	278	85	77	154	309	910	2,157	3,651	5,970	10,932	9,543	3
Syphilis (A50–A53)	34	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	3	6	8	9	–
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	13	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	2	5	–	–
Measles (B05)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	5,431	1	–	–	14	64	652	2,259	1,085	698	543	115	–
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	13,658	5	2	36	178	1,588	5,340	4,442	1,517	438	95	14	3
Malaria (B50–B54)	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	7,427	174	85	51	88	140	447	1,185	1,136	1,344	1,715	1,062	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	556,902	75	392	1,076	1,651	3,741	15,509	49,843	95,692	141,248	167,617	80,046	12
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	7,778	–	4	8	30	59	274	1,131	1,826	1,874	1,692	879	1
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	12,860	–	–	–	5	29	288	1,407	2,940	3,619	3,392	1,180	–
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	12,110	–	–	1	19	127	480	1,210	1,874	2,793	3,549	2,057	–
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	55,958	–	–	4	40	291	1,315	4,442	8,304	12,934	17,331	11,296	1
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	14,706	6	23	14	36	89	395	2,223	2,765	3,630	3,949	1,576	–
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	30,777	–	–	1	10	60	548	2,540	5,320	8,104	9,708	4,486	–
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,792	–	–	–	–	1	79	420	956	1,136	891	308	1
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	158,086	–	2	2	25	154	2,478	12,374	30,956	49,386	48,619	14,088	2
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	7,818	–	1	2	38	191	561	1,179	1,547	1,593	1,875	831	–
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	42,000	–	–	–	16	407	2,716	6,365	8,267	8,338	9,644	6,245	2
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,919	–	–	–	16	201	633	890	793	564	552	270	–
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	6,899	–	–	–	4	27	154	534	1,301	1,851	1,951	1,077	–
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,657	–	–	–	28	84	452	1,629	2,891	3,569	4,194	1,810	–
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	29,554	–	–	1	1	1	25	418	2,074	6,033	12,284	8,717	–
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	12,286	1	14	39	24	56	321	1,201	2,498	3,090	3,475	1,567	–
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	12,483	–	–	–	1	4	98	522	1,391	2,736	4,679	3,052	–
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	12,901	18	104	336	236	405	1,079	1,962	2,698	2,836	2,510	717	–
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	55,679	31	138	394	606	865	1,728	3,785	7,471	12,885	18,442	9,334	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes, by age: United States, 2003—Con.

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

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All ages	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Not stated
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	1,347	–	–	5	64	167	154	154	198	216	277	112	–
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. (C82–C85)	21,475	–	5	45	140	252	630	1,548	3,007	4,919	7,217	3,712	–
Leukemia (C91–C95)	21,535	30	133	342	402	433	796	1,365	2,605	4,706	6,937	3,786	–
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	11,267	–	–	1	–	12	147	711	1,659	3,029	3,997	1,711	–
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue. (C96)	55	1	–	1	–	1	1	7	2	15	14	13	–
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)	62,639	19	106	274	516	690	1,885	5,611	9,820	14,277	18,880	10,556	5
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	13,563	62	51	79	96	178	339	682	1,238	2,354	4,689	3,795	–
Anemias (D50–D64)	4,594	22	24	47	105	157	183	241	276	484	1,136	1,919	–
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	74,219	3	8	31	160	657	2,049	5,658	10,731	16,656	23,299	14,964	3
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	3,338	10	2	2	7	10	35	100	168	340	992	1,672	–
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	3,153	5	1	1	6	8	33	94	160	320	952	1,573	–
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	185	5	1	1	1	2	2	6	8	20	40	99	–
Meningitis. (G00,G03)	730	77	24	17	37	44	67	117	108	96	90	52	1
Parkinson's disease. (G20–G21)	17,997	1	–	1	–	2	11	64	352	2,330	8,723	6,513	–
Alzheimer's disease. (G30)	63,457	–	–	–	–	–	11	78	554	3,836	21,157	37,821	–
Major cardiovascular diseases. (I00–I78)	902,443	555	234	347	1,447	4,089	16,930	46,279	79,497	137,220	279,358	336,449	38
Diseases of heart. (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	685,089	439	186	264	1,133	3,250	13,600	37,732	65,060	107,263	207,331	248,796	35
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	3,624	1	1	6	11	25	99	224	367	693	1,233	964	–
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	28,345	–	1	–	53	305	1,306	3,230	3,651	4,045	6,565	9,189	–
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	3,108	–	1	–	5	28	93	201	267	401	903	1,209	–
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	480,028	22	12	24	160	1,082	7,547	25,361	47,377	78,880	149,370	170,164	29
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	170,564	9	6	12	73	413	3,094	10,420	19,767	30,923	53,108	52,734	5
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	3,158	4	1	1	5	11	98	277	403	579	837	941	1
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. .(I20,I25)	306,306	9	5	11	82	658	4,355	14,664	27,207	47,378	95,425	116,489	23
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described. (I25.0)	67,232	2	–	–	16	211	1,488	5,684	9,110	11,494	18,339	20,874	14
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	239,074	7	5	11	66	447	2,867	8,980	18,097	35,884	77,086	95,615	9
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	169,984	416	171	234	904	1,810	4,555	8,716	13,398	23,244	49,260	67,270	6
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	1,245	1	–	1	16	33	112	183	209	232	318	140	–
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	868	33	22	28	55	48	86	111	104	151	153	77	–
Heart failure (I50)	57,448	38	5	12	38	97	315	981	2,469	6,138	17,136	30,219	–
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	110,423	344	144	193	795	1,632	4,042	7,441	10,616	16,723	31,653	36,834	6
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease .(I10,I12)	21,940	1	2	2	22	98	372	1,031	1,755	3,104	6,649	8,904	–
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	157,689	101	46	69	221	583	2,460	6,127	9,946	20,708	52,847	64,579	2
Atherosclerosis (I70)	13,053	3	–	–	3	7	47	190	466	1,211	3,837	7,288	1
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	24,672	11	–	12	68	151	451	1,199	2,270	4,934	8,694	6,882	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes, by age: United States, 2003—Con.

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

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All ages	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Not stated
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	14,810	1	–	3	41	112	316	820	1,477	3,271	5,471	3,298	–
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	9,862	10	–	9	27	39	135	379	793	1,663	3,223	3,584	–
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	4,737	36	4	4	50	139	342	555	569	744	1,161	1,133	–
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	65,163	322	163	147	224	373	992	2,140	3,130	6,831	19,442	31,397	2
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,792	31	59	46	30	13	24	61	85	183	457	803	–
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	63,371	291	104	101	194	360	968	2,079	3,045	6,648	18,985	30,594	2
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	421	54	28	6	6	2	11	19	21	30	80	164	–
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	304	53	27	6	6	2	9	16	17	22	45	101	–
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	117	1	1	–	–	–	2	3	4	8	35	63	–
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	126,382	31	55	118	191	282	950	3,537	12,077	29,919	49,286	29,934	2
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	850	20	13	6	7	10	17	35	47	104	246	345	–
Emphysema (J43)	14,861	–	1	–	4	5	87	450	1,755	4,063	5,920	2,574	2
Asthma (J45–J46)	4,099	7	37	110	158	227	411	632	562	532	752	671	–
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	106,572	4	4	2	22	40	435	2,420	9,713	25,220	42,368	26,344	–
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	1,114	–	–	–	1	1	7	14	70	233	487	301	–
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17,335	13	10	16	46	69	166	392	773	1,754	5,789	8,307	–
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	25,520	279	86	60	136	210	495	1,335	2,442	5,156	8,810	6,510	1
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,913	2	1	3	7	25	101	281	383	587	1,279	1,244	–
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	439	4	5	11	11	16	25	50	43	64	132	78	–
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,613	37	6	6	3	5	28	105	161	237	462	563	–
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	27,503	2	–	–	16	358	3,020	7,466	6,428	5,406	3,858	946	3
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,360	–	–	–	6	243	1,971	4,288	3,247	1,788	729	86	2
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	15,143	2	–	–	10	115	1,049	3,178	3,181	3,618	3,129	860	1
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	2,948	–	–	1	4	25	40	126	182	489	1,054	1,027	–
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	42,453	181	14	22	95	282	796	2,001	3,806	7,345	14,093	13,816	2
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	148	8	2	1	4	2	4	7	14	30	50	26	–
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	537	3	–	–	8	14	20	45	50	102	165	130	–
Renal failure (N17–N19)	41,737	170	11	21	82	266	771	1,944	3,741	7,206	13,870	13,653	2
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	31	–	1	–	1	–	1	5	1	7	8	7	–
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	823	4	2	1	10	16	36	62	62	105	247	278	–
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	477	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	50	165	248	–
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	125	1	–	1	6	3	14	14	10	16	29	31	–
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	545	. . .	. . .	1	116	229	166	30	2	1	–	–	–
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	40	. . .	. . .	–	11	19	9	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	505	. . .	. . .	1	105	210	157	29	2	1	–	–	–
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,378	14,254	79	19	16	3	3	2	–	2	–	–	–
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	10,518	5,621	541	386	451	426	564	667	666	413	464	319	–
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	31,444	3,318	256	178	837	1,327	2,382	2,874	2,067	2,522	5,006	10,565	112

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes, by age: United States, 2003—Con.

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

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All ages	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over	Not stated
All other diseases . . . . . .(Residual)	201,676	1,190	635	927	2,023	3,330	8,407	15,883	18,734	26,475	52,955	71,100	17
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . .(V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	109,277	945	1,717	2,618	15,272	12,541	16,766	15,837	9,170	8,081	13,108	13,146	76
Transport accidents . . . . . .(V01–V99,Y85)	48,071	148	649	1,765	11,432	7,280	7,594	6,754	4,441	3,210	3,377	1,401	20
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)	44,757	145	621	1,642	10,972	6,833	6,961	6,074	3,958	2,967	3,210	1,358	16
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)	1,357	2	17	60	264	204	239	234	147	81	80	25	4
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . .(V90–V99,Y85)	1,957	1	11	63	196	243	394	446	336	162	87	18	–
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	61,206	797	1,068	853	3,840	5,261	9,172	9,083	4,729	4,871	9,731	11,745	56
Falls . . . . . .(W00–W19)	17,229	14	54	45	230	285	636	1,043	1,220	2,048	5,249	6,404	1
Accidental discharge of firearms . . . . . .(W32–W34)	730	–	7	49	200	120	118	92	62	39	37	6	–
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . .(W65–W74)	3,306	58	456	268	567	356	462	397	265	202	162	83	30
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	3,369	30	224	215	199	252	395	526	392	419	460	253	4
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	19,457	20	49	61	1,999	3,435	6,230	5,434	1,370	403	284	166	6
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . . (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	17,115	675	278	215	645	813	1,331	1,591	1,420	1,760	3,539	4,833	15
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	31,484	. . .	. . .	250	3,988	5,065	6,602	6,481	3,843	2,335	2,115	798	7
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (X72–X74)	16,907	. . .	. . .	74	2,075	2,381	2,927	3,279	2,317	1,700	1,595	559	–
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	14,577	. . .	. . .	176	1,913	2,684	3,675	3,202	1,526	635	520	239	7
Assault (homicide) . . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	17,732	341	376	324	5,368	4,516	3,110	2,017	786	432	317	104	41
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	11,920	8	40	187	4,410	3,540	1,941	1,110	394	161	88	23	18
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)	5,812	333	336	137	958	976	1,169	907	392	271	229	81	23
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	423	–	–	2	93	135	117	51	19	4	2	–	–
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	5,072	75	31	55	563	835	1,581	1,267	368	131	96	52	18
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	232	–	1	12	69	38	43	31	20	8	9	1	–
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,840	75	30	43	494	797	1,538	1,236	348	123	87	51	18
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	14	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	2	5	–	–
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,855	15	24	12	44	69	179	273	380	534	794	530	1

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following States: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes, by age: United States, 2003

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
All causes	841.9	700.0	31.5	17.0	81.5	103.6	201.6	433.2	940.9	2,255.0	5,463.1	14,593.3
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.6	2.4	9.3	24.8
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.7	2.3
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	1.8
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.7	6.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.1	5.3	13.1	32.6	85.0	202.5
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.9	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.5	5.5	3.9	3.8	4.2	2.4
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.7	*	*	0.1	0.4	4.0	12.0	10.9	5.4	2.4	0.7	*
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.6	4.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.9	4.1	7.3	13.3	22.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	191.5	1.9	2.5	2.6	4.0	9.4	35.0	122.2	343.0	770.3	1,302.5	1,698.2
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.8	6.5	10.2	13.1	18.6
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.4	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.6	3.4	10.5	19.7	26.4	25.0
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.2	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.1	3.0	6.7	15.2	27.6	43.6
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	19.2	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	3.0	10.9	29.8	70.5	134.7	239.7
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.1	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.9	5.4	9.9	19.8	30.7	33.4
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.6	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.2	6.2	19.1	44.2	75.4	95.2
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.0	3.4	6.2	6.9	6.5
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	54.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	5.6	30.3	111.0	269.3	377.8	298.9
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.9	5.5	8.7	14.6	17.6
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.4	*	*	*	*	1.0	6.1	15.6	29.6	45.5	74.9	132.5
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.4	2.2	2.8	3.1	4.3	5.7
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.4	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.3	4.7	10.1	15.2	22.8
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.0	10.4	19.5	32.6	38.4
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	10.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.4	32.9	95.5	184.9
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.9	9.0	16.9	27.0	33.2
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.3	5.0	14.9	36.4	64.8
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.4	*	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	2.4	4.8	9.7	15.5	19.5	15.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes, by age: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	19.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.9	9.3	26.8	70.3	143.3	198.0
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.5	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.2	2.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.4	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.4	3.8	10.8	26.8	56.1	78.8
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.8	3.3	9.3	25.7	53.9	80.3
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.7	5.9	16.5	31.1	36.3
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41, C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60,C62–C63,C66,C68–C69, C73–C80,C97)	21.5	*	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.7	4.2	13.8	35.2	77.9	146.7	224.0
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.7	4.4	12.8	36.4	80.5
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.6	8.8	40.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	25.5	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.6	13.9	38.5	90.8	181.1	317.5
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.9	7.7	35.5
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	7.4	33.4
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	2.1
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.3	1.9	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.3	12.7	67.8	138.2
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	21.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.0	20.9	164.4	802.4
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	310.3	13.9	1.5	0.8	3.5	10.3	38.2	113.4	284.9	748.3	2,170.8	7,138.0
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	235.6	11.0	1.2	0.6	2.7	8.2	30.7	92.5	233.2	585.0	1,611.1	5,278.4
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	3.8	9.6	20.5
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	2.9	7.9	13.1	22.1	51.0	195.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.2	7.0	25.6
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	165.1	0.5	*	0.1	0.4	2.7	17.0	62.2	169.8	430.2	1,160.7	3,610.2
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	58.7	*	*	*	0.2	1.0	7.0	25.5	70.9	168.6	412.7	1,118.8
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.7	1.4	3.2	6.5	20.0
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	105.3	*	*	*	0.2	1.7	9.8	35.9	97.5	258.4	741.5	2,471.4
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	23.1	*	*	*	*	0.5	3.4	13.9	32.7	62.7	142.5	442.9
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	82.2	*	*	*	0.2	1.1	6.5	22.0	64.9	195.7	599.0	2,028.5
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	58.5	10.4	1.1	0.6	2.2	4.5	10.3	21.4	48.0	126.8	382.8	1,427.2
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.5	3.0
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6
Heart failure (I50)	19.8	0.9	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.4	8.8	33.5	133.2	641.1
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	38.0	8.6	0.9	0.5	1.9	4.1	9.1	18.2	38.1	91.2	246.0	781.5
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	7.5	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.5	6.3	16.9	51.7	188.9
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	54.2	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	5.5	15.0	35.6	112.9	410.7	1,370.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes, by age: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.5	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.7	6.6	29.8	154.6
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	8.5	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.9	8.1	26.9	67.6	146.0
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	5.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.0	5.3	17.8	42.5	70.0
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.4	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.8	9.1	25.0	76.0
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.6	0.9	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	2.0	4.1	9.0	24.0
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	22.4	8.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.2	5.2	11.2	37.3	151.1	666.1
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.6	17.0
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	21.8	7.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.2	5.1	10.9	36.3	147.5	649.1
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.1	1.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.5
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	1.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	2.1
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	43.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	8.7	43.3	163.2	383.0	635.1
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.9	7.3
Emphysema (J43)	5.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.1	6.3	22.2	46.0	54.6
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.4	*	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	5.8	14.2
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	36.6	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	1.0	5.9	34.8	137.5	329.2	558.9
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.3	3.8	6.4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	6.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.8	9.6	45.0	176.2
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	8.8	7.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.3	8.8	28.1	68.5	138.1
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.4	3.2	9.9	26.4
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.7
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.6	0.9	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	3.6	11.9
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.5	*	*	*	*	0.9	6.8	18.3	23.0	29.5	30.0	20.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.3	*	*	*	*	0.6	4.4	10.5	11.6	9.8	5.7	1.8
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	5.2	*	*	*	*	0.3	2.4	7.8	11.4	19.7	24.3	18.2
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.7	8.2	21.8
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.6	4.5	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.8	4.9	13.6	40.1	109.5	293.1
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.4	0.6
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.8
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.4	4.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	4.8	13.4	39.3	107.8	289.7
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.9	5.9
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.3	5.3
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.7
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	. . .	*	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	*	*	*	*
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	. . .	. . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	. . .	*	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	*	*	*	*
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.9	356.0	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.6	140.4	3.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.3	3.6	6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes, by age: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory finding,, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.8	82.9	1.6	0.4	2.0	3.3	5.4	7.0	7.4	13.8	38.9	224.1
All other diseases (Residual)	69.3	29.7	4.0	2.3	4.9	8.4	18.9	38.9	67.1	144.4	411.5	1,508.4
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	37.6	23.6	10.9	6.4	37.1	31.5	37.8	38.8	32.9	44.1	101.9	278.9
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	27.7	18.3	17.1	16.6	15.9	17.5	26.2	29.7
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2, V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.4	3.6	3.9	4.0	26.6	17.1	15.7	14.9	14.2	16.2	24.9	28.8
Other land transport accidents (V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3, V89.9)	0.5	*	*	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	0.7	*	*	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	*
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	21.0	19.9	6.8	2.1	9.3	13.2	20.7	22.3	16.9	26.6	75.6	249.2
Falls (W00–W19)	5.9	*	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.6	4.4	11.2	40.8	135.9
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	0.3	*	*	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	*
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	1.1	1.4	2.9	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.8
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.3	3.6	5.4
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	6.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	4.9	8.6	14.0	13.3	4.9	2.2	2.2	3.5
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	5.9	16.9	1.8	0.5	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.9	5.1	9.6	27.5	102.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	10.8	. . .	. . .	0.6	9.7	12.7	14.9	15.9	13.8	12.7	16.4	16.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms (X72–X74)	5.8	. . .	. . .	0.2	5.0	6.0	6.6	8.0	8.3	9.3	12.4	11.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	5.0	. . .	. . .	0.4	4.6	6.7	8.3	7.8	5.5	3.5	4.0	5.1
Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	6.1	8.5	2.4	0.8	13.0	11.3	7.0	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.1	*	0.3	0.5	10.7	8.9	4.4	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9,*U02,X85–X92, X96–Y09,Y87.1)	2.0	8.3	2.1	0.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7
Legal intervention (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes, by age: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All ages[1]	Under 1 year[2]	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.4	2.1	3.6	3.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae. . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.0	3.5	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.0	*	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.9	6.2	11.2

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following States: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	2,448,288	1,201,964	1,246,324	2,103,714	1,025,650	1,078,064	344,574	176,314	168,260	291,300	148,022	143,278
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	43	23	20	31	17	14	12	6	6	8	3	5
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	7	5	2	6	4	2	1	1	–	1	1	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	3,090	1,109	1,981	2,877	1,036	1,841	213	73	140	186	66	120
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	711	427	284	437	255	182	274	172	102	172	114	58
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	562	344	218	347	208	139	215	136	79	138	93	45
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	149	83	66	90	47	43	59	36	23	34	21	13
Whooping cough (A37)	11	1	10	10	–	10	1	1	–	–	–	–
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	161	75	86	121	56	65	40	19	21	36	17	19
Septicemia (A40–A41)	34,069	14,987	19,082	27,180	11,909	15,271	6,889	3,078	3,811	6,206	2,775	3,431
Syphilis (A50–A53)	34	22	12	17	10	7	17	12	5	16	11	5
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	13	9	4	10	6	4	3	3	–	1	1	–
Measles (B05)	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	5,431	3,546	1,885	4,295	2,848	1,447	1,136	698	438	854	544	310
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	13,658	10,119	3,539	6,019	4,964	1,055	7,639	5,155	2,484	7,479	5,033	2,446
Malaria (B50–B54)	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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)	7,427	3,964	3,463	6,182	3,289	2,893	1,245	675	570	960	523	437
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	556,902	287,990	268,912	481,556	249,053	232,503	75,346	38,937	36,409	62,660	32,442	30,218
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	7,778	5,298	2,480	6,409	4,282	2,127	1,369	1,016	353	1,107	837	270
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	12,860	9,921	2,939	11,058	8,617	2,441	1,802	1,304	498	1,591	1,133	458
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	12,110	7,055	5,055	9,282	5,428	3,854	2,828	1,627	1,201	2,041	1,187	854
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	55,958	28,007	27,951	47,711	24,013	23,698	8,247	3,994	4,253	6,943	3,335	3,608
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	14,706	9,482	5,224	11,660	7,489	4,171	3,046	1,993	1,053	1,877	1,234	643
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	30,777	15,060	15,717	26,418	13,033	13,385	4,359	2,027	2,332	3,616	1,675	1,941
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,792	3,020	772	3,052	2,410	642	740	610	130	693	571	122
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	158,086	89,964	68,122	138,743	78,215	60,528	19,343	11,749	7,594	16,372	9,988	6,384
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	7,818	4,963	2,855	7,648	4,887	2,761	170	76	94	121	50	71
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	42,000	380	41,620	35,358	326	35,032	6,642	54	6,588	5,746	51	5,695
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,919	. . .	3,919	2,953	. . .	2,953	966	. . .	966	794	. . .	794
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	6,899	. . .	6,899	5,641	. . .	5,641	1,258	. . .	1,258	1,107	. . .	1,107
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,657	. . .	14,657	13,123	. . .	13,123	1,534	. . .	1,534	1,196	. . .	1,196
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	29,554	29,554	. . .	24,232	24,232	. . .	5,322	5,322	. . .	4,894	4,894	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis . (C64–C65)	12,286	7,667	4,619	10,930	6,840	4,090	1,356	827	529	1,116	677	439
Malignant neoplasm of bladder. . . . . (C67)	12,483	8,576	3,907	11,409	7,965	3,444	1,074	611	463	914	502	412
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system . . . . . (C70–C72)	12,901	7,122	5,779	11,849	6,543	5,306	1,052	579	473	811	447	364
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . . . . . (C81–C96)	55,679	30,076	25,603	49,420	26,943	22,477	6,259	3,133	3,126	5,103	2,537	2,566
Hodgkin's disease . . . . . (C81)	1,347	725	622	1,192	638	554	155	87	68	120	68	52
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. . . . . (C82–C85)	21,475	11,399	10,076	19,598	10,447	9,151	1,877	952	925	1,371	687	684
Leukemia . . . . . (C91–C95)	21,535	12,073	9,462	19,353	10,938	8,415	2,182	1,135	1,047	1,762	918	844
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms. . . . . (C88,C90)	11,267	5,848	5,419	9,227	4,892	4,335	2,040	956	1,084	1,847	863	984
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . . . . . (C96)	55	31	24	50	28	22	5	3	2	3	1	2
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms . . . . . .(C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41, C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60,C62–C63,C66,C68–C69, C73–C80,C97)	62,639	31,845	30,794	54,660	27,830	26,830	7,979	4,015	3,964	6,618	3,324	3,294
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	13,563	6,687	6,876	12,181	6,036	6,145	1,382	651	731	1,123	525	598
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	4,594	1,832	2,762	3,476	1,319	2,157	1,118	513	605	1,037	487	550
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	74,219	35,438	38,781	59,099	28,939	30,160	15,120	6,499	8,621	12,892	5,425	7,467
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	3,338	1,176	2,162	2,826	969	1,857	512	207	305	455	185	270
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	3,153	1,098	2,055	2,657	899	1,758	496	199	297	442	179	263
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	185	78	107	169	70	99	16	8	8	13	6	7
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	730	387	343	524	293	231	206	94	112	187	84	103
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	17,997	10,180	7,817	17,045	9,630	7,415	952	550	402	628	351	277
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	63,457	18,335	45,122	59,184	17,086	42,098	4,273	1,249	3,024	3,718	1,087	2,631
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	902,443	423,810	478,633	780,020	365,390	414,630	122,423	58,420	64,003	104,181	48,853	55,328
Diseases of heart. . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	685,089	336,095	348,994	594,842	291,560	303,282	90,247	44,535	45,712	77,372	37,466	39,906
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases. . . . . (I00–I09)	3,624	1,153	2,471	3,226	1,023	2,203	398	130	268	308	110	198
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . (I11)	28,345	12,536	15,809	20,904	8,948	11,956	7,441	3,588	3,853	6,843	3,298	3,545
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . . . . (I13)	3,108	1,326	1,782	2,103	865	1,238	1,005	461	544	913	413	500
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	480,028	246,342	233,686	421,482	216,751	204,731	58,546	29,591	28,955	49,274	24,273	25,001
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	170,564	89,515	81,049	149,915	79,157	70,758	20,649	10,358	10,291	17,441	8,472	8,969
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I24)	3,158	1,621	1,537	2,663	1,338	1,325	495	283	212	436	256	180
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. .(I20,I25)	306,306	155,206	151,100	268,904	136,256	132,648	37,402	18,950	18,452	31,397	15,545	15,852
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described . . . . . (I25.0)	67,232	36,042	31,190	55,760	29,560	26,200	11,472	6,482	4,990	9,923	5,543	4,380
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . . . . (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	239,074	119,164	119,910	213,144	106,696	106,448	25,930	12,468	13,462	21,474	10,002	11,472
Other heart diseases . . . . . (I26–I51)	169,984	74,738	95,246	147,127	63,973	83,154	22,857	10,765	12,092	20,034	9,372	10,662
Acute and subacute endocarditis. . . . . (I33)	1,245	682	563	990	541	449	255	141	114	225	122	103

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	868	449	419	677	359	318	191	90	101	168	81	87
Heart failure (I50)	57,448	22,427	35,021	51,454	19,987	31,467	5,994	2,440	3,554	5,330	2,150	3,180
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	110,423	51,180	59,243	94,006	43,086	50,920	16,417	8,094	8,323	14,311	7,019	7,292
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	21,940	8,213	13,727	16,927	6,108	10,819	5,013	2,105	2,908	4,489	1,895	2,594
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	157,689	61,426	96,263	134,705	51,646	83,059	22,984	9,780	13,204	18,806	7,866	10,940
Atherosclerosis (I70)	13,053	4,859	8,194	11,885	4,368	7,517	1,168	491	677	995	410	585
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	24,672	13,217	11,455	21,661	11,708	9,953	3,011	1,509	1,502	2,519	1,216	1,303
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	14,810	8,976	5,834	13,246	8,074	5,172	1,564	902	662	1,230	686	544
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	9,862	4,241	5,621	8,415	3,634	4,781	1,447	607	840	1,289	530	759
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	4,737	1,966	2,771	3,843	1,569	2,274	894	397	497	824	368	456
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	65,163	28,778	36,385	57,645	25,009	32,636	7,518	3,769	3,749	5,872	2,906	2,966
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,792	699	1,093	1,653	640	1,013	139	59	80	97	37	60
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	63,371	28,079	35,292	55,992	24,369	31,623	7,379	3,710	3,669	5,775	2,869	2,906
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	421	170	251	375	147	228	46	23	23	40	21	19
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	304	126	178	263	104	159	41	22	19	35	20	15
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	117	44	73	112	43	69	5	1	4	5	1	4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	126,382	60,714	65,668	116,917	55,397	61,520	9,465	5,317	4,148	7,709	4,247	3,462
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	850	351	499	751	309	442	99	42	57	75	30	45
Emphysema (J43)	14,861	7,549	7,312	13,856	6,915	6,941	1,005	634	371	810	498	312
Asthma (J45–J46)	4,099	1,493	2,606	2,888	961	1,927	1,211	532	679	1,030	445	585
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	106,572	51,321	55,251	99,422	47,212	52,210	7,150	4,109	3,041	5,794	3,274	2,520
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	1,114	1,065	49	1,058	1,012	46	56	53	3	48	45	3
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17,335	8,702	8,633	15,395	7,731	7,664	1,940	971	969	1,607	781	826
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	25,520	12,391	13,129	22,706	11,014	11,692	2,814	1,377	1,437	2,233	1,097	1,136
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,913	1,880	2,033	3,408	1,592	1,816	505	288	217	383	223	160
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	439	258	181	355	213	142	84	45	39	70	37	33
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,613	668	945	1,421	585	836	192	83	109	164	72	92
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	27,503	17,912	9,591	24,005	15,662	8,343	3,498	2,250	1,248	2,621	1,727	894
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,360	9,104	3,256	10,625	7,905	2,720	1,735	1,199	536	1,222	865	357
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	15,143	8,808	6,335	13,380	7,757	5,623	1,763	1,051	712	1,399	862	537
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	2,948	1,318	1,630	2,573	1,150	1,423	375	168	207	286	127	159
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	42,453	20,481	21,972	33,707	16,408	17,299	8,746	4,073	4,673	7,855	3,642	4,213
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	148	65	83	120	47	73	28	18	10	18	12	6
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	537	269	268	430	214	216	107	55	52	76	39	37

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Renal failure (N17–N19)	41,737	20,135	21,602	33,133	16,139	16,994	8,604	3,996	4,608	7,755	3,587	4,168
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	31	12	19	24	8	16	7	4	3	6	4	2
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	823	246	577	705	215	490	118	31	87	95	29	66
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	477	477	. . .	438	438	. . .	39	39	. . .	32	32	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	125	. . .	125	101	. . .	101	24	. . .	24	20	. . .	20
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	545	. . .	545	317	. . .	317	228	. . .	228	193	. . .	193
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	40	. . .	40	18	. . .	18	22	. . .	22	18	. . .	18
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	505	. . .	505	299	. . .	299	206	. . .	206	175	. . .	175
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,378	8,197	6,181	8,975	5,134	3,841	5,403	3,063	2,340	4,879	2,775	2,104
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	10,518	5,460	5,058	8,378	4,288	4,090	2,140	1,172	968	1,700	923	777
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	31,444	14,583	16,861	26,147	11,802	14,345	5,297	2,781	2,516	4,708	2,459	2,249
All other diseases (Residual)	201,676	81,907	119,769	174,660	69,977	104,683	27,016	11,930	15,086	23,223	10,126	13,097
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	109,277	70,532	38,745	93,381	59,912	33,469	15,896	10,620	5,276	12,351	8,385	3,966
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	48,071	33,291	14,780	40,282	27,925	12,357	7,789	5,366	2,423	5,771	4,119	1,652
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)	44,757	30,655	14,102	37,424	25,660	11,764	7,333	4,995	2,338	5,431	3,834	1,597
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)	1,357	1,044	313	1,121	856	265	236	188	48	190	155	35
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	1,957	1,592	365	1,737	1,409	328	220	183	37	150	130	20
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	61,206	37,241	23,965	53,099	31,987	21,112	8,107	5,254	2,853	6,580	4,266	2,314
Falls (W00–W19)	17,229	8,910	8,319	15,855	8,099	7,756	1,374	811	563	920	537	383
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	730	656	74	586	525	61	144	131	13	128	116	12
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	3,306	2,632	674	2,622	2,067	555	684	565	119	480	407	73
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	3,369	1,948	1,421	2,526	1,480	1,046	843	468	375	775	433	342
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	19,457	13,176	6,281	16,690	11,333	5,357	2,767	1,843	924	2,396	1,609	787
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	17,115	9,919	7,196	14,820	8,483	6,337	2,295	1,436	859	1,881	1,164	717
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	31,484	25,203	6,281	28,485	22,830	5,655	2,999	2,373	626	1,955	1,597	358
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms (X72–X74)	16,907	14,827	2,080	15,587	13,649	1,938	1,320	1,178	142	1,004	902	102
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	14,577	10,376	4,201	12,898	9,181	3,717	1,679	1,195	484	951	695	256

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	17,732	13,882	3,850	8,709	6,337	2,372	9,023	7,545	1,478	8,392	7,083	1,309
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	11,920	10,126	1,794	5,173	4,108	1,065	6,747	6,018	729	6,397	5,740	657
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)	5,812	3,756	2,056	3,536	2,229	1,307	2,276	1,527	749	1,995	1,343	652
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	423	405	18	284	271	13	139	134	5	120	117	3
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	5,072	3,295	1,777	4,255	2,709	1,546	817	586	231	687	498	189
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . (Y22–Y24)	232	186	46	183	144	39	49	42	7	35	32	3
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,840	3,109	1,731	4,072	2,565	1,507	768	544	224	652	466	186
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	14	14	–	13	13	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
Complications of medical and surgical care . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,855	1,333	1,522	2,356	1,121	1,235	499	212	287	432	177	255

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following States: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003

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[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	2,448,288	1,201,964	1,246,324	122,026	68,119	53,907	2,319,476	1,129,927	1,189,549
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	43	23	20	6	3	3	37	20	17
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	7	5	2	4	2	2	3	3	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	3,090	1,109	1,981	99	47	52	2,986	1,061	1,925
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	711	427	284	89	60	29	617	364	253
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	562	344	218	77	55	22	481	287	194
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	149	83	66	12	5	7	136	77	59
Whooping cough (A37)	11	1	10	5	–	5	6	1	5
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Meningococcal infection (A39)	161	75	86	23	13	10	138	62	76
Septicemia (A40–A41)	34,069	14,987	19,082	1,505	721	784	32,476	14,226	18,250
Syphilis (A50–A53)	34	22	12	1	1	–	32	21	11
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod–borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	13	9	4	–	–	–	13	9	4
Measles (B05)	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	5,431	3,546	1,885	710	465	245	4,704	3,068	1,636
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	13,658	10,119	3,539	1,890	1,465	425	11,629	8,550	3,079
Malaria (B50–B54)	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
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)	7,427	3,964	3,463	675	416	259	6,730	3,536	3,194
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	556,902	287,990	268,912	24,070	12,671	11,399	531,638	274,651	256,987
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	7,778	5,298	2,480	321	233	88	7,437	5,050	2,387
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	12,860	9,921	2,939	421	322	99	12,415	9,580	2,835
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	12,110	7,055	5,055	1,253	708	545	10,827	6,326	4,501
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	55,958	28,007	27,951	2,471	1,363	1,108	53,372	26,579	26,793
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	14,706	9,482	5,224	1,511	986	525	13,157	8,469	4,688
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	30,777	15,060	15,717	1,485	744	741	29,233	14,285	14,948
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,792	3,020	772	162	148	14	3,610	2,853	757
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	158,086	89,964	68,122	4,136	2,640	1,496	153,616	87,111	66,505
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	7,818	4,963	2,855	159	91	68	7,640	4,859	2,781
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	42,000	380	41,620	1,893	9	1,884	40,003	371	39,632
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,919	. . .	3,919	391	. . .	391	3,519	. . .	3,519
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	6,899	. . .	6,899	321	. . .	321	6,561	. . .	6,561
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,657	. . .	14,657	645	. . .	645	13,985	. . .	13,985
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	29,554	29,554	. . .	1,219	1,219	. . .	28,279	28,279	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	12,286	7,667	4,619	698	426	272	11,566	7,224	4,342
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	12,483	8,576	3,907	394	265	129	12,067	8,294	3,773
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	12,901	7,122	5,779	669	368	301	12,213	6,746	5,467
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	55,679	30,076	25,603	2,836	1,528	1,308	52,736	28,485	24,251
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	1,347	725	622	91	52	39	1,253	672	581
Non–Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	21,475	11,399	10,076	1,057	569	488	20,379	10,810	9,569
Leukemia (C91–C95)	21,535	12,073	9,462	1,156	649	507	20,340	11,394	8,946
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	11,267	5,848	5,419	531	257	274	10,710	5,579	5,131

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	55	31	24	1	1	–	54	30	24
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)	62,639	31,845	30,794	3,085	1,621	1,464	59,402	30,140	29,262
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	13,563	6,687	6,876	603	301	302	12,938	6,372	6,566
Anemias (D50–D64)	4,594	1,832	2,762	191	84	107	4,395	1,745	2,650
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	74,219	35,438	38,781	6,179	2,976	3,203	67,862	32,368	35,494
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	3,338	1,176	2,162	126	54	72	3,204	1,118	2,086
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	3,153	1,098	2,055	112	47	65	3,034	1,047	1,987
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	185	78	107	14	7	7	170	71	99
Meningitis (G00,G03)	730	387	343	82	46	36	646	339	307
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	17,997	10,180	7,817	521	313	208	17,443	9,846	7,597
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	63,457	18,335	45,122	1,835	633	1,202	61,506	17,666	43,840
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	902,443	423,810	478,633	37,266	19,066	18,200	862,744	403,411	459,333
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	685,089	336,095	348,994	28,298	14,867	13,431	654,828	320,095	334,733
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	3,624	1,153	2,471	159	57	102	3,460	1,095	2,365
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	28,345	12,536	15,809	1,586	876	710	26,632	11,588	15,044
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	3,108	1,326	1,782	158	75	83	2,944	1,248	1,696
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	480,028	246,342	233,686	20,783	11,054	9,729	457,794	234,433	223,361
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	170,564	89,515	81,049	7,370	3,903	3,467	162,813	85,386	77,427
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	3,158	1,621	1,537	47	21	26	3,104	1,595	1,509
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	306,306	155,206	151,100	13,366	7,130	6,236	291,877	147,452	144,425
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	67,232	36,042	31,190	3,295	2,094	1,201	63,550	33,677	29,873
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	239,074	119,164	119,910	10,071	5,036	5,035	228,327	113,775	114,552
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	169,984	74,738	95,246	5,612	2,805	2,807	163,998	71,731	92,267
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	1,245	682	563	80	42	38	1,163	638	525
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	868	449	419	57	33	24	806	414	392
Heart failure (I50)	57,448	22,427	35,021	1,606	714	892	55,732	21,658	34,074
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	110,423	51,180	59,243	3,869	2,016	1,853	106,297	49,021	57,276
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	21,940	8,213	13,727	1,053	437	616	20,831	7,751	13,080
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	157,689	61,426	96,263	6,658	3,070	3,588	150,719	58,226	92,493
Atherosclerosis (I70)	13,053	4,859	8,194	379	182	197	12,627	4,660	7,967
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	24,672	13,217	11,455	878	510	368	23,739	12,679	11,060
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	14,810	8,976	5,834	515	333	182	14,259	8,622	5,637
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	9,862	4,241	5,621	363	177	186	9,480	4,057	5,423
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	4,737	1,966	2,771	239	120	119	4,485	1,840	2,645
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	65,163	28,778	36,385	2,948	1,429	1,519	62,042	27,255	34,787
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,792	699	1,093	75	40	35	1,714	657	1,057
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	63,371	28,079	35,292	2,873	1,389	1,484	60,328	26,598	33,730
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	421	170	251	31	20	11	388	148	240
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	304	126	178	31	20	11	272	105	167
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	117	44	73	–	–	–	116	43	73
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	126,382	60,714	65,668	3,174	1,697	1,477	122,896	58,848	64,048
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	850	351	499	40	20	20	808	330	478

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Emphysema (J43)	14,861	7,549	7,312	312	184	128	14,514	7,342	7,172
Asthma (J45–J46)	4,099	1,493	2,606	299	131	168	3,786	1,356	2,430
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	106,572	51,321	55,251	2,523	1,362	1,161	103,788	49,820	53,968
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	1,114	1,065	49	20	19	1	1,093	1,045	48
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	17,335	8,702	8,633	524	263	261	16,769	8,415	8,354
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	25,520	12,391	13,129	1,374	686	688	24,094	11,675	12,419
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,913	1,880	2,033	200	114	86	3,692	1,753	1,939
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	439	258	181	31	20	11	407	237	170
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,613	668	945	88	38	50	1,518	626	892
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	27,503	17,912	9,591	3,382	2,387	995	24,030	15,452	8,578
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,360	9,104	3,256	1,712	1,425	287	10,599	7,638	2,961
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	15,143	8,808	6,335	1,670	962	708	13,431	7,814	5,617
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	2,948	1,318	1,630	178	94	84	2,765	1,223	1,542
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	42,453	20,481	21,972	2,170	1,069	1,101	40,172	19,358	20,814
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	148	65	83	13	7	6	135	58	77
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	537	269	268	35	17	18	501	251	250
Renal failure (N17–N19)	41,737	20,135	21,602	2,121	1,044	1,077	39,506	19,038	20,468
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	31	12	19	1	1	–	30	11	19
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	823	246	577	46	11	35	774	233	541
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	477	477	. . .	24	24	. . .	449	449	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	125	. . .	125	9	. . .	9	115	. . .	115
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	545	. . .	545	104	. . .	104	437	. . .	437
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	40	. . .	40	8	. . .	8	32	. . .	32
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	505	. . .	505	96	. . .	96	405	. . .	405
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,378	8,197	6,181	2,628	1,459	1,169	11,559	6,622	4,937
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	10,518	5,460	5,058	1,787	937	850	8,687	4,500	4,187
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	31,444	14,583	16,861	1,623	998	625	29,617	13,448	16,169
All other diseases (Residual)	201,676	81,907	119,769	9,218	4,571	4,647	191,961	77,081	114,880
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	109,277	70,532	38,745	10,418	7,899	2,519	98,406	62,290	36,116
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	48,071	33,291	14,780	6,045	4,574	1,471	41,856	28,591	13,265
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)	44,757	30,655	14,102	5,753	4,340	1,413	38,849	26,202	12,647
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)	1,357	1,044	313	167	139	28	1,185	901	284

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[1]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	1,957	1,592	365	125	95	30	1,822	1,488	334
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	61,206	37,241	23,965	4,373	3,325	1,048	56,550	33,699	22,851
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	17,229	8,910	8,319	840	557	283	16,337	8,320	8,017
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	730	656	74	71	64	7	658	591	67
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	3,306	2,632	674	458	399	59	2,816	2,202	614
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	3,369	1,948	1,421	203	128	75	3,147	1,809	1,338
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	19,457	13,176	6,281	1,802	1,428	374	17,537	11,655	5,882
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	17,115	9,919	7,196	999	749	250	16,055	9,122	6,933
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	31,484	25,203	6,281	2,007	1,711	296	29,367	23,406	5,961
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	16,907	14,827	2,080	835	774	61	16,035	14,025	2,010
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	14,577	10,376	4,201	1,172	937	235	13,332	9,381	3,951
Assault (homicide). . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	17,732	13,882	3,850	3,355	2,809	546	14,245	10,969	3,276
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	11,920	10,126	1,794	2,316	2,069	247	9,536	7,997	1,539
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . .(*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	5,812	3,756	2,056	1,039	740	299	4,709	2,972	1,737
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	423	405	18	74	73	1	347	330	17
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	5,072	3,295	1,777	339	258	81	4,701	3,016	1,685
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	232	186	46	31	26	5	201	160	41
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,840	3,109	1,731	308	232	76	4,500	2,856	1,644
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	14	14	–	–	–	–	14	14	–
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,855	1,333	1,522	155	76	79	2,693	1,252	1,441

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)		Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		Origin not stated[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	1,979,465	956,194	1,023,271	287,968	146,136	141,832	6,786	3,918	2,868
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	25	14	11	8	3	5	–	–	–
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	2,776	989	1,787	183	65	118	5	1	4
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	347	195	152	168	111	57	5	3	2
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	270	154	116	134	90	44	4	2	2
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	77	41	36	34	21	13	1	1	–
Whooping cough (A37)	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	99	44	55	35	16	19	–	–	–
Septicemia (A40–A41)	25,664	11,181	14,483	6,141	2,748	3,393	88	40	48
Syphilis (A50–A53)	16	9	7	15	11	4	1	–	1
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	10	6	4	1	1	–	–	–	–
Measles (B05)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	3,585	2,381	1,204	842	536	306	17	13	4
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4,126	3,487	639	7,351	4,947	2,404	139	104	35
Malaria (B50–B54)	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49,A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	5,509	2,871	2,638	942	515	427	22	12	10
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	457,127	236,150	220,977	62,054	32,131	29,923	1,194	668	526
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	6,079	4,043	2,036	1,100	831	269	20	15	5
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	10,631	8,292	2,339	1,578	1,122	456	24	19	5
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	8,035	4,718	3,317	2,017	1,175	842	30	21	9
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	45,205	22,624	22,581	6,881	3,307	3,574	115	65	50
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	10,149	6,504	3,645	1,851	1,215	636	38	27	11
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	24,919	12,277	12,642	3,579	1,662	1,917	59	31	28
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	2,879	2,251	628	687	566	121	20	19	1
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	134,437	75,468	58,969	16,252	9,914	6,338	334	213	121
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	7,471	4,784	2,687	120	49	71	19	13	6
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	33,451	317	33,134	5,677	51	5,626	104	–	104
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	2,564	...	2,564	788	...	788	9	...	9
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	5,321	...	5,321	1,092	...	1,092	17	...	17
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	12,477	...	12,477	1,180	...	1,180	27	...	27
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	23,015	23,015	...	4,845	4,845	...	56	56	...
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	10,225	6,408	3,817	1,105	667	438	22	17	5
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	11,003	7,692	3,311	907	496	411	22	17	5
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	11,179	6,178	5,001	799	440	359	19	8	11
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	46,553	25,390	21,163	5,059	2,517	2,542	107	63	44
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	1,099	585	514	119	68	51	3	1	2
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	18,526	9,871	8,655	1,359	682	677	39	20	19
Leukemia (C91–C95)	18,190	10,278	7,912	1,745	908	837	39	30	9
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	8,689	4,629	4,060	1,833	858	975	26	12	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black			Origin not stated[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	49	27	22	3	1	2	–	–	–
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	51,534	26,189	25,345	6,537	3,274	3,263	152	84	68
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	11,572	5,732	5,840	1,111	516	595	22	14	8
Anemias (D50–D64)	3,287	1,236	2,051	1,029	483	546	8	3	5
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	52,894	25,940	26,954	12,787	5,380	7,407	178	94	84
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	2,699	915	1,784	448	181	267	8	4	4
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	2,545	852	1,693	435	175	260	7	4	3
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	154	63	91	13	6	7	1	–	1
Meningitis (G00,G03)	444	247	197	183	82	101	2	2	–
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	16,499	9,303	7,196	624	348	276	33	21	12
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	57,268	16,427	40,841	3,693	1,079	2,614	116	36	80
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	741,886	345,832	396,054	103,027	48,237	54,790	2,433	1,333	1,100
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	565,808	276,241	289,567	76,452	36,962	39,490	1,963	1,133	830
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	3,066	967	2,099	305	109	196	5	1	4
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	19,286	8,056	11,230	6,759	3,248	3,511	127	72	55
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1,942	789	1,153	910	411	499	6	3	3
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	400,101	205,310	194,791	48,617	23,919	24,698	1,451	855	596
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	142,402	75,157	67,245	17,268	8,381	8,887	381	226	155
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	2,613	1,314	1,299	432	254	178	7	5	2
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	255,086	128,839	126,247	30,917	15,284	15,633	1,063	624	439
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	52,268	27,329	24,939	9,764	5,431	4,333	387	271	116
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	202,818	101,510	101,308	21,153	9,853	11,300	676	353	323
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	141,413	61,119	80,294	19,861	9,275	10,586	374	202	172
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	912	500	412	222	119	103	2	2	–
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	616	324	292	168	81	87	5	2	3
Heart failure (I50)	49,788	19,239	30,549	5,294	2,132	3,162	110	55	55
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	90,097	41,056	49,041	14,177	6,943	7,234	257	143	114
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	15,878	5,673	10,205	4,445	1,875	2,570	56	25	31
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	127,969	48,549	79,420	18,649	7,798	10,851	312	130	182
Atherosclerosis (I70)	11,475	4,181	7,294	981	400	581	47	17	30
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	20,756	11,188	9,568	2,500	1,202	1,298	55	28	27
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	12,712	7,731	4,981	1,220	678	542	36	21	15
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	8,044	3,457	4,587	1,280	524	756	19	7	12
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	3,607	1,449	2,158	812	363	449	13	6	7
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	54,617	23,541	31,076	5,798	2,861	2,937	173	94	79
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,578	599	979	95	36	59	3	2	1
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	53,039	22,942	30,097	5,703	2,825	2,878	170	92	78
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	342	125	217	40	21	19	2	2	–
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	231	83	148	35	20	15	1	1	–
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	111	42	69	5	1	4	1	1	–
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	113,541	53,593	59,948	7,632	4,202	3,430	312	169	143
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	712	290	422	74	29	45	2	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black			Origin not stated[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Emphysema (J43)	13,518	6,714	6,804	805	495	310	35	23	12
Asthma (J45–J46)	2,589	831	1,758	1,019	439	580	14	6	8
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	96,722	45,758	50,964	5,734	3,239	2,495	261	139	122
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	1,037	992	45	48	45	3	1	1	–
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	14,845	7,454	7,391	1,598	776	822	42	24	18
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	21,311	10,314	10,997	2,207	1,083	1,124	52	30	22
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,197	1,471	1,726	376	219	157	21	13	8
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	323	192	131	70	37	33	1	1	–
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,327	544	783	163	71	92	7	4	3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	20,602	13,254	7,348	2,582	1,696	886	91	73	18
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	8,902	6,467	2,435	1,206	850	356	49	41	8
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	11,700	6,787	4,913	1,376	846	530	42	32	10
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	2,391	1,056	1,335	285	126	159	5	1	4
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	31,497	15,323	16,174	7,804	3,614	4,190	111	54	57
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	107	40	67	18	12	6	–	–	–
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	394	196	198	76	39	37	1	1	–
Renal failure (N17–N19)	30,973	15,080	15,893	7,704	3,559	4,145	110	53	57
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	23	7	16	6	4	2	–	–	–
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	656	202	454	95	29	66	3	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	414	414	. . .	28	28	. . .	4	4	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	93	. . .	93	19	. . .	19	1	. . .	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	213	. . .	213	190	. . .	190	4	. . .	4
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	11	. . .	11	18	. . .	18	–	. . .	–
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	202	. . .	202	172	. . .	172	4	. . .	4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	6,359	3,673	2,686	4,716	2,687	2,029	191	116	75
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	6,594	3,353	3,241	1,671	905	766	44	23	21
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	24,452	10,752	13,700	4,628	2,404	2,224	204	137	67
All other diseases (Residual)	165,261	65,306	99,955	22,997	10,019	12,978	497	255	242
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	82,815	51,888	30,927	12,154	8,237	3,917	453	343	110
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	34,220	23,332	10,888	5,684	4,053	1,631	170	126	44
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)	31,662	21,309	10,353	5,349	3,771	1,578	155	113	42
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)	952	715	237	188	154	34	5	4	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black			Origin not stated[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	1,606	1,308	298	147	128	19	10	9	1
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	48,595	28,556	20,039	6,470	4,184	2,286	283	217	66
Falls (W00–W19)	14,995	7,531	7,464	898	519	379	52	33	19
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	515	461	54	127	115	12	1	1	–
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	2,152	1,656	496	466	394	72	32	31	1
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	2,313	1,344	969	767	430	337	19	11	8
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	14,829	9,855	4,974	2,354	1,579	775	118	93	25
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	13,791	7,709	6,082	1,858	1,147	711	61	48	13
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	26,434	21,085	5,349	1,918	1,566	352	110	86	24
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms (X72–X74)	14,737	12,865	1,872	993	892	101	37	28	9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	11,697	8,220	3,477	925	674	251	73	58	15
Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	5,367	3,550	1,817	8,276	6,980	1,296	132	104	28
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93–X95)	2,883	2,068	815	6,319	5,666	653	68	60	8
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	2,484	1,482	1,002	1,957	1,314	643	64	44	20
Legal intervention (Y35,Y89.0)	211	199	12	117	114	3	2	2	–
Events of undetermined intent (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	3,898	2,441	1,457	675	487	188	32	21	11
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent (Y22–Y24)	152	118	34	35	32	3	–	–	–
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	3,746	2,323	1,423	640	455	185	32	21	11
Operations of war and their sequelae (Y36,Y89.1)	13	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,202	1,044	1,158	425	174	251	7	5	2

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

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

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following States—California, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	841.9	840.3	843.4	890.1	877.6	902.3	632.7	673.9	594.6	763.6	813.7	717.9
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.7	10.5	12.9	11.5	10.2	12.8	12.6	11.8	13.5	16.3	15.3	17.2
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.2	3.0	1.6
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.7	7.1	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.9	14.0	19.7	8.8	19.6	27.7	12.3
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.2
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	191.5	201.3	182.0	203.7	213.1	194.6	138.3	148.8	128.7	164.3	178.3	151.4
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.7	3.7	1.7	2.7	3.7	1.8	2.5	3.9	1.2	2.9	4.6	1.4
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.4	6.9	2.0	4.7	7.4	2.0	3.3	5.0	1.8	4.2	6.2	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.2	4.9	3.4	3.9	4.6	3.2	5.2	6.2	4.2	5.4	6.5	4.3
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	19.2	19.6	18.9	20.2	20.5	19.8	15.1	15.3	15.0	18.2	18.3	18.1
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.1	6.6	3.5	4.9	6.4	3.5	5.6	7.6	3.7	4.9	6.8	3.2
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	8.0	7.7	8.2	9.5	9.2	9.7
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.4	2.3	0.5	1.8	3.1	0.6
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	54.4	62.9	46.1	58.7	66.9	50.7	35.5	44.9	26.8	42.9	54.9	32.0
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	3.5	1.9	3.2	4.2	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.4	0.3	28.2	15.0	0.3	29.3	12.2	0.2	23.3	15.1	0.3	28.5
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.7	1.2	. . .	2.5	1.8	. . .	3.4	2.1	. . .	4.0
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.4	. . .	4.7	2.4	. . .	4.7	2.3	. . .	4.4	2.9	. . .	5.5
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.0	. . .	9.9	5.6	. . .	11.0	2.8	. . .	5.4	3.1	. . .	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	10.2	20.7	. . .	10.3	20.7	. . .	9.8	20.3	. . .	12.8	26.9	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	5.4	3.1	4.6	5.9	3.4	2.5	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.7	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.3	6.0	2.6	4.8	6.8	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.1
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.4	5.0	3.9	5.0	5.6	4.4	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.8
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	19.1	21.0	17.3	20.9	23.1	18.8	11.5	12.0	11.0	13.4	13.9	12.9
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.4	8.0	6.8	8.3	8.9	7.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.4
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.4	8.4	6.4	8.2	9.4	7.0	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.6	5.0	4.2
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.9
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41, C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60,C62–C63,C66,C68–C69, C73–C80,C97)	21.5	22.3	20.8	23.1	23.8	22.5	14.7	15.3	14.0	17.3	18.3	16.5
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.8
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	25.5	24.8	26.2	25.0	24.8	25.2	27.8	24.8	30.5	33.8	29.8	37.4
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.2	7.1	5.3	7.2	8.2	6.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.4
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	21.8	12.8	30.5	25.0	14.6	35.2	7.8	4.8	10.7	9.7	6.0	13.2
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	310.3	296.3	323.9	330.0	312.6	347.0	224.8	223.3	226.2	273.1	268.6	277.2
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	235.6	235.0	236.2	251.7	249.5	253.8	165.7	170.2	161.5	202.8	206.0	200.0
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.7	8.8	10.7	8.8	7.7	10.0	13.7	13.7	13.6	17.9	18.1	17.8
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.5
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	165.1	172.2	158.1	178.3	185.5	171.4	107.5	113.1	102.3	129.2	133.4	125.3
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	58.7	62.6	54.8	63.4	67.7	59.2	37.9	39.6	36.4	45.7	46.6	44.9
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.9
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	105.3	108.5	102.3	113.8	116.6	111.0	68.7	72.4	65.2	82.3	85.5	79.4
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	23.1	25.2	21.1	23.6	25.3	21.9	21.1	24.8	17.6	26.0	30.5	21.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)		All races			White		All other					
							Total			Black		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	(I20,I25.1–I25.9)	82.2	83.3	81.1	90.2	91.3	89.1	47.6	47.7	47.6	56.3	55.0	57.5
Other heart diseases	(I26–I51)	58.5	52.3	64.5	62.2	54.7	69.6	42.0	41.1	42.7	52.5	51.5	53.4
Acute and subacute endocarditis	(I33)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis	(I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Heart failure	(I50)	19.8	15.7	23.7	21.8	17.1	26.3	11.0	9.3	12.6	14.0	11.8	15.9
All other forms of heart disease	(I26–I28,I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	38.0	35.8	40.1	39.8	36.9	42.6	30.1	30.9	29.4	37.5	38.6	36.5
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	(I10,I12)	7.5	5.7	9.3	7.2	5.2	9.1	9.2	8.0	10.3	11.8	10.4	13.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	(I60–I69)	54.2	42.9	65.1	57.0	44.2	69.5	42.2	37.4	46.7	49.3	43.2	54.8
Atherosclerosis	(I70)	4.5	3.4	5.5	5.0	3.7	6.3	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.9
Other diseases of circulatory system	(I71–I78)	8.5	9.2	7.8	9.2	10.0	8.3	5.5	5.8	5.3	6.6	6.7	6.5
Aortic aneurysm and dissection	(I71)	5.1	6.3	3.9	5.6	6.9	4.3	2.9	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.8	2.7
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	(I72–I78)	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.1	4.0	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.8
Other disorders of circulatory system	(I80–I99)	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.3
Influenza and pneumonia	(J10–J18)	22.4	20.1	24.6	24.4	21.4	27.3	13.8	14.4	13.2	15.4	16.0	14.9
Influenza	(J10–J11)	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Pneumonia	(J12–J18)	21.8	19.6	23.9	23.7	20.9	26.5	13.5	14.2	13.0	15.1	15.8	14.6
Other acute lower respiratory infections	(J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	(J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection	(J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	(J40–J47)	43.5	42.4	44.4	49.5	47.4	51.5	17.4	20.3	14.7	20.2	23.3	17.3
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	(J40–J42)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Emphysema	(J43)	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	1.8	2.4	1.3	2.1	2.7	1.6
Asthma	(J45–J46)	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases	(J44,J47)	36.6	35.9	37.4	42.1	40.4	43.7	13.1	15.7	10.7	15.2	18.0	12.6
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects	(J60–J66,J68)	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	(J69)	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.4	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.1
Other diseases of respiratory system	(J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.6	9.4	9.8	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.7
Peptic ulcer	(K25–K28)	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
Diseases of appendix	(K35–K38)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hernia	(K40–K46)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	(K70,K73–K74)	9.5	12.5	6.5	10.2	13.4	7.0	6.4	8.6	4.4	6.9	9.5	4.5
Alcoholic liver disease	(K70)	4.3	6.4	2.2	4.5	6.8	2.3	3.2	4.6	1.9	3.2	4.8	1.8
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	(K73–K74)	5.2	6.2	4.3	5.7	6.6	4.7	3.2	4.0	2.5	3.7	4.7	2.7
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	(K80–K82)	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	(N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.6	14.3	14.9	14.3	14.0	14.5	16.1	15.6	16.5	20.6	20.0	21.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.4	14.1	14.6	14.0	13.8	14.2	15.8	15.3	16.3	20.3	19.7	20.9
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.3	. . .	0.2	0.4	. . .	0.1	0.1	. . .	0.1	0.2	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	0.0	. . .	0.1	0.0	. . .	0.1	0.1	. . .	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.4	0.1	. . .	0.8	0.4	. . .	0.8	0.5	. . .	1.0
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	. . .	0.0	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.3	0.1	. . .	0.3	0.4	. . .	0.7	0.5	. . .	0.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.9	5.7	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.2	9.9	11.7	8.3	12.8	15.3	10.5
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.5	3.4	4.5	5.1	3.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.8	10.2	11.4	11.1	10.1	12.0	9.7	10.6	8.9	12.3	13.5	11.3
All other diseases (Residual)	69.3	57.3	81.0	73.9	59.9	87.6	49.6	45.6	53.3	60.9	55.7	65.6
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	37.6	49.3	26.2	39.5	51.3	28.0	29.2	40.6	18.6	32.4	46.1	19.9
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.5	23.3	10.0	17.0	23.9	10.3	14.3	20.5	8.6	15.1	22.6	8.3
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)	15.4	21.4	9.5	15.8	22.0	9.8	13.5	19.1	8.3	14.2	21.1	8.0
Other land transport accidents (V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	21.0	26.0	16.2	22.5	27.4	17.7	14.9	20.1	10.1	17.2	23.5	11.6
Falls (W00–W19)	5.9	6.2	5.6	6.7	6.9	6.5	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.4	3.0	1.9
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	*	0.3	0.6	*
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.4
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.4	1.7
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	6.7	9.2	4.3	7.1	9.7	4.5	5.1	7.0	3.3	6.3	8.8	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . . (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	5.9	6.9	4.9	6.3	7.3	5.3	4.2	5.5	3.0	4.9	6.4	3.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	10.8	17.6	4.3	12.1	19.5	4.7	5.5	9.1	2.2	5.1	8.8	1.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (X72–X74)	5.8	10.4	1.4	6.6	11.7	1.6	2.4	4.5	0.5	2.6	5.0	0.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	5.0	7.3	2.8	5.5	7.9	3.1	3.1	4.6	1.7	2.5	3.8	1.3
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	6.1	9.7	2.6	3.7	5.4	2.0	16.6	28.8	5.2	22.0	38.9	6.6
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.1	7.1	1.2	2.2	3.5	0.9	12.4	23.0	2.6	16.8	31.6	3.3
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9,*U02,X85–X92, X96–Y09,Y87.1)	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.1	4.2	5.8	2.6	5.2	7.4	3.3
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.3	0.5	*	0.3	0.6	*
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.8	2.7	0.9
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	0.8	1.7	2.6	0.9
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following States: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003

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[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	841.9	840.3	843.4	305.8	330.7	279.3	924.4	922.9	925.9
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.5
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.7	10.5	12.9	3.8	3.5	4.1	12.9	11.6	14.2
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.5	1.3
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.7	7.1	2.4	4.7	7.1	2.2	4.6	7.0	2.4
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49,A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.6	2.8	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.9	2.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	191.5	201.3	182.0	60.3	61.5	59.1	211.9	224.3	200.0
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.7	3.7	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.5	3.0	4.1	1.9
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.4	6.9	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.5	4.9	7.8	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.2	4.9	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.8	4.3	5.2	3.5
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	19.2	19.6	18.9	6.2	6.6	5.7	21.3	21.7	20.9
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.1	6.6	3.5	3.8	4.8	2.7	5.2	6.9	3.6
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.6	10.5	10.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	11.7	11.7	11.6
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	*	1.4	2.3	0.6
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	54.4	62.9	46.1	10.4	12.8	7.8	61.2	71.1	51.8
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	3.5	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.0	4.0	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.4	0.3	28.2	4.7	*	9.8	15.9	0.3	30.8
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.7	1.0	. . .	2.0	1.4	. . .	2.7
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.4	. . .	4.7	0.8	. . .	1.7	2.6	. . .	5.1
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.0	. . .	9.9	1.6	. . .	3.3	5.6	. . .	10.9
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	10.2	20.7	. . .	3.1	5.9	. . .	11.3	23.1	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	5.4	3.1	1.7	2.1	1.4	4.6	5.9	3.4
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.3	6.0	2.6	1.0	1.3	0.7	4.8	6.8	2.9
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.4	5.0	3.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	4.9	5.5	4.3
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	19.1	21.0	17.3	7.1	7.4	6.8	21.0	23.3	18.9
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.4	8.0	6.8	2.6	2.8	2.5	8.1	8.8	7.4
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.4	8.4	6.4	2.9	3.2	2.6	8.1	9.3	7.0
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.9	4.1	3.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	4.3	4.6	4.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	21.5	22.3	20.8	7.7	7.9	7.6	23.7	24.6	22.8
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	5.2	5.2	5.1
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.4	2.1
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	25.5	24.8	26.2	15.5	14.4	16.6	27.0	26.4	27.6
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.6
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.5
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.2	7.1	5.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	7.0	8.0	5.9
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	21.8	12.8	30.5	4.6	3.1	6.2	24.5	14.4	34.1
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	310.3	296.3	323.9	93.4	92.6	94.3	343.8	329.5	357.5
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	235.6	235.0	236.2	70.9	72.2	69.6	261.0	261.4	260.5
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.8
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.7	8.8	10.7	4.0	4.3	3.7	10.6	9.5	11.7
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.3
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	165.1	172.2	158.1	52.1	53.7	50.4	182.5	191.5	173.9
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	58.7	62.6	54.8	18.5	18.9	18.0	64.9	69.7	60.3
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	105.3	108.5	102.3	33.5	34.6	32.3	116.3	120.4	112.4
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	23.1	25.2	21.1	8.3	10.2	6.2	25.3	27.5	23.3
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	82.2	83.3	81.1	25.2	24.4	26.1	91.0	92.9	89.2
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	58.5	52.3	64.5	14.1	13.6	14.5	65.4	58.6	71.8
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Heart failure (I50)	19.8	15.7	23.7	4.0	3.5	4.6	22.2	17.7	26.5
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	38.0	35.8	40.1	9.7	9.8	9.6	42.4	40.0	44.6
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	7.5	5.7	9.3	2.6	2.1	3.2	8.3	6.3	10.2
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	54.2	42.9	65.1	16.7	14.9	18.6	60.1	47.6	72.0
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.5	3.4	5.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	5.0	3.8	6.2
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	8.5	9.2	7.8	2.2	2.5	1.9	9.5	10.4	8.6
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	5.1	6.3	3.9	1.3	1.6	0.9	5.7	7.0	4.4
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.4	3.0	3.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.8	3.3	4.2
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.6	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.5	2.1
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	22.4	20.1	24.6	7.4	6.9	7.9	24.7	22.3	27.1
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	21.8	19.6	23.9	7.2	6.7	7.7	24.0	21.7	26.3
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.1	0.2
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	43.5	42.4	44.4	8.0	8.2	7.7	49.0	48.1	49.9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Emphysema (J43)	5.1	5.3	4.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	5.8	6.0	5.6
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.9
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	36.6	35.9	37.4	6.3	6.6	6.0	41.4	40.7	42.0
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.4	0.9	0.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	6.0	6.1	5.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	6.7	6.9	6.5
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	8.8	8.7	8.9	3.4	3.3	3.6	9.6	9.5	9.7
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.5	12.5	6.5	8.5	11.6	5.2	9.6	12.6	6.7
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.3	6.4	2.2	4.3	6.9	1.5	4.2	6.2	2.3
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	5.2	6.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.7	5.4	6.4	4.4
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.6	14.3	14.9	5.4	5.2	5.7	16.0	15.8	16.2
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.1
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.2
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.4	14.1	14.6	5.3	5.1	5.6	15.7	15.5	15.9
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	*	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.3	. . .	0.1	0.1	. . .	0.2	0.4	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.4	0.3	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.3
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	. . .	0.0	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.0
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.3	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.9	5.7	4.2	6.6	7.1	6.1	4.6	5.4	3.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.7	3.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.8	10.2	11.4	4.1	4.8	3.2	11.8	11.0	12.6
All other diseases (Residual)	69.3	57.3	81.0	23.1	22.2	24.1	76.5	63.0	89.4
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	37.6	49.3	26.2	26.1	38.3	13.1	39.2	50.9	28.1
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.5	23.3	10.0	15.2	22.2	7.6	16.7	23.4	10.3
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)	15.4	21.4	9.5	14.4	21.1	7.3	15.5	21.4	9.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other land transport accidents . . . . (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae. . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.3
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	21.0	26.0	16.2	11.0	16.1	5.4	22.5	27.5	17.8
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	5.9	6.2	5.6	2.1	2.7	1.5	6.5	6.8	6.2
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	0.3	0.5	0.1
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.9	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.0
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	6.7	9.2	4.3	4.5	6.9	1.9	7.0	9.5	4.6
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	5.9	6.9	4.9	2.5	3.6	1.3	6.4	7.5	5.4
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	10.8	17.6	4.3	5.0	8.3	1.5	11.7	19.1	4.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	5.8	10.4	1.4	2.1	3.8	0.3	6.4	11.5	1.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	5.0	7.3	2.8	2.9	4.5	1.2	5.3	7.7	3.1
Assault (homicide) . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	6.1	9.7	2.6	8.4	13.6	2.8	5.7	9.0	2.5
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.1	7.1	1.2	5.8	10.0	1.3	3.8	6.5	1.2
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . .(*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	2.0	2.6	1.4	2.6	3.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.4
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.4	*	0.1	0.3	*
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.9	2.5	1.3
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.8	2.3	1.3
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	993.6	979.1	1,007.6	788.8	840.6	741.6
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.4	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.6
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	*
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	12.9	11.4	14.3	16.8	15.8	17.7
Syphilis (A50–A53)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.3	3.1	1.6
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	2.1	3.6	0.6	20.1	28.5	12.6
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49,A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.2
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	229.5	241.8	217.6	170.0	184.8	156.5
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	3.1	4.1	2.0	3.0	4.8	1.4
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	5.3	8.5	2.3	4.3	6.5	2.4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.0	4.8	3.3	5.5	6.8	4.4
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	22.7	23.2	22.2	18.8	19.0	18.7
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.1	6.7	3.6	5.1	7.0	3.3
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	12.5	12.6	12.4	9.8	9.6	10.0
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.4	2.3	0.6	1.9	3.3	0.6
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	67.5	77.3	58.1	44.5	57.0	33.1
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	3.8	4.9	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	16.8	0.3	32.6	15.5	0.3	29.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.5	2.2	. . .	4.1
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.7	. . .	5.2	3.0	. . .	5.7
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	6.3	. . .	12.3	3.2	. . .	6.2
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	11.6	23.6	. . .	13.3	27.9	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	5.1	6.6	3.8	3.0	3.8	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	5.5	7.9	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.1
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	5.6	6.3	4.9	2.2	2.5	1.9
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	23.4	26.0	20.8	13.9	14.5	13.3
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	9.3	10.1	8.5	3.7	3.9	3.5
Leukemia (C91–C95)	9.1	10.5	7.8	4.8	5.2	4.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	4.4	4.7	4.0	5.0	4.9	5.1
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	25.9	26.8	25.0	17.9	18.8	17.1
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	5.8	5.9	5.8	3.0	3.0	3.1
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	26.6	26.6	26.5	35.0	30.9	38.7
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.4
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.4
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	8.3	9.5	7.1	1.7	2.0	1.4
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	28.7	16.8	40.2	10.1	6.2	13.7
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	372.4	354.1	390.0	282.2	277.5	286.5
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	284.0	282.9	285.1	209.4	212.6	206.5
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.8	0.6	1.0
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.7	8.2	11.1	18.5	18.7	18.4
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.5	2.4	2.6
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	200.8	210.2	191.8	133.2	137.6	129.1
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	71.5	77.0	66.2	47.3	48.2	46.5
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.9
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	128.0	131.9	124.3	84.7	87.9	81.7
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	26.2	28.0	24.6	26.7	31.2	22.7
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	101.8	103.9	99.8	57.9	56.7	59.1
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	71.0	62.6	79.1	54.4	53.4	55.4
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Heart failure (I50)	25.0	19.7	30.1	14.5	12.3	16.5
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	45.2	42.0	48.3	38.8	39.9	37.8
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	8.0	5.8	10.0	12.2	10.8	13.4
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	64.2	49.7	78.2	51.1	44.9	56.7
Atherosclerosis (I70)	5.8	4.3	7.2	2.7	2.3	3.0
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	10.4	11.5	9.4	6.8	6.9	6.8
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	6.4	7.9	4.9	3.3	3.9	2.8
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	4.0	3.5	4.5	3.5	3.0	4.0
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	27.4	24.1	30.6	15.9	16.5	15.4
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	26.6	23.5	29.6	15.6	16.2	15.0
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	*
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . .(J40–J47)	57.0	54.9	59.0	20.9	24.2	17.9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . .(J40–J42)	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Emphysema . . . . . (J43)	6.8	6.9	6.7	2.2	2.8	1.6
Asthma . . . . . .(J45–J46)	1.3	0.9	1.7	2.8	2.5	3.0
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . . . (J44,J47)	48.6	46.9	50.2	15.7	18.6	13.0
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects . . . . . (J60–J66,J68)	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids . . . . . (J69)	7.5	7.6	7.3	4.4	4.5	4.3
Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . . (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	10.7	10.6	10.8	6.0	6.2	5.9
Peptic ulcer . . . . . (K25–K28)	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.8
Diseases of appendix. . . . . (K35–K38)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hernia . . . . . (K40–K46)	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . . (K70,K73–K74)	10.3	13.6	7.2	7.1	9.8	4.6
Alcoholic liver disease . . . . . (K70)	4.5	6.6	2.4	3.3	4.9	1.9
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . . (K73–K74)	5.9	6.9	4.8	3.8	4.9	2.8
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . . (K80–K82)	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis . . . . . (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	15.8	15.7	15.9	21.4	20.8	21.9
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome. . . . . (N00–N01,N04)	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified. . . . . (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Renal failure. . . . . (N17–N19)	15.5	15.4	15.6	21.1	20.5	21.7
Other disorders of kidney . . . . . (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney . . . . . (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate. . . . . (N40)	0.2	0.4	. . .	0.1	0.2	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs. . . . . (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . (O00–O99)	0.1	. . .	0.2	0.5	. . .	1.0
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . (O00–O07)	*	. . .	*	*	. . .	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . (O10–O99)	0.1	. . .	0.2	0.5	. . .	0.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . . (P00–P96)	3.2	3.8	2.6	12.9	15.5	10.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. . . . . (Q00–Q99)	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.6	5.2	4.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified . . . . . (R00–R99)	12.3	11.0	13.5	12.7	13.8	11.6
All other diseases . . . . . (Residual)	83.0	66.9	98.4	63.0	57.6	67.9
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	41.6	53.1	30.5	33.3	47.4	20.5
Transport accidents . . . . . (V01–V99,Y85)	17.2	23.9	10.7	15.6	23.3	8.5
Motor vehicle accidents. . . . . (V02–V04, V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.9	21.8	10.2	14.7	21.7	8.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other land transport accidents . . . . (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae. . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	*
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	24.4	29.2	19.7	17.7	24.1	12.0
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	7.5	7.7	7.3	2.5	3.0	2.0
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	*
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.3	2.3	0.4
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.1	2.5	1.8
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	7.4	10.1	4.9	6.4	9.1	4.1
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	6.9	7.9	6.0	5.1	6.6	3.7
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	13.3	21.6	5.3	5.3	9.0	1.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	7.4	13.2	1.8	2.7	5.1	0.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	5.9	8.4	3.4	2.5	3.9	1.3
Assault (homicide) . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	2.7	3.6	1.8	22.7	40.1	6.8
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	1.4	2.1	0.8	17.3	32.6	3.4
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . .(*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.2	1.5	1.0	5.4	7.6	3.4
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.2	*	0.3	0.7	*
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.8	2.8	1.0
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.6	1.0
Operations of war and their sequelae . (Y36,Y89.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following States: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	832.7	994.3	706.2	817.0	973.9	693.1	899.3	1,092.5	756.9	1,065.9	1,319.1	885.6
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.6	12.7	10.9	10.5	11.5	9.9	18.8	20.8	17.4	23.8	27.3	21.6
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.1	2.5	3.4	1.8	2.7	3.8	1.8
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.7	7.1	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.9	14.8	21.7	9.0	21.3	31.3	12.8
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.6	2.4	3.2	4.0	2.6
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	190.1	233.3	160.9	188.5	230.1	160.2	197.9	254.6	162.0	233.3	308.8	187.7
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.6	4.0	1.5	2.5	3.8	1.4	3.3	5.7	1.5	3.8	6.9	1.6
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.4	7.7	1.7	4.3	7.7	1.7	4.5	7.7	2.2	5.7	9.7	2.9
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.1	5.7	3.0	3.6	5.0	2.6	7.6	10.8	5.5	7.8	11.3	5.4
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	19.1	22.9	16.2	18.6	22.4	15.7	22.2	26.2	19.4	26.4	31.9	22.8
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.0	7.4	3.1	4.6	6.7	2.8	7.6	11.5	4.7	6.6	10.2	4.0
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.5	12.0	9.3	10.3	11.9	9.0	11.7	12.8	10.8	13.7	15.3	12.4
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.3	2.4	0.5	1.2	2.2	0.5	1.9	3.8	0.6	2.5	5.1	0.7
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	54.1	71.7	41.3	54.5	71.1	42.3	50.8	75.1	34.2	60.8	92.4	40.2
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	3.9	1.8	3.0	4.4	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.2	0.3	25.3	13.8	0.3	24.7	16.2	0.3	27.9	20.1	0.5	34.0
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.5	1.2	. . .	2.2	2.3	. . .	4.0	2.7	. . .	4.7
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.3	. . .	4.1	2.2	. . .	3.9	3.3	. . .	5.7	4.2	. . .	7.0
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.0	. . .	8.8	5.1	. . .	9.2	4.0	. . .	6.8	4.4	. . .	7.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	10.1	26.5	. . .	9.3	24.4	. . .	16.0	43.2	. . .	20.4	57.4	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	6.0	2.7	4.3	6.2	2.8	3.5	5.1	2.4	4.1	6.0	2.7
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.3	7.3	2.2	4.4	7.7	2.2	3.1	4.5	2.2	3.7	5.4	2.7
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.4	5.3	3.6	4.7	5.7	3.9	2.4	3.1	1.9	2.7	3.4	2.1
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	19.1	24.5	15.1	19.4	25.1	15.2	16.3	19.5	14.1	18.8	22.9	16.1
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.3	9.3	5.9	7.7	9.7	6.1	4.8	5.7	4.2	4.9	5.8	4.2
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.4	9.9	5.6	7.6	10.2	5.7	5.6	6.9	4.6	6.4	8.3	5.2
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.8	4.8	3.2	3.6	4.6	2.9	5.6	6.4	5.1	7.2	8.4	6.3
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31,C37–C41, C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60,C62–C63,C66,C68–C69, C73–C80,C97)	21.4	25.7	18.2	21.4	25.7	18.2	20.7	24.9	17.7	24.3	30.0	20.5
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.6	5.7	3.9	4.7	5.9	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.3	4.3	5.1	3.7
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.9	3.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	25.3	28.9	22.5	23.0	27.0	19.9	41.0	42.0	39.7	49.2	50.7	47.5
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.7
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.2	9.3	4.2	6.5	9.8	4.5	3.0	4.8	2.0	2.7	4.4	1.8
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	21.4	17.5	23.3	22.2	18.2	24.3	14.0	11.7	15.0	16.6	14.7	17.3
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	306.1	363.4	260.7	298.9	356.4	253.0	342.6	399.1	299.5	406.1	479.1	352.4
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	232.3	286.6	190.3	228.2	282.9	185.4	251.1	301.4	213.6	300.2	364.3	253.8
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.6	10.1	8.8	8.0	8.3	7.3	19.4	21.6	17.3	25.0	28.7	21.9
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.7	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.7	3.1
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	162.9	209.9	127.2	161.7	209.6	125.0	166.2	205.8	137.2	195.0	243.3	160.9
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	57.9	75.0	44.8	57.8	75.3	44.0	58.1	71.4	48.5	68.6	84.3	57.6
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.1
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	103.8	133.5	81.5	102.9	133.0	80.1	106.7	132.6	87.8	124.8	156.7	102.2
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	22.7	29.6	17.1	21.4	27.8	16.1	31.4	42.2	23.4	38.2	52.7	28.0
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	81.1	104.0	64.4	81.5	105.2	64.0	75.3	90.4	64.3	86.6	104.0	74.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)		All races		White			All other					
							Total			Black		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other heart diseases	(I26–I51)	57.6	64.5	52.0	56.4	63.1	50.9	61.9	70.4	55.4	75.7	87.7	66.7
Acute and subacute endocarditis	(I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis	(I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Heart failure	(I50)	19.4	20.6	18.4	19.5	20.7	18.4	17.8	18.7	17.0	21.8	23.6	20.5
All other forms of heart disease	(I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	37.5	43.1	33.0	36.2	41.6	31.9	43.1	50.6	37.5	52.6	62.8	45.1
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	(I10,I12)	7.4	7.1	7.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	14.2	14.4	13.7	17.6	18.6	16.6
Cerebrovascular diseases	(I60–I69)	53.5	54.1	52.3	51.4	51.7	50.5	65.3	69.1	61.9	74.3	79.5	69.8
Atherosclerosis	(I70)	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.2	4.7	3.8
Other diseases of circulatory system	(I71–I78)	8.4	11.2	6.4	8.4	11.3	6.3	8.4	10.3	7.0	9.8	11.8	8.3
Aortic aneurysm and dissection	(I71)	5.1	7.5	3.3	5.1	7.7	3.3	4.2	5.8	3.0	4.6	6.1	3.5
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	(I72–I78)	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.0	4.2	4.5	3.9	5.2	5.7	4.9
Other disorders of circulatory system	(I80–I99)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.8
Influenza and pneumonia	(J10–J18)	22.0	26.1	19.4	21.9	25.7	19.5	21.8	28.5	17.6	23.3	30.9	18.7
Influenza	(J10–J11)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pneumonia	(J12–J18)	21.4	25.5	18.8	21.3	25.0	18.9	21.4	28.2	17.2	23.0	30.6	18.4
Other acute lower respiratory infections	(J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	(J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection	(J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	(J40–J47)	43.3	52.3	37.8	45.4	53.8	40.3	26.6	39.1	19.1	30.1	44.4	22.0
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	(J40–J42)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Emphysema	(J43)	5.1	6.3	4.3	5.4	6.6	4.6	2.9	4.7	1.8	3.2	5.3	2.0
Asthma	(J45–J46)	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.3
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases	(J44,J47)	36.5	44.5	31.7	38.6	46.0	34.0	20.8	31.6	14.4	23.4	36.0	16.3
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects	(J60–J66,J68)	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	0.5	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	(J69)	5.9	8.0	4.6	5.8	8.0	4.6	5.9	8.0	4.7	6.7	9.1	5.3
Other diseases of respiratory system	(J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	8.7	10.5	7.5	8.8	10.6	7.6	7.3	8.9	6.4	8.1	10.0	6.9
Peptic ulcer	(K25–K28)	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.0
Diseases of appendix	(K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Hernia	(K40–K46)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	(K70,K73–K74)	9.3	13.0	6.0	9.5	13.3	6.1	7.7	11.0	5.0	8.4	12.4	5.2
Alcoholic liver disease	(K70)	4.2	6.4	2.1	4.2	6.6	2.1	3.6	5.6	2.1	3.8	6.0	2.0
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	(K73–K74)	5.2	6.5	3.9	5.3	6.7	4.0	4.1	5.4	3.0	4.6	6.4	3.2
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	(K80–K82)	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	(N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.4	17.8	12.4	13.0	16.3	10.9	24.2	28.0	21.7	30.4	36.1	26.8
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome	(N00–N01,N04)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.2	17.5	12.1	12.7	16.1	10.7	23.8	27.5	21.3	30.0	35.6	26.5
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.5	...	0.2	0.5	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.1	0.4	...
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	...	0.1	0.0	...	0.1	0.0	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	...	0.4	0.1	...	0.3	0.4	...	0.7	0.5	...	0.9
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	...	0.0	*	...	*	0.0	...	0.1	*	...	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	...	0.3	0.1	...	0.3	0.4	...	0.7	0.4	...	0.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.9	5.5	4.3	4.0	4.4	3.5	8.4	9.4	7.5	10.2	11.4	9.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.2	4.0	4.4	3.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.6	11.4	9.5	10.2	11.0	9.2	11.9	13.6	10.3	14.8	17.4	12.5
All other diseases (Residual)	68.3	68.2	66.6	67.4	66.9	65.8	71.1	74.5	67.5	85.6	91.6	80.3
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	37.3	51.8	24.1	38.2	52.8	24.7	32.6	47.1	20.4	36.1	53.9	21.6
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.4	23.4	9.8	16.8	23.9	10.0	14.8	21.7	8.9	15.8	24.5	8.6
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)	15.3	21.6	9.3	15.7	21.9	9.5	13.9	20.2	8.6	14.9	22.7	8.3
Other land transport accidents (V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	20.9	28.4	14.3	21.4	28.9	14.6	17.7	25.3	11.6	20.2	29.5	13.0
Falls (W00–W19)	5.9	7.6	4.5	6.1	7.9	4.8	3.6	5.1	2.6	3.4	4.7	2.4
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	*	0.3	0.6	*
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.4
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.8	2.4	1.5	2.4	3.2	1.9
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	6.7	9.1	4.3	7.1	9.6	4.5	5.3	7.6	3.4	6.8	9.9	4.1
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	5.8	7.9	4.1	5.8	7.9	4.1	5.4	7.6	3.7	6.2	8.9	4.2
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	10.8	18.0	4.2	11.8	19.6	4.6	5.6	9.5	2.2	5.2	9.2	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms (X72–X74)	5.8	10.7	1.4	6.4	11.8	1.6	2.5	4.7	0.5	2.7	5.3	0.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	5.0	7.3	2.8	5.4	7.8	3.1	3.1	4.8	1.7	2.5	3.9	1.3
Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	6.0	9.4	2.6	3.7	5.3	2.0	15.6	26.7	5.1	21.0	36.7	6.4
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.1	6.8	1.2	2.2	3.4	0.9	11.4	20.7	2.5	15.7	29.0	3.2
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9,*U02,X85–X92, X96–Y09,Y87.1)	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.1	4.2	6.0	2.6	5.3	7.7	3.2
Legal intervention (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.5	*	0.3	0.6	*
Events of undetermined intent (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.5	2.3	0.8	1.9	2.9	1.0
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.8	2.7	1.0
Operations of war and their sequelae (Y36,Y89.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

. . . Category not applicable.

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following States: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non–Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003

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[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	832.7	994.3	706.2	621.2	748.1	515.8	844.5	1,008.0	717.2
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.6	12.7	10.9	8.4	9.1	7.7	11.8	12.8	11.0
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	2.5	1.2	2.9	3.8	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.1
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.7	7.1	2.4	5.9	9.2	2.7	4.6	6.8	2.4
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49,A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.9	3.7	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.1
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	190.1	233.3	160.9	126.6	156.5	105.9	194.1	238.1	164.4
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.6	4.0	1.5	1.7	2.7	0.9	2.7	4.2	1.5
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.4	7.7	1.7	2.2	3.8	1.0	4.5	8.0	1.8
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.1	5.7	3.0	6.5	8.5	5.0	3.9	5.5	2.8
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	19.1	22.9	16.2	13.4	16.8	10.8	19.4	23.2	16.5
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.0	7.4	3.1	7.8	10.8	5.2	4.8	7.1	3.0
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.5	12.0	9.3	8.2	9.2	7.4	10.6	12.2	9.4
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.3	2.4	0.5	0.9	1.9	*	1.3	2.4	0.5
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	54.1	71.7	41.3	23.2	34.5	14.8	56.2	74.1	43.1
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	3.9	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	2.8	4.1	1.8
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.2	0.3	25.3	8.9	*	16.1	14.6	0.3	25.9
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.5	1.6	. . .	3.0	1.3	. . .	2.4
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.3	. . .	4.1	1.7	. . .	3.0	2.4	. . .	4.2
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.0	. . .	8.8	3.3	. . .	5.9	5.1	. . .	9.1
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	10.1	26.5	. . .	7.9	20.2	. . .	10.2	26.8	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	6.0	2.7	3.7	5.0	2.6	4.2	6.1	2.7
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.3	7.3	2.2	2.4	4.0	1.4	4.4	7.5	2.3
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.4	5.3	3.6	2.8	3.3	2.4	4.5	5.5	3.7
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	19.1	24.5	15.1	13.8	16.3	11.9	19.3	24.9	15.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non–Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.3	9.3	5.9	5.4	6.4	4.7	7.4	9.4	6.0
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.4	9.9	5.6	5.0	6.2	4.2	7.5	10.0	5.7
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.8	4.8	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.9	4.9	3.2
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	21.4	25.7	18.2	15.8	18.5	13.8	21.7	26.1	18.4
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.6	5.7	3.9	3.3	3.7	2.9	4.7	5.8	4.0
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	25.3	28.9	22.5	35.0	38.3	32.4	24.7	28.3	21.9
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.2	9.3	4.2	3.6	5.5	2.4	6.3	9.5	4.3
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	21.4	17.5	23.3	13.4	12.2	14.1	21.7	17.8	23.7
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	306.1	363.4	260.7	228.1	266.3	196.7	310.1	368.6	263.8
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	232.3	286.6	190.3	173.2	206.8	145.8	235.5	291.0	192.5
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.6	10.1	8.8	8.9	10.3	7.5	9.6	10.0	8.8
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	162.9	209.9	127.2	130.0	158.0	107.4	164.6	212.7	128.1
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	57.9	75.0	44.8	45.4	54.8	37.9	58.7	76.3	45.2
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.9
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	103.8	133.5	81.5	84.3	102.9	69.3	104.7	135.0	82.0
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	22.7	29.6	17.1	19.1	26.7	13.0	22.9	29.6	17.3
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	81.1	104.0	64.4	65.2	76.3	56.3	81.9	105.4	64.7
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	57.6	64.5	52.0	32.4	36.6	29.0	59.0	66.2	53.2
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Heart failure (I50)	19.4	20.6	18.4	10.8	11.7	10.1	19.8	21.0	18.8
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	37.5	43.1	33.0	21.1	24.3	18.4	38.5	44.2	33.8
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	7.4	7.1	7.5	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.5	7.1	7.5
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	53.5	54.1	52.3	40.5	43.0	38.1	54.1	54.5	52.9
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.4	4.5	4.3	2.6	3.2	2.3	4.5	4.5	4.3
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	8.4	11.2	6.4	5.3	7.2	3.9	8.6	11.5	6.6
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	5.1	7.5	3.3	3.0	4.6	1.9	5.2	7.7	3.4
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.0	3.4	3.7	3.2
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	22.0	26.1	19.4	18.4	21.6	16.2	22.2	26.3	19.6
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	21.4	25.5	18.8	18.1	21.3	15.9	21.6	25.6	18.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non–Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Other acute lower respiratory infections . .(J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . .(J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection . . . . . (J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . .(J40–J47)	43.3	52.3	37.8	20.2	27.1	15.8	44.7	53.7	39.1
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . .(J40–J42)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Emphysema . . . . . (J43)	5.1	6.3	4.3	2.0	2.9	1.4	5.3	6.6	4.5
Asthma . . . . . .(J45–J46)	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . . . (J44,J47)	36.5	44.5	31.7	16.7	22.8	12.8	37.7	45.7	32.8
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects . . . . . (J60–J66,J68)	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.4	1.0	0.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids . . . . . (J69)	5.9	8.0	4.6	3.5	4.3	2.9	6.0	8.2	4.7
Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . . (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	8.7	10.5	7.5	7.6	8.7	6.8	8.8	10.6	7.6
Peptic ulcer . . . . . (K25–K28)	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.1
Diseases of appendix . . . . . (K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hernia . . . . . (K40–K46)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . . (K70,K73–K74)	9.3	13.0	6.0	14.7	20.9	9.0	8.9	12.3	5.8
Alcoholic liver disease . . . . . (K70)	4.2	6.4	2.1	6.7	11.6	2.2	3.9	5.9	2.1
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . . (K73–K74)	5.2	6.5	3.9	8.0	9.3	6.7	4.9	6.3	3.7
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . . (K80–K82)	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis . . . . . (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.4	17.8	12.4	12.6	14.8	11.1	14.5	18.0	12.4
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome . . . . . (N00–N01,N04)	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified . . . . . (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.2
Renal failure . . . . . (N17–N19)	14.2	17.5	12.1	12.4	14.6	10.9	14.3	17.7	12.2
Other disorders of kidney . . . . . (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*
Infections of kidney . . . . . (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	*	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . . (N40)	0.2	0.5	. . .	0.2	0.4	. . .	0.2	0.5	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs . . . . . (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.4	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.3
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . (O00–O07)	0.0	. . .	0.0	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.0
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.3	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . . (P00–P96)	4.9	5.5	4.3	4.2	4.6	3.8	5.1	5.7	4.4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities . . . . . (Q00–Q99)	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified . . . . . (R00–R99)	10.6	11.4	9.5	5.6	6.6	4.5	11.0	11.8	9.9
All other diseases . . . . . (Residual)	68.3	68.2	66.6	46.9	49.1	44.1	69.5	69.3	67.8
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	37.3	51.8	24.1	30.6	44.9	16.3	37.8	52.2	24.8
Transport accidents . . . . . (V01–V99,Y85)	16.4	23.4	9.8	15.9	23.2	8.4	16.4	23.3	10.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non–Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04, V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.3	21.6	9.3	15.1	22.0	8.0	15.3	21.4	9.5
Other land transport accidents (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.3
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	20.9	28.4	14.3	14.7	21.7	7.9	21.4	28.9	14.8
Falls (W00–W19)	5.9	7.6	4.5	4.2	5.8	2.9	5.9	7.7	4.6
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	*	0.3	0.5	0.1
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.0
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	6.7	9.1	4.3	5.0	7.6	2.2	6.9	9.4	4.5
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	5.8	7.9	4.1	3.6	5.4	2.0	6.0	8.0	4.2
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	10.8	18.0	4.2	5.6	9.7	1.7	11.4	19.1	4.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms (X72–X74)	5.8	10.7	1.4	2.4	4.5	0.3	6.2	11.5	1.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	5.0	7.3	2.8	3.2	5.2	1.3	5.2	7.6	3.0
Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	6.0	9.4	2.6	7.7	12.1	2.7	5.7	8.9	2.6
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.1	6.8	1.2	5.1	8.5	1.2	3.9	6.5	1.2
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	2.0	2.6	1.4	2.6	3.7	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.4
Legal intervention (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*
Events of undetermined intent (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.3	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.8	2.4	1.3
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.8	2.3	1.3
Operations of war and their sequelae (Y36,Y89.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	826.1	984.0	702.1	1,083.2	1,341.1	899.8
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.3
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	*
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	10.6	11.6	10.0	24.2	27.8	21.9
Syphilis (A50–A53)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.7	3.8	1.8
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	2.0	3.4	0.6	21.7	32.0	13.1
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49,A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.4	2.8	2.0	3.2	4.1	2.6
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	192.4	234.6	163.8	237.3	314.2	190.8
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.6	3.9	1.5	3.9	7.0	1.7
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.5	8.0	1.7	5.8	9.9	2.9
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	3.4	4.7	2.4	7.9	11.5	5.5
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	18.8	22.6	16.0	26.8	32.5	23.1
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	4.3	6.3	2.7	6.7	10.3	4.0
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.4	12.0	9.1	13.9	15.6	12.6
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.2	2.2	0.5	2.5	5.2	0.7
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	56.7	73.6	44.3	62.0	94.2	40.9
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	3.2	4.7	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.2	0.3	25.2	20.5	0.5	34.6
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.1	. . .	2.2	2.7	. . .	4.8
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.2	. . .	3.9	4.3	. . .	7.1
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.3	. . .	9.4	4.5	. . .	7.5
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	9.4	24.6	. . .	20.7	58.2	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.3	6.2	2.8	4.1	6.1	2.8
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.5	7.9	2.3	3.8	5.5	2.7
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.9	5.9	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.2
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	19.6	25.5	15.3	19.2	23.4	16.4
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.8	9.9	6.2	5.0	5.9	4.3
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.7	10.4	5.8	6.6	8.4	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

Click here for spreadsheet version

[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.6	4.6	2.9	7.3	8.5	6.4
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C17,C23–C24,C26–C31, C37–C41,C44–C49,C51–C52,C57–C60, C62–C63,C66,C68–C69,C73–C80,C97)	21.7	26.1	18.4	24.7	30.4	20.8
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.8	6.0	4.0	4.3	5.1	3.8
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.6	4.0	3.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	22.1	26.1	19.0	50.0	51.7	48.3
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.1	0.0	*	*	*
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.7	10.1	4.6	2.8	4.5	1.9
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	22.6	18.4	24.7	16.9	14.9	17.6
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	302.2	360.9	255.3	411.8	485.9	357.4
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	230.9	286.9	187.1	304.1	369.2	257.3
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.2
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	7.9	8.1	7.3	25.4	29.1	22.2
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	0.8	0.9	0.7	3.5	3.8	3.2
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	163.3	212.3	125.7	197.2	246.1	162.7
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	58.5	76.6	44.3	69.6	85.5	58.4
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.7	2.4	1.2
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	103.7	134.4	80.5	125.9	158.1	103.1
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	21.5	27.6	16.2	38.6	53.1	28.4
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	82.2	106.8	64.2	87.3	105.0	74.7
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	57.7	64.6	52.0	77.0	89.3	67.9
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Heart failure (I50)	19.8	21.1	18.8	22.2	23.9	20.9
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	37.2	42.6	32.6	53.6	63.9	45.9
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	6.4	6.0	6.5	17.9	19.0	16.9
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	51.7	51.9	50.8	75.5	81.0	70.9
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.8	3.9
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	8.6	11.5	6.4	10.0	12.0	8.5
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	5.3	7.9	3.4	4.7	6.2	3.5
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.3	3.6	3.0	5.3	5.8	4.9
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.2	2.8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	22.0	25.8	19.6	23.6	31.2	19.0
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	21.4	25.1	19.0	23.2	30.9	18.6
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	47.0	55.4	41.8	30.5	45.1	22.3
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Emphysema (J43)	5.6	6.8	4.9	3.3	5.4	2.1
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.1	0.9	1.3	3.2	3.0	3.4
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	39.9	47.4	35.4	23.8	36.5	16.6
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	6.0	8.2	4.7	6.8	9.3	5.4
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	8.9	10.7	7.6	8.2	10.2	7.0
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.0
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.0	12.4	5.9	8.5	12.6	5.3
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.0	6.0	2.1	3.9	6.1	2.1
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	5.0	6.4	3.8	4.6	6.4	3.2
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	12.8	16.3	10.8	31.0	36.8	27.3
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Renal failure (N17–N19)	12.6	16.1	10.6	30.6	36.2	27.0
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.5	. . .	0.1	0.4	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.1	. . .	0.2	0.5	. . .	1.0
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	*	. . .	*	*	. . .	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.1	. . .	0.2	0.5	. . .	0.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	3.8	4.3	3.3	10.3	11.5	9.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	4.5	3.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.6	11.3	9.6	15.0	17.6	12.8
All other diseases (Residual)	68.4	67.8	66.8	87.2	93.3	81.6
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	38.8	53.1	25.5	36.8	55.0	22.1
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.8	23.6	10.3	16.2	25.1	8.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003—Con.

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Motor vehicle accidents . . . . . (V02–V04, V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.5	21.6	9.7	15.3	23.3	8.5
Other land transport accidents . . . . (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	*
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	22.0	29.5	15.3	20.6	29.9	13.3
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	6.2	8.0	4.9	3.4	4.7	2.4
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	*
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.2	2.2	0.4
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.5	3.3	1.9
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	7.4	9.9	4.8	6.9	10.1	4.2
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	6.0	8.0	4.2	6.3	9.1	4.3
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	12.7	21.0	5.0	5.4	9.4	1.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (X72–X74)	6.9	12.8	1.8	2.8	5.5	0.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	5.7	8.3	3.3	2.6	3.9	1.3
Assault (homicide) . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	2.7	3.6	1.8	21.7	37.9	6.6
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	1.5	2.1	0.8	16.3	30.1	3.3
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . .(*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.2	1.5	1.0	5.4	7.9	3.3
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.2	*	0.3	0.6	*
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.9	2.9	1.0
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.8	1.0
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.6

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following States: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 18. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, for injury deaths according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2003

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[Totals for selected causes of death differ from those shown in other tables that utilize standard mortality tabulation lists; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003. Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [ ] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Number	Rate	Age–adjusted rate[1]
All injury . . . (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89)	164,002	56.4	56.0
Unintentional . . . (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	109,277	37.6	37.3
Suicide . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	31,484	10.8	10.8
Homicide . . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	17,732	6.1	6.0
Undetermined . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	5,072	1.7	1.7
Legal intervention/war . . . (Y35–Y36,Y89[.0,.1])	437	0.2	0.1
Cut/pierce . . . (W25–W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	2,742	0.9	0.9
Unintentional . . . (W25–W29,W45)	101	0.0	0.0‘
Suicide . . . (X78)	571	0.2	0.2
Homicide . . . (X99)	2,049	0.7	0.7
Undetermined . . . (Y28)	21	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war . . . (Y35.4)	–	*	*
Drowning . . . (W65–W74,X71,X92,Y21)	3,919	1.3	1.3
Unintentional . . . (W65–W74)	3,306	1.1	1.1
Suicide . . . (X71)	339	0.1	0.1
Homicide . . . (X92)	59	0.0	0.0
Undetermined . . . (Y21)	215	0.1	0.1
Fall . . . (W00–W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	18,044	6.2	6.1
Unintentional . . . (W00–W19)	17,229	5.9	5.9
Suicide . . . (X80)	723	0.2	0.2
Homicide . . . (Y01)	15	*	*
Undetermined . . . (Y30)	77	0.0	0.0
Fire/hot object or substance . . . (*U01.3,X00–X19,X76–X77,X97–X98,Y26–Y27,Y36.3)[2]	3,875	1.3	1.3
Unintentional . . . (X00–X19)	3,457	1.2	1.2
Suicide . . . (X76–X77)	150	0.1	0.1
Homicide . . . (*U01.3,X97–X98)	167	0.1	0.1
Undetermined . . . (Y26–Y27)	101	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war . . . (Y36.3)	–	*	*
Fire/flame . . . (X00–X09,X76,X97,Y26)	3,782	1.3	1.3
Unintentional . . . (X00–X09)	3,369	1.2	1.2
Suicide . . . (X76)	150	0.1	0.1
Homicide . . . (X97)	163	0.1	0.1
Undetermined . . . (Y26)	100	0.0	0.0
Hot object/substance . . . (X10–X19,X77,X98,Y27)	93	0.0	0.0
Unintentional . . . (X10–X19)	88	0.0	0.0
Suicide . . . (X77)	–	*	*
Homicide . . . (X98)	4	*	*
Undetermined . . . (Y27)	1	*	*
Firearm . . . (*U01.4,W32–W34,X72–X74,X93–X95,Y22–Y24,Y35.0)	30,136	10.4	10.3
Unintentional . . . (W32–W34)	730	0.3	0.2
Suicide . . . (X72–X74)	16,907	5.8	5.8
Homicide . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	11,920	4.1	4.1
Undetermined . . . (Y22–Y24)	232	0.1	0.1
Legal intervention/war . . . (Y35.0)	347	0.1	0.1
Machinery . . . (W24,W30–W31)[3]	640	0.2	0.2
All transport . . . (*U01.1,V01–V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1)	47,603	16.4	16.3
Unintentional . . . (V01–V99)	47,431	16.3	16.2
Suicide . . . (X82)	104	0.0	0.0
Homicide . . . (*U01.1,Y03)	51	0.0	0.0
Undetermined . . . (Y32)	17	*	*
Legal intervention/war . . . (Y36.1)	–	*	*
Motor vehicle traffic . . . (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2,V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6],V20–V28 [.3–.9],V29–V79[.4–.9],V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1,V83–V86[.0–.3],V87[.0–.8],V89.2)[3]	43,340	14.9	14.8
Occupant . . . (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3])[3]	20,720	7.1	7.1
Motorcyclist . . . (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9])[3]	3,616	1.2	1.2
Pedal cyclist . . . (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6])[3]	572	0.2	0.2
Pedestrian . . . (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2)[3]	4,951	1.7	1.7
Other . . . (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1)[3]	5	*	*
Unspecified . . . (V87[.0–.8],V89.2)[3]	13,476	4.6	4.6
Pedal cyclist, other . . . (V10–V11,V12–V14[.0–.2],V15–V18,V19[.0–.3,.8,.9])[3]	190	0.1	0.1
Pedestrian, other . . . (V01,V02–V04[.0],V05,V06,V09[.0,.1,.3,.9])[3]	1,040	0.4	0.3
Other land transport . . . (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9], V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9],X82,Y03,Y32)	1,716	0.6	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, for injury deaths according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2003—Con.

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[Totals for selected causes of death differ from those shown in other tables that utilize standard mortality tabulation lists; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003. Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Figure(s) in brackets [ ] applies to the code or range of codes preceding it. For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Mechanism and intent of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Number	Rate	Age–adjusted rate[1]
Unintentional (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3],V80(.0–.2,.6–.9), V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–.9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9])	1,544	0.5	0.5
Suicide (X82)	104	0.0	0.0
Homicide (Y03)	51	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y32)	17	*	*
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1)	1,317	0.5	0.4
Unintentional (V90–V99)	1,317	0.5	0.4
Homicide (*U01.1)	–	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	–	*	*
Natural/environmental[3] (W42–W43,W53–W64,W92–W99,X20–X39,X51–X57)	1,420	0.5	0.5
Overexertion[3] (X50)	14	*	*
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7],X40–X49,X60–X69,X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	28,700	9.9	9.9
Unintentional (X40–X49)	19,457	6.7	6.7
Suicide (X60–X69)	5,462	1.9	1.9
Homicide (*U01[.6–.7],X85–X90)	81	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y10–Y19)	3,700	1.3	1.3
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	–	*	*
Struck by or against (W20–W22,W50–W52,X79,Y00,Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	1,077	0.4	0.4
Unintentional (W20–W22,W50–W52)	848	0.3	0.3
Suicide (X79)	3	*	*
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	222	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y29)	4	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	–	*	*
Suffocation (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	12,992	4.5	4.4
Unintentional (W75–W84)	5,579	1.9	1.9
Suicide (X70)	6,635	2.3	2.3
Homicide (X91)	670	0.2	0.2
Undetermined (Y20)	108	0.0	0.0
Other specified, classifiable (*U01[.0,.2,.5],*U03.0,W23,W35–W41,W44,W49, W85–W91,X75,X81,X96,Y02,Y05–Y07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8],Y85)	1,991	0.7	0.7
Unintentional (W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,Y85)	1,394	0.5	0.5
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81)	289	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	225	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	22	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8])	61	0.0	0.0
Other specified, not elsewhere classified (*U01.8,*U02,X58,X83,Y08,Y33, Y35.6,Y86–Y87,Y89[.0–.1])	2,008	0.7	0.7
Unintentional (X58,Y86)	1,041	0.4	0.4
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	151	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	603	0.2	0.2
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	187	0.1	0.1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	26	0.0	0.0
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34,Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	8,841	3.0	3.0
Unintentional (X59)	6,630	2.3	2.2
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	150	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	1,670	0.6	0.6
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	388	0.1	0.1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	3	*	*

– Quantity zero.

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

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

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

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

[3]Intent of death is unintentional.

Table 19. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, for injury by firearms, by race and sex: United States, 1999–2003

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[Rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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." A listing of ICD codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
2003	30,136	26,124	4,012	21,763	18,647	3,116	8,373	7,477	896	7,659	6,882	777
2002	30,242	26,098	4,144	21,902	18,714	3,188	8,340	7,384	956	7,623	6,798	825
2001	29,573	25,480	4,093	21,760	18,527	3,233	7,813	6,953	860	7,184	6,438	746
2000	28,663	24,582	4,081	20,945	17,750	3,195	7,718	6,832	886	7,054	6,284	770
1999	28,874	24,700	4,174	21,143	17,942	3,201	7,731	6,758	973	7,017	6,184	833
	Rate											
2003	10.4	18.3	2.7	9.2	16.0	2.6	15.4	28.6	3.2	20.1	37.8	3.9
2002	10.5	18.4	2.8	9.3	16.1	2.7	15.6	28.7	3.4	20.2	37.8	4.2
2001	10.4	18.2	2.8	9.4	16.2	2.7	14.9	27.6	3.2	19.3	36.4	3.8
2000	10.2	17.8	2.8	9.1	15.6	2.7	15.0	27.8	3.3	19.3	36.1	4.0
1999	10.3	18.1	2.9	9.2	15.9	2.8	15.4	28.0	3.7	19.4	36.0	4.4
	Age-adjusted rate[1]											
2003	10.3	18.4	2.7	9.0	16.0	2.6	14.4	26.4	3.1	19.0	35.6	3.8
2002	10.4	18.6	2.8	9.2	16.2	2.7	14.6	26.9	3.3	19.3	36.0	4.1
2001	10.3	18.5	2.8	9.2	16.3	2.7	14.0	25.9	3.1	18.4	34.5	3.8
2000	10.2	18.1	2.8	9.0	15.9	2.7	14.1	26.0	3.2	18.4	34.2	3.9
1999	10.3	18.4	2.9	9.1	16.2	2.7	14.4	26.3	3.6	18.4	34.1	4.3

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

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

Table 20. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, for injury by firearms, by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 1999–2003

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[Rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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." A listing of ICD codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

Year	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
							Number								
2003	30,136	26,124	4,012	3,319	2,998	321	26,710	23,036	3,674	18,457	15,670	2,787	7,566	6,794	772
2002	30,242	26,098	4,144	3,143	2,834	309	26,944	23,127	3,817	18,762	15,881	2,881	7,494	6,681	813
2001	29,573	25,480	4,093	3,087	2,774	313	26,341	22,573	3,768	18,676	15,760	2,916	7,063	6,323	740
2000	28,663	24,582	4,081	2,891	2,582	309	25,637	21,881	3,756	18,042	15,160	2,882	6,958	6,193	765
1999	28,874	24,700	4,174	2,878	2,549	329	25,877	22,050	3,827	18,260	15,384	2,876	6,933	6,114	819
							Rate								
2003	10.4	18.3	2.7	8.3	14.6	1.7	10.6	18.8	2.9	9.3	16.0	2.7	20.7	39.1	4.0
2002	10.5	18.4	2.8	8.1	14.2	1.6	10.8	19.0	3.0	9.4	16.3	2.8	20.7	38.9	4.3
2001	10.4	18.2	2.8	8.3	14.6	1.7	10.6	18.7	3.0	9.4	16.3	2.9	19.8	37.3	4.0
2000	10.2	17.8	2.8	8.2	14.2	1.8	10.4	18.3	3.0	9.1	15.7	2.9	19.8	37.1	4.2
1999	10.3	18.1	2.9	8.5	14.6	2.0	10.6	18.5	3.0	9.3	15.9	2.9	20.0	37.1	4.5
							Age-adjusted rate[3]								
2003	10.3	18.4	2.7	7.8	13.6	1.6	10.5	18.8	2.8	8.8	15.6	2.7	19.7	36.8	3.9
2002	10.4	18.6	2.8	7.6	13.4	1.6	10.7	19.1	3.0	9.0	16.0	2.8	19.8	37.0	4.2
2001	10.3	18.5	2.8	7.8	13.7	1.7	10.5	18.8	3.0	9.1	16.0	2.8	18.9	35.4	3.9
2000	10.2	18.1	2.8	7.8	13.6	1.8	10.3	18.4	3.0	8.8	15.5	2.8	18.9	35.2	4.1
1999	10.3	18.4	2.9	8.2	14.2	2.0	10.5	18.7	3.0	8.9	15.8	2.8	19.0	35.2	4.4

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

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

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

Table 21. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, for drug-induced causes, by race and sex: United States, 1999–2003

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[Rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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." A listing of ICD codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table. These codes differ slightly from those previously included; see "Technical Notes." Data in this table are based on the newly modified list of ICD codes]

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
2003	28,723	18,426	10,297	24,683	15,824	8,859	4,040	2,602	1,438	3,527	2,303	1,224
2002[1]	26,040	16,734	9,306	22,146	14,170	7,976	3,894	2,564	1,330	3,463	2,307	1,156
2001[1]	21,705	14,253	7,452	18,195	11,882	6,313	3,510	2,371	1,139	3,165	2,163	1,002
2000[1]	19,720	13,137	6,583	16,388	10,857	5,531	3,332	2,280	1,052	3,034	2,094	940
1999[1]	19,128	12,885	6,243	15,714	10,506	5,208	3,414	2,379	1,035	3,100	2,191	909
	Rate											
2003	9.9	12.9	7.0	10.4	13.5	7.4	7.4	9.9	5.1	9.2	12.7	6.1
2002[1]	9.0	11.8	6.3	9.4	12.2	6.7	7.3	10.0	4.8	9.2	12.8	5.8
2001[1]	7.6	10.2	5.1	7.8	10.4	5.4	6.7	9.4	4.2	8.5	12.2	5.1
2000[1]	7.0	9.5	4.6	7.1	9.6	4.7	6.5	9.3	3.9	8.3	12.0	4.9
1999[1]	6.9	9.4	4.4	6.9	9.3	4.5	6.8	9.9	3.9	8.6	12.7	4.8
	Age-adjusted rate[2]											
2003	9.9	12.8	7.0	10.4	13.4	7.4	7.8	10.7	5.2	9.9	14.1	6.4
2002[1]	9.0	11.7	6.3	9.4	12.1	6.7	7.6	10.8	4.9	9.9	14.2	6.1
2001[1]	7.6	10.1	5.1	7.8	10.2	5.3	7.1	10.3	4.3	9.2	13.6	5.4
2000[1]	7.0	9.5	4.6	7.1	9.4	4.7	6.9	10.1	4.1	9.0	13.5	5.2
1999[1]	6.8	9.4	4.4	6.8	9.2	4.4	7.2	10.8	4.1	9.3	14.3	5.1

[1]Figures may differ from those previously published; see "Technical Notes."

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

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

Table 22. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, for drug-induced causes, by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 1999–2003

Click here for spreadsheet version

[Rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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." A listing of ICD codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table. These codes differ slightly from those previously included; see "Technical Notes." Data in this table are based on the newly modified list of ICD codes]

Year	All origins[1]			Hispanic			Non-Hispanic[2]			Non-Hispanic white			Non-Hispanic black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
							Number								
2003	28,723	18,426	10,297	2,358	1,800	558	26,199	16,497	9,702	22,245	13,959	8,286	3,466	2,256	1,210
2002[3]	26,040	16,734	9,306	2,137	1,647	490	23,756	14,978	8,778	19,949	12,478	7,471	3,404	2,264	1,140
2001[3]	21,705	14,253	7,452	1,731	1,335	396	19,799	12,778	7,021	16,367	10,465	5,902	3,099	2,113	986
2000[3]	19,720	13,137	6,583	1,700	1,348	352	17,835	11,656	6,179	14,585	9,439	5,146	2,977	2,050	927
1999[3]	19,128	12,885	6,243	1,965	1,605	360	16,966	11,136	5,830	13,644	8,831	4,813	3,030	2,134	896
							Rate								
2003	9.9	12.9	7.0	5.9	8.7	2.9	10.4	13.5	7.6	11.2	14.3	8.2	9.5	13.0	6.3
2002[3]	9.0	11.8	6.3	5.5	8.2	2.6	9.5	12.3	6.9	10.0	12.8	7.4	9.4	13.2	6.0
2001[3]	7.6	10.2	5.1	4.7	7.0	2.2	8.0	10.6	5.5	8.3	10.8	5.8	8.7	12.5	5.3
2000[3]	7.0	9.5	4.6	4.8	7.4	2.1	7.2	9.7	4.9	7.4	9.8	5.1	8.5	12.3	5.0
1999[3]	6.9	9.4	4.4	5.8	9.2	2.2	6.9	9.3	4.6	6.9	9.2	4.8	8.7	12.9	4.9
							Age-adjusted rate[4]								
2003	9.9	12.8	7.0	6.7	9.9	3.3	10.3	13.3	7.4	11.0	14.1	8.0	10.1	14.4	6.6
2002[3]	9.0	11.7	6.3	6.2	9.3	3.0	9.4	12.1	6.8	9.9	12.6	7.2	10.1	14.5	6.3
2001[3]	7.6	10.1	5.1	5.3	8.0	2.5	7.9	10.4	5.4	8.1	10.6	5.7	9.3	13.8	5.5
2000[3]	7.0	9.5	4.6	5.4	8.3	2.4	7.1	9.5	4.8	7.2	9.6	4.9	9.1	13.6	5.3
1999[3]	6.8	9.4	4.4	6.4	10.3	2.5	6.8	9.2	4.6	6.8	8.9	4.6	9.4	14.4	5.2

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Figures may differ from those previously published; see "Technical Notes."

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

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

Table 23. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, for alcohol-induced causes, by race and sex: United States, 1999–2003

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[Rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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." A listing of ICD codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table. These codes differ slightly from those previously included; see "Technical Notes." Data in this table are based on the newly modified list of ICD codes]

Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number											
2003	20,687	15,630	5,057	17,437	13,218	4,219	3,250	2,412	838	2,406	1,824	582
2002[1]	20,218	15,272	4,946	16,988	12,926	4,062	3,230	2,346	884	2,434	1,798	636
2001[1]	20,114	15,149	4,965	16,640	12,588	4,052	3,474	2,561	913	2,723	2,048	675
2000[1]	19,643	14,993	4,650	16,223	12,509	3,714	3,420	2,484	936	2,712	1,993	719
1999[1]	19,469	14,894	4,575	15,903	12,277	3,626	3,566	2,617	949	2,832	2,100	732
	Rate											
2003	7.1	10.9	3.4	7.4	11.3	3.5	6.0	9.2	3.0	6.3	10.0	2.9
2002[1]	7.0	10.8	3.4	7.2	11.1	3.4	6.0	9.1	3.2	6.4	10.0	3.2
2001[1]	7.1	10.8	3.4	7.2	11.0	3.4	6.6	10.2	3.3	7.3	11.6	3.5
2000[1]	7.0	10.9	3.2	7.1	11.0	3.2	6.7	10.1	3.5	7.4	11.4	3.7
1999[1]	7.0	10.9	3.2	7.0	10.9	3.1	7.1	10.9	3.6	7.8	12.2	3.9
	Age-adjusted rate[2]											
2003	7.0	11.0	3.3	7.0	11.0	3.3	6.8	11.3	3.2	7.4	12.8	3.3
2002[1]	6.9	11.0	3.3	6.9	10.9	3.2	7.1	11.6	3.5	7.8	13.1	3.6
2001[1]	7.0	11.2	3.3	6.9	10.9	3.3	7.8	13.0	3.7	8.9	15.1	3.9
2000[1]	7.0	11.4	3.2	6.9	11.1	3.0	8.0	13.1	4.0	9.1	15.3	4.3
1999[1]	7.1	11.5	3.2	6.8	11.0	3.0	8.7	14.4	4.1	9.8	16.7	4.5

[1]Figures may differ from those previously published; see "Technical Notes."

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

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

Table 24. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, for alcohol-induced causes, by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 1999–2003

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[Rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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." A listing of ICD codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table. These codes differ slightly from those previously included; see "Technical Notes." Data in this table are based on the newly modified list of ICD codes]

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

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]Figures may differ from those previously published; see "Technical Notes."

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

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

Table 25. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for ages 15 years and over, by marital status and sex: United States, 2003

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[Rates per 100,000 in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Population estimates used for computing death rates are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to July 1, 2003, resident population control totals for the United States; see "Technical Notes"]

Marital status and sex	15 years and over[1]	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75 years and over	Age-adjusted rate[2]
					Number				
Both sexes	2,408,002	33,568	41,300	89,461	176,781	262,519	413,497	1,390,876	. . .
Never married	250,667	30,714	23,319	31,655	37,302	28,065	27,408	72,204	. . .
Ever married	2,146,151	2,757	17,691	56,878	137,448	232,320	383,851	1,315,206	. . .
Married	941,898	2,356	13,029	36,220	82,844	143,259	224,357	439,833	. . .
Widowed	921,255	65	276	1,522	6,767	25,296	95,859	791,470	. . .
Divorced	282,998	336	4,386	19,136	47,837	63,765	63,635	83,903	. . .
Not stated	11,184	97	290	928	2,031	2,134	2,238	3,466	. . .
Male	1,178,815	24,670	28,602	56,435	110,682	156,461	231,421	570,544	. . .
Never married	151,313	22,937	17,293	22,205	25,711	18,088	16,905	28,174	. . .
Ever married	1,019,406	1,663	11,088	33,520	83,359	136,616	212,780	540,380	. . .
Married	638,992	1,439	8,225	21,217	50,317	90,682	149,958	317,154	. . .
Widowed	227,536	35	120	586	2,387	7,485	27,610	189,313	. . .
Divorced	152,878	189	2,743	11,717	30,655	38,449	35,212	33,913	. . .
Not stated	8,096	70	221	710	1,612	1,757	1,736	1,990	. . .
Female	1,229,187	8,898	12,698	33,026	66,099	106,058	182,076	820,332	. . .
Never married	99,354	7,777	6,026	9,450	11,591	9,977	10,503	44,030	. . .
Ever married	1,126,745	1,094	6,603	23,358	54,089	95,704	171,071	774,826	. . .
Married	302,906	917	4,804	15,003	32,527	52,577	74,399	122,679	. . .
Widowed	693,719	30	156	936	4,380	17,811	68,249	602,157	. . .
Divorced	130,120	147	1,643	7,419	17,182	25,316	28,423	49,990	. . .
Not stated	3,088	27	69	218	419	377	502	1,476	. . .
					Rate[3]				
Both sexes	1,046.6	81.5	103.6	201.6	433.2	940.9	2,255.0	7,910.7	1,258.2
Never married	378.1	83.4	155.4	430.1	904.6	1,767.0	3,733.9	10,733.9	1,950.8
Ever married	1,310.5	62.9	71.1	153.7	374.7	883.0	2,180.6	7,777.9	1,199.4
Married	742.2	58.0	58.5	116.9	282.5	705.5	1,848.1	5,620.9	909.0
Widowed	6,177.9	*	204.5	380.8	802.4	1,423.4	2,674.2	9,719.5	1,678.1
Divorced	1,289.6	114.5	177.4	340.2	735.1	1,508.4	3,387.6	8,912.7	1,657.3
Male	1,052.9	116.5	141.4	255.0	552.2	1,165.5	2,771.7	8,645.7	1,456.1
Never married	414.8	117.2	195.8	504.5	1,133.7	2,308.0	4,425.0	11,488.6	2,239.8
Ever married	1,350.6	102.8	97.4	189.0	468.9	1,080.8	2,670.7	8,504.7	1,378.0
Married	1,005.5	96.4	79.8	139.3	341.4	852.0	2,295.8	6,895.1	1,115.8
Widowed	8,181.2	*	*	664.6	1,163.4	2,529.5	3,986.4	12,993.7	2,441.5
Divorced	1,671.2	158.5	263.2	485.3	1,083.1	2,259.6	4,739.7	11,409.1	2,256.7
Female	1,040.6	44.4	64.6	148.5	318.4	732.7	1,823.0	7,469.1	1,099.4
Never married	333.1	45.1	97.7	319.3	624.6	1,240.1	2,983.9	10,301.0	1,664.4
Ever married	1,276.2	39.6	49.0	121.2	286.1	700.1	1,775.4	7,340.4	1,061.2
Married	478.0	35.7	40.2	95.2	222.9	544.1	1,326.6	3,803.7	642.7
Widowed	5,718.6	*	156.9	300.5	686.3	1,202.5	2,359.9	9,006.0	1,495.3
Divorced	1,016.8	84.4	114.9	231.1	467.3	1,002.3	2,503.0	7,760.7	1,294.7

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.

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

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

Table 26. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for ages 25–64 years, by educational attainment and sex: Total of 43 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2003

Click here for spreadsheet version

[Rates per 100,000 in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Population estimates used for computing death rates are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to July 1, 2003, resident population control totals for 43 reporting States and the District of Columbia. For rates, the definition of educational attainment differs for the numerator and denominator; see "Technical Notes"]

Years of school completed and sex	25–64 years[1]	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	Age-adjusted rate[2]
				Number		
Both sexes	451,209	32,523	70,540	139,189	208,957	. . .
Under 12 years	96,927	7,583	15,038	26,182	48,124	. . .
12 years	198,636	14,673	32,939	61,245	89,779	. . .
13 years or more	141,105	9,265	20,315	47,144	64,381	. . .
Not stated[3]	14,541	1,002	2,248	4,618	6,673	. . .
Male	279,082	22,471	44,429	87,341	124,841	. . .
Under 12 years	62,291	5,555	9,905	17,303	29,528	. . .
12 years	122,596	10,523	21,494	38,848	51,731	. . .
13 years or more	84,226	5,662	11,490	27,936	39,138	. . .
Not stated[3]	9,969	731	1,540	3,254	4,444	. . .
Female	172,127	10,052	26,111	51,848	84,116	. . .
Under 12 years	34,636	2,028	5,133	8,879	18,596	. . .
12 years	76,040	4,150	11,445	22,397	38,048	. . .
13 years or more	56,879	3,603	8,825	19,208	25,243	. . .
Not stated[3]	4,572	271	708	1,364	2,229	. . .
				Rate[4]		
Both sexes	385.3	107.5	208.9	442.7	964.8	369.8
Under 12 years	720.0	203.0	414.4	853.7	1,587.8	669.9
12 years	525.3	162.8	296.5	604.7	1,187.2	490.9
13 years or more	214.3	53.0	106.8	258.4	581.8	211.7
Male	480.2	146.8	263.3	562.3	1,200.4	467.6
Under 12 years	855.5	262.9	485.2	1,053.0	1,990.1	826.8
12 years	656.9	217.1	372.7	804.9	1,605.6	650.9
13 years or more	261.8	67.8	126.8	308.3	687.3	252.5
Female	291.8	67.3	154.6	325.9	747.1	275.6
Under 12 years	560.4	125.0	323.3	623.7	1,202.0	496.8
12 years	397.1	99.7	214.2	422.5	876.6	349.4
13 years or more	169.0	39.4	88.6	209.2	470.0	171.0

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.

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

[3]Includes deaths that occurred in States that reported the revised education attainment item on the death certificate.

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

Table 27. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for ages 15 years and over, by injury at work, race, and sex: United States, 2003

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[Rates per 100,000 in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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." For a discussion of injury at work, see "Technical Notes"]

Race and sex	15 years and over[1]	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years and over	Age-adjusted rate[2]
				Number				
All races[3], both sexes	5,025	491	864	1,190	1,152	753	575	. . .
Male	4,609	453	802	1,095	1,061	701	497	. . .
Female	416	38	62	95	91	52	78	. . .
White, both sexes	4,272	437	718	1,007	947	648	515	. . .
Male	3,929	407	666	928	874	606	448	. . .
Female	343	30	52	79	73	42	67	. . .
Black, both sexes	577	35	107	143	153	88	51	. . .
Male	530	32	100	134	142	80	42	. . .
Female	47	3	7	9	11	8	9	. . .
				Rate				
All races[3], both sexes	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.2
Male	4.1	2.1	4.0	4.9	5.3	5.2	3.3	4.1
Female	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
White, both sexes	2.3	1.3	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.2
Male	4.2	2.4	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	3.4	4.2
Female	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Black, both sexes	2.1	0.6	2.0	2.5	3.2	3.2	1.7	2.1
Male	4.0	1.0	3.8	5.0	6.4	6.5	3.6	4.3
Female	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.

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

[3]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 28. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, for injury at work, by race and sex: United States, 1993–2003

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[Includes ages 15 years and over; excludes figures for age not stated. Rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified group; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Rates are based on populations enumerated as of April 1 for 2000 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin reported multiple-race data in 2003. 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." For a discussion of injury at work, see "Technical Notes"]

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

[1]Figures may differ slightly from those previously published; see "Technical Notes."

[2]Figures include September 11, 2001, terrorism-related deaths, for which death certificates were filed as of October 24, 2002; see "Technical Notes" from *Deaths: Final data for 2001.*

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

Table 29. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death for the United States, and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2003

[Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

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Area	All causes			Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)			Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)			Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	2,448,288	841.9	832.7	13,658	4.7	4.7	556,902	191.5	190.1	74,219	25.5	25.3
Alabama	46,716	1,038.0	1,001.7	190	4.2	4.3	9,812	218.0	207.1	1,414	31.4	30.0
Alaska	3,180	490.1	829.8	6	*	*	735	113.3	186.4	102	15.7	27.3
Arizona	43,392	777.5	787.1	178	3.2	3.5	9,627	172.5	172.5	1,153	20.7	20.7
Arkansas	27,918	1,024.2	937.5	72	2.6	2.8	6,119	224.5	204.9	884	32.4	29.8
California	239,371	674.6	754.3	1,364	3.8	3.9	54,319	153.1	172.1	7,093	20.0	22.5
Colorado	29,506	648.4	784.3	81	1.8	1.8	6,417	141.0	169.2	708	15.6	19.0
Connecticut	29,627	850.5	734.6	187	5.4	5.1	7,131	204.7	183.0	665	19.1	16.7
Delaware	7,070	864.8	844.4	80	9.8	9.7	1,719	210.3	201.4	239	29.2	28.2
District of Columbia	5,573	987.5	982.3	243	43.1	43.3	1,122	198.8	199.7	179	31.7	32.2
Florida	168,657	991.0	776.0	1,743	10.2	10.4	39,404	231.5	181.4	4,762	28.0	21.8
Georgia	66,478	765.5	946.4	671	7.7	7.7	14,032	161.6	196.5	1,717	19.8	24.3
Hawaii	8,978	713.9	649.3	21	1.7	1.7	2,133	169.6	154.8	202	16.1	14.5
Idaho	10,380	759.7	797.1	11	*	*	2,321	169.9	180.3	358	26.2	27.8
Illinois	105,325	832.4	834.5	436	3.4	3.5	24,464	193.3	197.1	3,044	24.1	24.4
Indiana	55,968	903.3	894.5	113	1.8	1.9	12,933	208.7	207.6	1,731	27.9	27.7
Iowa	28,062	953.2	768.4	20	0.7	0.7	6,469	219.7	187.3	727	24.7	20.0
Kansas	24,593	903.0	824.0	51	1.9	1.9	5,332	195.8	186.2	676	24.8	23.1
Kentucky	40,241	977.2	977.7	67	1.6	1.6	9,378	227.7	223.6	1,296	31.5	31.4
Louisiana	42,719	950.1	1,004.6	392	8.7	9.1	9,533	212.0	221.9	1,740	38.7	40.8
Maine	12,540	960.4	822.3	14	*	*	3,120	238.9	204.4	398	30.5	26.0
Maryland	44,499	807.8	852.9	641	11.6	11.1	10,292	186.8	195.0	1,454	26.4	27.9
Massachusetts	56,291	875.0	778.7	226	3.5	3.4	13,551	210.6	193.5	1,424	22.1	20.0
Michigan	86,728	860.4	850.5	237	2.4	2.3	19,713	195.6	193.4	2,640	26.2	26.0
Minnesota	37,620	743.6	713.0	52	1.0	1.0	9,183	181.5	181.0	1,276	25.2	24.7
Mississippi	28,489	988.8	1,014.0	190	6.6	7.0	5,960	206.9	211.1	680	23.6	24.1
Missouri	55,582	974.4	902.6	125	2.2	2.2	12,354	216.6	202.5	1,666	29.2	27.1
Montana	8,467	922.7	828.1	5	*	*	1,847	201.3	180.9	261	28.4	25.5
Nebraska	15,465	889.2	790.5	18	*	*	3,339	192.0	178.5	407	23.4	20.9
Nevada	17,858	796.8	924.5	77	3.4	3.5	4,138	184.6	202.6	301	13.4	15.0
New Hampshire	9,708	753.9	749.8	18	*	*	2,485	193.0	190.5	300	23.3	23.2
New Jersey	73,689	853.0	794.8	671	7.8	7.4	17,957	207.9	195.6	2,484	28.8	26.9
New Mexico	14,805	789.8	823.8	44	2.3	2.4	3,103	165.5	169.6	599	32.0	33.0
New York	155,877	812.3	760.1	1,894	9.9	9.6	36,238	188.8	178.7	4,227	22.0	20.7
North Carolina	73,459	873.8	905.8	456	5.4	5.4	16,145	192.0	195.4	2,388	28.4	29.2
North Dakota	6,090	960.8	766.6	3	*	*	1,334	210.5	178.6	211	33.3	26.8
Ohio	109,110	954.1	889.8	236	2.1	2.1	25,076	219.3	204.8	3,731	32.6	30.4
Oklahoma	35,721	1,017.2	974.3	91	2.6	2.7	7,338	209.0	199.1	1,104	31.4	30.2
Oregon	30,912	868.4	808.5	92	2.6	2.6	7,232	203.2	192.4	1,032	29.0	27.1
Pennsylvania	129,769	1,049.4	849.2	469	3.8	3.8	29,841	241.3	198.8	3,732	30.2	24.5
Rhode Island	10,039	932.8	786.9	31	2.9	2.8	2,328	216.3	190.2	252	23.4	20.2
South Carolina	38,112	919.0	934.8	279	6.7	6.8	8,512	205.2	203.3	1,161	28.0	28.0
South Dakota	7,132	933.1	790.5	3	*	*	1,636	214.0	189.6	203	26.6	22.9
Tennessee	57,313	981.1	982.2	289	4.9	5.0	12,613	215.9	212.2	1,855	31.8	31.5
Texas	154,870	700.2	855.7	1,013	4.6	4.8	33,867	153.1	185.6	5,668	25.6	31.4
Utah	13,412	570.4	782.3	13	*	*	2,444	103.9	144.1	520	22.1	31.2
Vermont	5,120	827.0	765.3	8	*	*	1,210	195.4	181.3	183	29.6	27.2
Virginia	58,282	789.1	850.9	290	3.9	3.8	13,781	186.6	196.9	1,587	21.5	22.8
Washington	45,920	748.9	775.9	146	2.4	2.3	11,064	180.4	188.8	1,509	24.6	25.8
West Virginia	21,306	1,176.9	994.9	30	1.7	1.7	4,610	254.6	211.8	807	44.6	36.9
Wisconsin	46,177	843.8	772.5	68	1.2	1.2	10,648	194.6	183.0	1,331	24.3	22.6
Wyoming	4,172	832.3	849.9	3	*	*	943	188.1	188.4	138	27.5	27.7
Puerto Rico[3]	28,202	727.1	779.8	485	12.5	13.6	4,754	122.6	129.7	2,519	64.9	68.7
Virgin Islands[3]	631	579.9	717.7	8	*	*	111	102.0	127.4	34	31.2	37.4
Guam[3]	680	415.7	755.8	5	*	*	115	70.3	136.5	19	*	*
American Samoa[3]	256	442.6	1,209.7	-	*	*	35	60.5	207.2	30	51.9	159.9
Northern Marianas[3]	142	186.5	805.1	1	*	*	18	*	*	11	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death for the United States, and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

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Area	Alzheimer's disease (G30)			Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)			Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)			Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	63,457	21.8	21.4	685,089	235.6	232.3	157,689	54.2	53.5	65,163	22.4	22.0
Alabama	1,268	28.2	27.6	13,150	292.2	281.7	3,028	67.3	65.1	1,157	25.7	25.0
Alaska	56	8.6	22.2	626	96.5	181.8	185	28.5	60.7	60	9.2	20.5
Arizona	1,703	30.5	31.6	10,887	195.1	198.3	2,428	43.5	44.4	1,286	23.0	23.6
Arkansas	552	20.3	18.0	7,786	285.6	258.4	2,107	77.3	69.6	921	33.8	30.3
California	6,585	18.6	21.3	68,864	194.1	219.8	17,692	49.9	56.8	8,185	23.1	26.3
Colorado	899	19.8	25.9	6,499	142.8	178.0	1,813	39.8	50.7	810	17.8	22.5
Connecticut	612	17.6	13.9	8,389	240.8	201.8	1,828	52.5	43.5	860	24.7	20.1
Delaware	147	18.0	18.0	2,027	248.0	243.1	407	49.8	49.0	127	15.5	15.4
District of Columbia	95	16.8	16.5	1,630	288.8	287.3	257	45.5	45.0	87	15.4	15.2
Florida	4,316	25.4	18.2	48,141	282.9	212.7	9,899	58.2	43.4	2,996	17.6	13.2
Georgia	1,630	18.8	26.0	17,188	197.9	251.8	4,301	49.5	64.5	1,687	19.4	25.6
Hawaii	161	12.8	11.4	2,461	195.7	176.9	752	59.8	53.9	237	18.8	16.9
Idaho	355	26.0	27.1	2,566	187.8	197.0	762	55.8	58.8	334	24.4	25.5
Illinois	2,626	20.8	20.2	29,816	235.6	235.1	6,909	54.6	54.2	2,875	22.7	22.3
Indiana	1,515	24.5	23.9	15,467	249.6	246.3	3,627	58.5	57.7	1,365	22.0	21.6
Iowa	887	30.1	21.6	7,840	266.3	208.1	2,081	70.7	53.7	1,032	35.1	25.7
Kansas	781	28.7	24.3	6,491	238.3	212.5	1,758	64.5	56.8	694	25.5	21.9
Kentucky	1,072	26.0	27.0	11,319	274.9	275.9	2,442	59.3	60.4	1,033	25.1	25.6
Louisiana	1,184	26.3	29.1	11,540	256.7	274.2	2,526	56.2	60.4	915	20.3	22.1
Maine	467	35.8	29.7	3,106	237.9	200.6	802	61.4	51.5	327	25.0	21.1
Maryland	865	15.7	17.3	12,164	220.8	235.6	2,734	49.6	53.6	1,175	21.3	23.1
Massachusetts	1,609	25.0	20.7	14,634	227.5	198.4	3,407	53.0	45.6	2,019	31.4	26.4
Michigan	2,133	21.2	20.8	26,010	258.0	254.0	5,470	54.3	53.5	1,941	19.3	19.0
Minnesota	1,243	24.6	22.2	8,144	161.0	152.0	2,550	50.4	47.1	858	17.0	15.4
Mississippi	583	20.2	21.1	8,683	301.4	310.3	1,736	60.3	62.1	758	26.3	27.2
Missouri	1,293	22.7	20.3	16,410	287.7	262.9	3,580	62.8	57.2	1,604	28.1	25.4
Montana	235	25.6	22.2	1,984	216.2	190.7	576	62.8	55.1	256	27.9	24.1
Nebraska	461	26.5	21.7	3,954	227.3	196.9	1,094	62.9	53.9	435	25.0	20.6
Nevada	309	13.8	19.0	4,599	205.2	242.6	1,028	45.9	57.0	410	18.3	23.0
New Hampshire	286	22.2	22.2	2,725	211.6	210.8	536	41.6	41.8	204	15.8	15.9
New Jersey	1,636	18.9	17.1	22,043	255.2	234.8	3,966	45.9	42.2	1,823	21.1	19.3
New Mexico	360	19.2	20.9	3,402	181.5	191.5	770	41.1	43.7	369	19.7	21.1
New York	1,866	9.7	8.8	55,276	288.0	266.0	7,281	37.9	35.1	5,335	27.8	25.6
North Carolina	2,145	25.5	27.6	18,674	222.1	231.9	5,203	61.9	65.6	1,990	23.7	25.2
North Dakota	336	53.0	36.2	1,632	257.5	198.5	476	75.1	55.4	189	29.8	21.2
Ohio	2,902	25.4	23.2	30,667	268.2	247.9	6,910	60.4	55.7	2,330	20.4	18.8
Oklahoma	794	22.6	21.5	11,061	315.0	300.1	2,485	70.8	67.6	949	27.0	25.8
Oregon	1,157	32.5	28.9	7,049	198.0	181.6	2,554	71.7	65.4	632	17.8	15.9
Pennsylvania	2,952	23.9	17.7	38,075	307.9	241.8	8,261	66.8	51.7	3,010	24.3	18.8
Rhode Island	303	28.2	21.4	3,011	279.8	227.7	565	52.5	42.1	267	24.8	19.5
South Carolina	1,051	25.3	27.3	9,510	229.3	234.5	2,748	66.3	69.0	907	21.9	23.0
South Dakota	174	22.8	17.1	1,943	254.2	208.0	476	62.3	49.8	227	29.7	22.8
Tennessee	1,466	25.1	26.1	15,919	272.5	273.4	3,883	66.5	67.8	1,814	31.1	31.7
Texas	4,015	18.2	24.2	41,779	188.9	237.8	10,303	46.6	59.7	3,613	16.3	20.9
Utah	332	14.1	20.7	3,018	128.3	183.5	876	37.3	53.9	453	19.3	27.4
Vermont	171	27.6	25.1	1,349	217.9	199.3	306	49.4	44.9	116	18.7	17.2
Virginia	1,466	19.8	22.7	14,756	199.8	218.1	3,938	53.3	59.2	1,559	21.1	23.6
Washington	2,380	38.8	39.9	11,185	182.4	188.6	3,595	58.6	60.8	1,086	17.7	18.3
West Virginia	470	26.0	21.6	6,186	341.7	284.6	1,309	72.3	60.2	536	29.6	24.8
Wisconsin	1,411	25.8	22.0	12,479	228.0	205.1	3,216	58.8	52.3	1,165	21.3	18.5
Wyoming	142	28.3	30.1	975	194.5	199.5	253	50.5	53.0	145	28.9	30.2
Puerto Rico[3]	1,012	26.1	29.7	6,072	156.6	169.4	1,551	40.0	43.9	1,053	27.1	29.9
Virgin Islands[3]	9	*	*	181	166.3	209.3	44	40.4	51.0	11	*	*
Guam[3]	8	*	*	195	119.2	247.2	51	31.2	70.5	17	*	*
American Samoa[3]	-	*	*	40	69.2	234.0	22	38.0	165.8	8	*	*
Northern Marianas[3]	-	*	*	15	*	*	12	*	*	7	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death for the United States, and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

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Area	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)			Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)			Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)			Accidents (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	126,382	43.5	43.3	27,503	9.5	9.3	42,453	14.6	14.4	109,277	37.6	37.3
Alabama	2,434	54.1	51.8	440	9.8	9.3	1,062	23.6	22.7	2,179	48.4	47.9
Alaska	147	22.7	46.1	58	8.9	10.5	28	4.3	8.2	321	49.5	55.2
Arizona	2,560	45.9	46.0	643	11.5	11.9	563	10.1	10.2	2,697	48.3	49.4
Arkansas	1,500	55.0	49.9	220	8.1	7.6	526	19.3	17.5	1,304	47.8	46.7
California	13,448	37.9	43.5	3,833	10.8	11.5	2,334	6.6	7.5	10,471	29.5	30.4
Colorado	1,931	42.4	53.7	408	9.0	9.5	409	9.0	11.3	1,806	39.7	42.1
Connecticut	1,445	41.5	36.0	319	9.2	8.4	567	16.3	13.9	1,112	31.9	30.0
Delaware	339	41.5	40.2	102	12.5	12.0	130	15.9	15.5	287	35.1	34.8
District of Columbia	137	24.3	24.2	50	8.9	8.7	81	14.4	14.3	233	41.3	41.0
Florida	9,087	53.4	39.9	2,245	13.2	11.4	2,265	13.3	10.0	7,919	46.5	44.1
Georgia	3,254	37.5	48.4	680	7.8	8.6	1,471	16.9	21.6	3,528	40.6	43.8
Hawaii	287	22.8	20.6	78	6.2	5.7	123	9.8	8.8	415	33.0	31.4
Idaho	601	44.0	47.2	127	9.3	9.5	97	7.1	7.5	605	44.3	45.0
Illinois	4,858	38.4	39.1	1,041	8.2	8.4	2,297	18.2	18.2	3,942	31.2	31.1
Indiana	3,264	52.7	52.5	479	7.7	7.6	1,235	19.9	19.7	2,196	35.4	35.3
Iowa	1,674	56.9	46.4	200	6.8	6.3	241	8.2	6.4	1,164	39.5	35.0
Kansas	1,443	53.0	49.5	204	7.5	7.4	531	19.5	17.4	1,089	40.0	38.4
Kentucky	2,391	58.1	58.2	353	8.6	8.3	838	20.4	20.5	2,270	55.1	55.0
Louisiana	1,731	38.5	41.1	356	7.9	8.1	1,065	23.7	25.2	2,208	49.1	49.8
Maine	782	59.9	51.0	126	9.6	8.2	265	20.3	17.1	516	39.5	37.8
Maryland	1,986	36.1	39.0	436	7.9	7.8	583	10.6	11.3	1,432	26.0	26.5
Massachusetts	2,765	43.0	38.5	569	8.8	8.3	1,286	20.0	17.5	1,421	22.1	20.6
Michigan	4,472	44.4	44.3	998	9.9	9.6	1,665	16.5	16.3	3,324	33.0	32.7
Minnesota	1,832	36.2	35.6	341	6.7	6.6	654	12.9	12.2	1,912	37.8	36.2
Mississippi	1,394	48.4	50.1	220	7.6	7.7	676	23.5	24.2	1,656	57.5	58.2
Missouri	2,939	51.5	47.9	429	7.5	7.2	1,099	19.3	17.6	2,786	48.8	47.4
Montana	588	64.1	58.0	111	12.1	11.0	101	11.0	9.7	518	56.5	54.4
Nebraska	894	51.4	46.7	102	5.9	5.8	302	17.4	15.1	696	40.0	37.8
Nevada	1,173	52.3	62.6	272	12.1	12.0	439	19.6	23.4	911	40.6	42.2
New Hampshire	531	41.2	41.9	106	8.2	7.8	150	11.6	11.7	405	31.5	31.0
New Jersey	2,910	33.7	31.5	774	9.0	8.5	1,696	19.6	18.2	2,371	27.4	26.8
New Mexico	936	49.9	52.9	326	17.4	17.4	217	11.6	12.2	1,227	65.5	67.2
New York	6,709	35.0	32.9	1,374	7.2	6.8	2,415	12.6	11.7	4,708	24.5	23.7
North Carolina	3,887	46.2	48.2	749	8.9	8.8	1,387	16.5	17.2	3,835	45.6	46.2
North Dakota	302	47.6	38.8	78	12.3	11.5	56	8.8	6.5	282	44.5	39.9
Ohio	5,927	51.8	48.2	1,043	9.1	8.6	2,093	18.3	16.9	3,757	32.9	31.9
Oklahoma	2,160	61.5	58.6	341	9.7	9.4	566	16.1	15.4	1,748	49.8	49.5
Oregon	1,819	51.1	48.3	375	10.5	10.0	306	8.6	8.0	1,401	39.4	37.9
Pennsylvania	6,046	48.9	38.8	1,169	9.5	8.2	3,013	24.4	19.2	5,014	40.5	37.7
Rhode Island	495	46.0	38.5	94	8.7	8.0	149	13.8	11.3	393	36.5	33.5
South Carolina	1,913	46.1	46.8	463	11.2	10.8	797	19.2	19.6	1,941	46.8	47.2
South Dakota	379	49.6	42.7	80	10.5	10.1	124	16.2	12.9	406	53.1	50.3
Tennessee	3,067	52.5	52.5	703	12.0	11.6	677	11.6	11.7	3,004	51.4	51.3
Texas	7,567	34.2	43.4	2,309	10.4	11.8	2,678	12.1	15.2	8,425	38.1	40.6
Utah	569	24.2	34.7	121	5.1	6.8	207	8.8	12.5	702	29.9	34.6
Vermont	301	48.6	45.5	58	9.4	8.7	53	8.6	8.0	235	38.0	35.8
Virginia	2,983	40.4	44.5	606	8.2	8.1	1,244	16.8	18.4	2,644	35.8	36.8
Washington	2,652	43.3	46.0	568	9.3	9.2	304	5.0	5.1	2,239	36.5	36.4
West Virginia	1,296	71.6	59.0	236	13.0	11.1	458	25.3	21.0	1,004	55.5	53.5
Wisconsin	2,299	42.0	38.9	435	7.9	7.6	873	16.0	14.3	2,345	42.9	40.7
Wyoming	278	55.5	57.2	55	11.0	10.6	57	11.4	11.7	273	54.5	54.9
Puerto Rico[3]	1,161	29.9	33.0	233	6.0	6.1	955	24.6	26.3	1,045	26.9	27.6
Virgin Islands[3]	8	*	*	17	*	*	6	*	*	21	19.3	23.1
Guam[3]	19	*	*	18	*	*	18	*	*	46	28.1	34.8
American Samoa[3]	9	*	*	1	*	*	12	*	*	15	*	*
Northern Marianas[3]	4	*	*	3	*	*	4	*	*	10	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death for the United States, and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

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Area	Motor vehicle accidents[4]			Intentional self-harm (suicide)(*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)			Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)			Injury by firearms[5]		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	44,757	15.4	15.3	31,484	10.8	10.8	17,732	6.1	6.0	30,136	10.4	10.3
Alabama	1,069	23.8	23.6	521	11.6	11.4	434	9.6	9.7	765	17.0	16.9
Alaska	119	18.3	19.1	124	19.1	20.4	47	7.2	6.9	120	18.5	19.5
Arizona	1,097	19.7	20.0	840	15.1	15.5	498	8.9	8.7	849	15.2	15.3
Arkansas	720	26.4	26.2	374	13.7	13.6	195	7.2	7.3	413	15.2	15.1
California	4,465	12.6	12.7	3,397	9.6	9.8	2,487	7.0	6.8	3,468	9.8	9.8
Colorado	707	15.5	15.6	728	16.0	16.1	192	4.2	4.1	501	11.0	11.1
Connecticut	283	8.1	8.2	272	7.8	7.5	107	3.1	3.1	153	4.4	4.4
Delaware	131	16.0	15.9	94	11.5	11.4	25	3.1	3.1	65	8.0	7.9
District of Columbia	64	11.3	11.1	36	6.4	6.2	194	34.4	31.5	167	29.6	26.9
Florida	3,248	19.1	18.8	2,297	13.5	12.9	1,004	5.9	6.2	1,940	11.4	11.1
Georgia	1,432	16.5	16.8	972	11.2	11.6	736	8.5	8.2	1,173	13.5	13.7
Hawaii	142	11.3	11.1	131	10.4	10.1	20	1.6	1.6	37	2.9	2.8
Idaho	283	20.7	20.7	217	15.9	16.2	33	2.4	2.4	164	12.0	12.2
Illinois	1,510	11.9	11.9	1,011	8.0	8.0	966	7.6	7.5	1,146	9.1	9.0
Indiana	948	15.3	15.2	736	11.9	12.0	347	5.6	5.6	696	11.2	11.3
Iowa	458	15.6	14.9	352	12.0	11.7	50	1.7	1.8	208	7.1	6.9
Kansas	494	18.1	17.8	347	12.7	12.7	121	4.4	4.4	304	11.2	11.1
Kentucky	940	22.8	22.6	567	13.8	13.5	193	4.7	4.7	560	13.6	13.4
Louisiana	961	21.4	21.3	461	10.3	10.4	602	13.4	13.3	847	18.8	18.8
Maine	201	15.4	15.0	137	10.5	9.9	17	*	*	82	6.3	6.0
Maryland	709	12.9	12.9	491	8.9	8.9	557	10.1	10.2	648	11.8	11.9
Massachusetts	529	8.2	8.0	433	6.7	6.5	140	2.2	2.2	204	3.2	3.1
Michigan	1,390	13.8	13.7	1,029	10.2	10.1	650	6.4	6.5	1,030	10.2	10.2
Minnesota	703	13.9	13.7	497	9.8	9.7	130	2.6	2.5	332	6.6	6.4
Mississippi	898	31.2	31.3	336	11.7	11.9	304	10.6	10.6	477	16.6	16.8
Missouri	1,225	21.5	21.2	679	11.9	11.8	323	5.7	5.7	657	11.5	11.4
Montana	258	28.1	27.4	180	19.6	19.3	37	4.0	4.2	145	15.8	15.5
Nebraska	307	17.7	17.3	176	10.1	10.1	63	3.6	3.6	134	7.7	7.6
Nevada	371	16.6	16.8	434	19.4	20.1	183	8.2	8.1	374	16.7	17.2
New Hampshire	130	10.1	10.0	158	12.3	11.9	20	1.6	1.5	89	6.9	6.7
New Jersey	786	9.1	9.1	588	6.8	6.7	423	4.9	5.1	458	5.3	5.4
New Mexico	435	23.2	23.4	343	18.3	18.7	164	8.7	8.8	326	17.4	17.6
New York	1,573	8.2	8.1	1,169	6.1	5.9	963	5.0	5.0	1,034	5.4	5.3
North Carolina	1,662	19.8	19.8	955	11.4	11.3	598	7.1	7.0	1,055	12.5	12.4
North Dakota	121	19.1	18.2	81	12.8	12.4	12	*	*	58	9.2	8.9
Ohio	1,348	11.8	11.7	1,074	9.4	9.3	520	4.5	4.6	934	8.2	8.1
Oklahoma	721	20.5	20.4	476	13.6	13.6	224	6.4	6.4	449	12.8	12.8
Oregon	543	15.3	15.1	592	16.6	16.2	93	2.6	2.5	395	11.1	10.7
Pennsylvania	1,652	13.4	13.0	1,340	10.8	10.5	676	5.5	5.7	1,230	9.9	9.9
Rhode Island	103	9.6	9.3	84	7.8	7.6	29	2.7	2.6	35	3.3	3.1
South Carolina	946	22.8	22.7	476	11.5	11.5	325	7.8	7.8	593	14.3	14.2
South Dakota	210	27.5	27.2	102	13.3	13.5	16	*	*	76	9.9	9.9
Tennessee	1,308	22.4	22.2	762	13.0	12.8	438	7.5	7.5	837	14.3	14.1
Texas	4,022	18.2	18.4	2,363	10.7	11.2	1,525	6.9	6.7	2,432	11.0	11.3
Utah	307	13.1	13.6	336	14.3	15.6	58	2.5	2.6	230	9.8	10.7
Vermont	74	12.0	11.4	83	13.4	12.9	12	*	*	48	7.8	7.5
Virginia	1,009	13.7	13.7	808	10.9	10.9	462	6.3	6.2	811	11.0	10.9
Washington	719	11.7	11.7	803	13.1	12.9	219	3.6	3.5	565	9.2	9.1
West Virginia	402	22.2	21.7	266	14.7	14.1	89	4.9	5.0	265	14.6	14.1
Wisconsin	888	16.2	15.9	647	11.8	11.6	195	3.6	3.6	468	8.6	8.4
Wyoming	136	27.1	27.1	109	21.7	21.8	16	*	*	89	17.8	17.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for major causes of death for the United States, and each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2003—Con.

[Rates per 100,000 population; age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population; see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

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Area	Motor vehicle accidents[4]			Intentional self–harm (suicide)(*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)			Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)			Injury by firearms[5]		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
Puerto Rico[3]	500	12.9	12.8	262	6.8	7.0	741	19.1	18.7	721	18.6	18.2
Virgin Islands[3]	8	*	*	9	*	*	31	28.5	30.9	28	25.7	28.5
Guam[3]	21	12.8	15.1	21	12.8	12.2	7	*	*	3	*	*
American Samoa[3]	2	*	*	7	*	*	2	*	*	3	*	*
Northern Marianas[3]	5	*	*	4	*	*	1	*	*	-	*	*

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 30. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–2003

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1980, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2003, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin, and for births in California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. 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"]

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Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Race of mother[1]						Infant mortality rate						
2003	6.85	7.60	6.07	5.72	6.36	5.05	11.09	12.24	9.90	14.01	15.53	12.43
2002	6.97	7.64	6.27	5.79	6.42	5.13	11.41	12.24	10.55	14.36	15.43	13.25
2001	6.85	7.52	6.14	5.65	6.21	5.06	11.33	12.44	10.18	14.02	15.48	12.52
2000	6.91	7.57	6.21	5.68	6.22	5.11	11.44	12.57	10.26	14.09	15.50	12.63
1999	7.06	7.72	6.36	5.77	6.35	5.15	11.94	12.94	10.90	14.56	15.92	13.16
1998	7.20	7.83	6.54	5.95	6.47	5.41	11.92	13.01	10.79	14.31	15.75	12.82
1997	7.23	7.95	6.47	6.03	6.67	5.36	11.76	12.83	10.65	14.16	15.47	12.82
1996	7.32	8.02	6.59	6.07	6.67	5.44	12.18	13.31	11.01	14.68	16.04	13.27
1995	7.59	8.33	6.81	6.29	6.99	5.55	12.61	13.53	11.65	15.12	16.34	13.86
1994	8.02	8.81	7.20	6.57	7.22	5.89	13.47	14.82	12.08	15.83	17.49	14.12
1993	8.37	9.25	7.43	6.82	7.56	6.05	14.07	15.58	12.52	16.52	18.33	14.67
1992	8.52	9.39	7.61	6.92	7.69	6.12	14.44	15.72	13.10	16.85	18.38	15.26
1991	8.94	10.00	7.84	7.30	8.26	6.30	15.07	16.53	13.57	17.57	19.38	15.71
1990	9.22	10.26	8.13	7.56	8.51	6.56	15.52	16.96	14.03	17.96	19.62	16.25
1989	9.81	10.81	8.77	8.08	9.01	7.10	16.33	17.60	15.02	18.61	20.02	17.15
1988	9.95	10.99	8.86	8.36	9.35	7.31	16.08	17.33	14.79	18.54	20.04	16.99
1987	10.08	11.17	8.94	8.48	9.45	7.45	16.46	18.06	14.80	18.75	20.63	16.83
1986	10.35	11.55	9.10	8.80	9.87	7.67	16.72	18.45	14.91	18.90	20.91	16.81
1985	10.64	11.91	9.32	9.17	10.39	7.88	16.84	18.33	15.28	19.01	20.76	17.22
1984	10.79	11.90	9.62	9.30	10.38	8.17	17.05	18.37	15.69	19.15	20.67	17.58
1983	11.16	12.31	9.96	9.61	10.66	8.49	17.80	19.44	16.11	19.98	21.95	17.96
1982	11.52	12.77	10.21	9.94	11.08	8.73	18.31	20.07	16.49	20.48	22.45	18.44
1981	11.93	13.14	10.66	10.34	11.50	9.12	18.82	20.36	17.24	20.81	22.54	19.03
1980	12.60	13.93	11.21	10.86	12.12	9.52	20.19	21.89	18.43	22.19	24.16	20.15
Race of child[2]												
1980	12.60	13.93	11.21	11.00	12.27	9.65	19.12	20.73	17.47	21.37	23.27	19.43
1979	13.07	14.50	11.56	11.42	12.82	9.94	19.81	21.47	18.09	21.78	23.66	19.85
1978	13.78	15.26	12.23	12.01	13.37	10.58	21.06	23.15	18.90	23.11	25.39	20.77
1977	14.12	15.75	12.40	12.34	13.90	10.68	21.68	23.71	19.58	23.64	25.91	21.30
1976	15.24	16.82	13.57	13.31	14.81	11.71	23.50	25.51	21.42	25.54	27.83	23.19
1975	16.07	17.86	14.18	14.17	15.94	12.30	24.23	26.24	22.17	26.21	28.32	24.03
1970	20.01	22.37	17.52	17.75	19.95	15.42	30.92	34.20	27.53	32.65	36.18	29.01
1960	26.04	29.33	22.59	22.91	26.01	19.64	43.21	47.88	38.46	44.32	49.12	39.43
1950	29.21	32.75	25.48	26.77	30.21	23.13	44.46	48.87	39.93	43.91	48.27	39.44
1940	47.02	52.45	41.29	43.23	48.32	37.84	73.78	82.21	65.19	72.94	81.07	64.61
Race of mother[1]						Neonatal mortality rate						
2003	4.62	5.08	4.14	3.87	4.26	3.46	7.40	8.14	6.64	9.40	10.40	8.37
2002	4.66	5.06	4.25	3.89	4.27	3.50	7.55	8.03	7.05	9.51	10.13	8.87
2001	4.54	4.97	4.08	3.78	4.15	3.39	7.37	8.06	6.65	9.21	10.15	8.25
2000	4.63	5.06	4.17	3.82	4.16	3.46	7.60	8.39	6.79	9.38	10.39	8.35
1999	4.73	5.11	4.33	3.88	4.19	3.56	7.94	8.60	7.25	9.77	10.72	8.79
1998	4.80	5.21	4.37	3.98	4.31	3.63	7.91	8.63	7.17	9.55	10.51	8.56
1997	4.77	5.20	4.32	3.99	4.37	3.59	7.74	8.36	7.09	9.40	10.12	8.65
1996	4.77	5.18	4.34	3.97	4.31	3.62	7.86	8.59	7.12	9.56	10.45	8.65
1995	4.91	5.36	4.44	4.08	4.50	3.64	8.13	8.71	7.53	9.85	10.63	9.05
1994	5.12	5.58	4.64	4.20	4.55	3.83	8.60	9.51	7.65	10.21	11.32	9.07
1993	5.29	5.75	4.81	4.29	4.64	3.92	9.02	9.90	8.11	10.69	11.76	9.59
1992	5.37	5.84	4.89	4.35	4.72	3.96	9.19	10.02	8.32	10.83	11.83	9.79
1991	5.59	6.17	4.98	4.53	5.01	4.04	9.52	10.54	8.47	11.25	12.56	9.89
1990	5.85	6.50	5.16	4.79	5.38	4.17	9.86	10.79	8.89	11.55	12.69	10.38
1989	6.23	6.79	5.63	5.15	5.66	4.60	10.30	11.08	9.49	11.92	12.84	10.97
1988	6.32	6.95	5.65	5.27	5.84	4.67	10.33	11.22	9.42	12.05	13.14	10.93
1987	6.46	7.11	5.79	5.40	5.96	4.82	10.68	11.72	9.61	12.30	13.52	11.05
1986	6.71	7.42	5.97	5.72	6.34	5.05	10.79	11.83	9.70	12.31	13.59	10.98

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–2003—Con.

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11 months) deaths per 1,000 live births in specified group. Beginning in 1980, race for live births is tabulated according to race of mother; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2003, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin, and for births in California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. 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"]

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Year	All races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Race of mother[1]—Con.							Neonatal mortality rate					
1985	6.96	7.75	6.13	6.00	6.75	5.21	11.00	12.00	9.95	12.62	13.81	11.39
1984	7.00	7.66	6.31	6.09	6.72	5.41	10.87	11.66	10.06	12.32	13.22	11.40
1983	7.28	8.01	6.52	6.31	6.98	5.61	11.41	12.46	10.33	12.93	14.20	11.63
1982	7.70	8.48	6.88	6.69	7.39	5.94	12.04	13.15	10.88	13.62	14.86	12.34
1981	8.02	8.81	7.20	6.99	7.73	6.20	12.51	13.52	11.48	13.98	15.16	12.77
1980	8.48	9.31	7.60	7.39	8.19	6.54	13.21	14.27	12.13	14.62	15.91	13.29
Race of child[2]												
1980	8.48	9.31	7.60	7.48	8.29	6.62	12.52	13.51	11.49	14.08	15.32	12.81
1979	8.87	9.79	7.89	7.88	8.80	6.92	12.89	13.91	11.83	14.31	15.45	13.14
1978	9.49	10.54	8.38	8.39	9.34	7.38	14.01	15.54	12.43	15.47	17.17	13.72
1977	9.88	11.00	8.70	8.75	9.83	7.60	14.66	16.02	13.27	16.08	17.60	14.52
1976	10.92	12.03	9.75	9.66	10.73	8.52	16.31	17.68	14.90	17.92	19.47	16.32
1975	11.58	12.91	10.18	10.38	11.70	8.98	16.78	18.21	15.31	18.32	19.78	16.81
1970	15.08	16.96	13.10	13.77	15.55	11.88	21.43	23.87	18.91	22.76	25.37	20.07
1960	18.73	21.24	16.09	17.24	19.66	14.70	26.86	30.04	23.62	27.83	31.13	24.49
1950	20.50	23.34	17.50	19.37	22.18	16.40	27.54	30.76	24.23	27.80	31.09	24.44
1940	28.75	32.56	24.74	27.20	30.85	23.33	39.71	44.87	34.45	39.90	44.78	34.89
Race of mother[1]							Postneonatal mortality rate					
2003	2.23	2.52	1.94	1.84	2.09	1.58	3.69	4.10	3.26	4.60	5.13	4.06
2002	2.31	2.58	2.03	1.89	2.15	1.63	3.86	4.21	3.50	4.85	5.30	4.38
2001	2.31	2.55	2.06	1.87	2.06	1.67	3.96	4.37	3.53	4.81	5.32	4.27
2000	2.28	2.51	2.04	1.86	2.06	1.66	3.83	4.18	3.47	4.70	5.11	4.28
1999	2.33	2.61	2.03	1.88	2.16	1.60	4.00	4.34	3.64	4.79	5.20	4.36
1998	2.40	2.62	2.16	1.97	2.16	1.78	4.01	4.38	3.62	4.76	5.24	4.26
1997	2.45	2.75	2.14	2.04	2.30	1.77	4.02	4.47	3.56	4.77	5.34	4.17
1996	2.55	2.84	2.24	2.09	2.36	1.81	4.32	4.72	3.90	5.11	5.60	4.62
1995	2.67	2.97	2.37	2.21	2.49	1.91	4.47	4.82	4.11	5.27	5.71	4.81
1994	2.90	3.22	2.56	2.37	2.67	2.06	4.88	5.32	4.42	5.61	6.17	5.04
1993	3.07	3.50	2.62	2.54	2.92	2.13	5.06	5.68	4.42	5.83	6.57	5.08
1992	3.14	3.55	2.72	2.58	2.97	2.16	5.25	5.69	4.78	6.02	6.54	5.47
1991	3.35	3.82	2.86	2.76	3.25	2.26	5.55	5.99	5.10	6.32	6.82	5.81
1990	3.38	3.76	2.97	2.78	3.14	2.39	5.66	6.16	5.13	6.41	6.93	5.87
1989	3.59	4.01	3.14	2.93	3.35	2.49	6.03	6.52	5.53	6.69	7.18	6.19
1988	3.64	4.04	3.21	3.09	3.51	2.65	5.75	6.11	5.37	6.49	6.90	6.07
1987	3.62	4.06	3.15	3.08	3.49	2.64	5.77	6.34	5.18	6.45	7.10	5.77
1986	3.64	4.13	3.13	3.08	3.53	2.62	5.93	6.62	5.21	6.59	7.33	5.83
1985	3.68	4.15	3.19	3.17	3.64	2.67	5.84	6.33	5.33	6.40	6.95	5.83
1984	3.79	4.23	3.31	3.22	3.65	2.76	6.18	6.71	5.63	6.83	7.46	6.18
1983	3.88	4.30	3.44	3.29	3.68	2.88	6.39	6.98	5.78	7.05	7.75	6.32
1982	3.82	4.29	3.33	3.25	3.68	2.79	6.28	6.92	5.61	6.86	7.59	6.10
1981	3.91	4.34	3.46	3.35	3.77	2.92	6.31	6.84	5.76	6.83	7.38	6.26
1980	4.13	4.62	3.61	3.47	3.93	2.98	6.97	7.62	6.30	7.57	8.25	6.87
Race of child[2]												
1980	4.13	4.62	3.61	3.52	3.98	3.02	6.61	7.22	5.97	7.29	7.95	6.62
1979	4.20	4.71	3.67	3.54	4.02	3.03	6.92	7.57	6.25	7.47	8.21	6.71
1978	4.30	4.72	3.85	3.63	4.03	3.20	7.05	7.60	6.48	7.64	8.22	7.05
1977	4.24	4.75	3.71	3.59	4.07	3.08	7.01	7.69	6.31	7.56	8.32	6.78
1976	4.32	4.79	3.83	3.65	4.08	3.19	7.19	7.83	6.52	7.63	8.36	6.88
1975	4.49	4.95	4.00	3.80	4.24	3.33	7.45	8.03	6.86	7.89	8.54	7.22
1970	4.93	5.41	4.42	3.98	4.40	3.54	9.49	10.33	8.62	9.89	10.81	8.94
1960	7.31	8.10	6.49	5.66	6.35	4.94	16.35	17.84	14.84	16.48	17.99	14.95
1950	8.71	9.41	7.98	7.40	8.04	6.73	16.92	18.11	15.70	16.10	17.18	15.00
1940	18.27	19.89	16.55	16.03	17.47	14.50	34.07	37.35	30.74	33.05	36.29	29.72

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

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

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes by race: United States, 2003

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 100,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths based on race of decedent; live births based on race of mother. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2003, multiple-race data were reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin, and for births in California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Number			Rate		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
All causes	28,025	18,440	8,402	685.2	571.6	1,400.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	494	280	186	12.1	8.7	31.0
Certain intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A08)	13	7	6	*	*	*
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin (A09)	1	–	1	*	*	*
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Tetanus (A33,A35)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Diphtheria (A36)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Whooping cough (A37)	10	9	–	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	12	12	–	*	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	278	142	123	6.8	4.4	20.5
Congenital syphilis (A50)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Gonococcal infection (A54)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Viral diseases (A80–B34)	116	72	33	2.8	2.2	5.5
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Varicella (chickenpox) (B01)	1	1	–	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	5	1	3	*	*	*
Mumps (B26)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Other and unspecified viral diseases (A81–B00,B02–B04,B06–B19,B25,B27–B34)	110	70	30	2.7	2.2	5.0
Candidiasis (B37)	22	12	8	0.5	*	*
Malaria (B50–B54)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Pneumocystosis (B59)	3	3	–	*	*	*
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)	39	23	15	1.0	0.7	*
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	137	112	18	3.3	3.5	*
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	75	64	7	1.8	2.0	*
Hodgkin's disease and non–Hodgkin's lymphomas (C81–C85)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Leukemia (C91–C95)	30	28	1	0.7	0.9	*
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C00–C80,C88–C90,C96–C97)	45	36	6	1.1	1.1	*
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	62	48	11	1.5	1.5	*
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50–D89)	105	71	20	2.6	2.2	3.3
Anemias (D50–D64)	22	9	6	0.5	*	*
Hemorrhagic conditions and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (D65–D76)	63	47	10	1.5	1.5	*
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80–D89)	20	15	4	0.5	*	*
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E88)	248	169	65	6.1	5.2	10.8
Short stature, not elsewhere classified (E34.3)	12	6	5	*	*	*
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	10	6	3	*	*	*
Cystic fibrosis (E84)	5	5	–	*	*	*
Volume depletion, disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid–base balance (E86–E87)	78	43	30	1.9	1.3	5.0
All other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E32,E34.0–E34.2, E34.4–E34.9,E65–E83,E85,E88)	143	109	27	3.5	3.4	4.5
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G98)	400	286	96	9.8	8.9	16.0
Meningitis (G00,G03)	77	52	23	1.9	1.6	3.8
Infantile spinal muscular atrophy, type I (Werdnig-Hoffman) (G12.0)	18	18	–	*	*	*
Infantile cerebral palsy (G80)	11	5	6	*	*	*
Anoxic brain damage, not elsewhere classified (G93.1)	50	25	22	1.2	0.8	3.7
Other diseases of nervous system (G04,G06–G11,G12.1–G12.9,G20–G72, G81–G92,G93.0,G93.2–G93.9,G95–G98)	244	186	45	6.0	5.8	7.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H93)	8	6	2	*	*	*
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	591	371	179	14.5	11.5	29.8
Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation (I26–I28)	132	78	43	3.2	2.4	7.2
Pericarditis, endocarditis and myocarditis (I30,I33,I40)	26	10	14	0.6	*	*
Cardiomyopathy (I42)	126	95	23	3.1	2.9	3.8
Cardiac arrest (I46)	20	8	10	0.5	*	*
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	101	63	32	2.5	2.0	5.3
All other diseases of circulatory system. (I00–I25,I31,I34–I38,I44–I45,I47–I51,I70–I99)	186	117	57	4.5	3.6	9.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J98)	699	450	216	17.1	13.9	36.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes by race: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 100,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths based on race of decedent; live births based on race of mother. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2003, multiple-race data were reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin, and for births in California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. 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"] Click here for spreadsheet version

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Number			Rate		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	14	11	3	*	*	*
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	322	209	93	7.9	6.5	15.5
Influenza (J10–J11)	31	23	7	0.8	0.7	*
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	291	186	86	7.1	5.8	14.3
Acute bronchitis and acute bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	53	41	12	1.3	1.3	*
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	20	15	5	0.5	*	*
Asthma (J45–J46)	7	4	3	*	*	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	13	7	4	*	*	*
Other and unspecified diseases of respiratory system (J22,J30–J39,J43–J44, J47–J68,J70–J98)	270	163	96	6.6	5.1	16.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K92)	551	343	191	13.5	10.6	31.8
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis (K29,K50–K55)	310	181	125	7.6	5.6	20.8
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without hernia (K40–K46,K56)	65	46	18	1.6	1.4	*
All other and unspecified diseases of digestive system. (K00–K28,K30–K38,K57–K92)	176	116	48	4.3	3.6	8.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N95)	206	129	73	5.0	4.0	12.2
Renal failure and other disorders of kidney (N17–N19,N25,N27)	170	108	59	4.2	3.3	9.8
Other and unspecified diseases of genitourinary system (N00–N15,N20–N23, N26,N28–N95)	36	21	14	0.9	0.7	*
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,254	8,891	4,844	348.5	275.6	807.5
Newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery (P00–P04)	3,166	2,044	1,014	77.4	63.4	169.0
Newborn affected by maternal hypertensive disorders (P00.0)	69	42	25	1.7	1.3	4.2
Newborn affected by other maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00.1–P00.9)	83	44	37	2.0	1.4	6.2
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	1,710	1,081	573	41.8	33.5	95.5
Newborn affected by incompetent cervix (P01.0)	444	264	160	10.9	8.2	26.7
Newborn affected by premature rupture of membranes (P01.1)	731	454	251	17.9	14.1	41.8
Newborn affected by multiple pregnancy (P01.5)	305	200	103	7.5	6.2	17.2
Newborn affected by other maternal complications of pregnancy (P01.2–P01.4,P01.6–P01.9)	230	163	59	5.6	5.1	9.8
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	1,099	738	320	26.9	22.9	53.3
Newborn affected by complications involving placenta (P02.0–P02.3)	597	430	148	14.6	13.3	24.7
Newborn affected by complications involving cord (P02.4–P02.6)	41	33	6	1.0	1.0	*
Newborn affected by chorioamnionitis (P02.7)	458	273	165	11.2	8.5	27.5
Newborn affected by other and unspecified abnormalities of membranes (P02.8–P02.9)	3	2	1	*	*	*
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery (P03)	163	115	44	4.0	3.6	7.3
Newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P04)	42	24	15	1.0	0.7	*
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal malnutrition (P05–P08)	4,912	2,806	1,934	120.1	87.0	322.4
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition (P05)	63	37	24	1.5	1.1	4.0
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (P07)	4,849	2,769	1,910	118.6	85.8	318.4
Extremely low birth weight or extreme immaturity (P07.0,P07.2)	3,683	2,092	1,472	90.1	64.9	245.4
Other low birth weight or preterm (P07.1,P07.3)	1,166	677	438	28.5	21.0	73.0
Disorders related to long gestation and high birth weight (P08)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Birth trauma[2] (P10–P15)	26	19	7	0.6	*	*
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia (P20–P21)	558	391	145	13.6	12.1	24.2
Intrauterine hypoxia (P20)	109	74	33	2.7	2.3	5.5
Birth asphyxia (P21)	449	317	112	11.0	9.8	18.7
Respiratory distress of newborn (P22)	831	542	262	20.3	16.8	43.7
Other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period (P23–P28)	1,217	802	372	29.8	24.9	62.0
Congenital pneumonia (P23)	78	55	22	1.9	1.7	3.7
Neonatal aspiration syndromes (P24)	56	40	14	1.4	1.2	*
Interstitial emphysema and related conditions originating in the perinatal period (P25)	151	99	43	3.7	3.1	7.2
Pulmonary hemorrhage originating in the perinatal period (P26)	163	91	64	4.0	2.8	10.7
Chronic respiratory disease originating in the perinatal period (P27)	262	152	103	6.4	4.7	17.2
Atelectasis (P28.0–P28.1)	441	318	111	10.8	9.9	18.5
All other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period (P28.2–P28.9)	66	47	15	1.6	1.5	*
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35–P39)	967	615	325	23.6	19.1	54.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes by race: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 100,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths based on race of decedent; live births based on race of mother. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2003, multiple-race data were reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin, and for births in California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. 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"] Click here for spreadsheet version

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Number			Rate		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	772	475	276	18.9	14.7	46.0
Omphalitis of newborn with or without mild hemorrhage (P38)	4	3	1	*	*	*
All other infections specific to the perinatal period (P35,P37,P39)	191	137	48	4.7	4.2	8.0
Hemorrhagic and hematological disorders of newborn (P50–P61)	746	538	172	18.2	16.7	28.7
Neonatal hemorrhage[2] (P50–P52,P54)	649	470	148	15.9	14.6	24.7
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (P53)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Hemolytic disease of newborn due to isoimmunization and other perinatal jaundice (P55–P59)	10	8	2	*	*	*
Hematological disorders (P60–P61)	87	60	22	2.1	1.9	3.7
Syndrome of infant of a diabetic mother and neonatal diabetes mellitus (P70.0–P70.2)	7	6	1	*	*	*
Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn (P77)	405	227	159	9.9	7.0	26.5
Hydrops fetalis not due to hemolytic disease (P83.2)	188	155	26	4.6	4.8	4.3
Other perinatal conditions (P29,P70.3–P76,P78–P81,P83.0–P83.1, P83.3–P83.9,P90–P96)	1,231	746	427	30.1	23.1	71.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	5,621	4,292	1,039	137.4	133.1	173.2
Anencephaly and similar malformations (Q00)	334	282	38	8.2	8.7	6.3
Congenital hydrocephalus (Q03)	101	75	22	2.5	2.3	3.7
Spina bifida (Q05)	11	10	–	*	*	*
Other congenital malformations of nervous system (Q01–Q02,Q04,Q06–Q07)	319	242	57	7.8	7.5	9.5
Congenital malformations of heart (Q20–Q24)	1,445	1,091	275	35.3	33.8	45.8
Other congenital malformations of circulatory system (Q25–Q28)	237	183	39	5.8	5.7	6.5
Congenital malformations of respiratory system (Q30–Q34)	619	466	118	15.1	14.4	19.7
Congenital malformations of digestive system (Q35–Q45)	94	65	23	2.3	2.0	3.8
Congenital malformations of genitourinary system (Q50–Q64)	332	257	57	8.1	8.0	9.5
Congenital malformations and deformations of musculoskeletal system, limbs and integument (Q65–Q85)	548	418	107	13.4	13.0	17.8
Down's syndrome (Q90)	116	91	17	2.8	2.8	*
Edward's syndrome (Q91.0–Q91.3)	469	360	84	11.5	11.2	14.0
Patau's syndrome (Q91.4–Q91.7)	274	206	58	6.7	6.4	9.7
Other congenital malformations and deformations (Q10–Q18,Q86–Q89)	526	395	106	12.9	12.2	17.7
Other chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified (Q92–Q99)	196	151	38	4.8	4.7	6.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	3,318	2,125	1,051	81.1	65.9	175.2
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2,162	1,367	691	52.9	42.4	115.2
Other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R53,R55–R94,R96–R99)	1,156	758	360	28.3	23.5	60.0
All other diseases (Residual)	17	14	3	*	*	*
External causes of mortality (*U01,V01–Y84)	1,376	901	419	33.6	27.9	69.9
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	945	624	287	23.1	19.3	47.8
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	148	111	28	3.6	3.4	4.7
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)	145	108	28	3.5	3.3	4.7
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)	3	3	–	*	*	*
Falls (W00–W19)	14	10	2	*	*	*
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	58	44	13	1.4	1.4	*
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed (W75)	418	253	156	10.2	7.8	26.0
Other accidental suffocation and strangulation (W76–W77,W81–W84)	140	93	42	3.4	2.9	7.0
Accidental inhalation and ingestion of food or other objects causing obstruction of respiratory tract (W78–W80)	61	42	18	1.5	1.3	*
Accidents caused by exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	30	22	7	0.7	0.7	*
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	20	12	7	0.5	*	*
Other and unspecified accidents (W20–W31,W35–W64,W85–W99, X10–X39,X50–X59)	56	37	14	1.4	1.1	*
Assault (homicide) (*U01,X85–Y09)	341	216	106	8.3	6.7	17.7
Assault (homicide) by hanging, strangulation and suffocation (X91)	39	27	11	1.0	0.8	*
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms (*U01.4,X93–X95)	8	2	6	*	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes by race: United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 100,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths based on race of decedent; live births based on race of mother. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10); see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2003, multiple-race data were reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin, and for births in California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Number			Rate		
	All races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
Neglect, abandonment and other maltreatment syndromes . . . . . (Y06–Y07)	100	66	26	2.4	2.0	4.3
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means . . . . . .(*U01.0–*U01.3, *U01.5–*U01.9,X85–X90,X92,X96–X99,Y00–Y05,Y08–Y09)	194	121	63	4.7	3.8	10.5
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84)	15	9	5	*	*	*
Other external causes and their sequelae . . . . . (X60–X84,Y10–Y36)	75	52	21	1.8	1.6	3.5

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

[2]Cause-of-death coding changes may affect comparability with the previous year's data for this cause; see "Technical Notes."

NOTE: Complete confirmation of deaths from selected causes of death, considered to be of public health concern, were not provided by the following States: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia; see "Technical Notes."

Table 32. Number of infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates, by race for the United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, and by sex for the United States, 2003

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths based on race of decedent; live births based on race of mother. See "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2003, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin, and for births in California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. 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"]

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Sex and area	Infant deaths						Neonatal deaths					
	All races [1]		White		Black		All races[1]		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
United States[2]	28,025	6.85	18,440	5.72	8,402	14.01	18,893	4.62	12,495	3.87	5,640	9.40
Male	15,902	7.60	10,500	6.36	4,740	15.53	10,636	5.08	7,045	4.26	3,174	10.40
Female	12,123	6.07	7,940	5.05	3,662	12.43	8,257	4.14	5,450	3.46	2,466	8.37
Alabama	519	8.72	267	6.53	252	14.05	312	5.24	152	3.72	160	8.92
Alaska	71	7.04	37	5.70	5	*	33	3.27	19	*	2	*
Arizona	593	6.52	488	6.18	48	14.72	392	4.31	336	4.26	31	9.51
Arkansas	327	8.65	225	7.56	98	13.54	202	5.35	132	4.44	67	9.26
California	2,820	5.21	2,130	4.86	408	12.61	1,909	3.53	1,450	3.31	265	8.19
Colorado	420	6.06	348	5.51	60	20.43	305	4.40	249	3.94	48	16.34
Connecticut	230	5.36	165	4.66	58	11.18	160	3.73	123	3.48	34	6.55
Delaware	107	9.44	53	6.67	53	18.23	73	6.44	35	4.41	37	12.73
District of Columbia	80	10.50	15	*	65	12.38	54	7.09	9	*	45	8.57
Florida	1,583	7.46	911	5.76	646	13.65	1,024	4.82	588	3.72	419	8.85
Georgia	1,151	8.46	541	6.14	593	13.76	779	5.73	364	4.13	399	9.26
Hawaii	136	7.51	33	6.49	7	*	95	5.25	26	5.11	6	*
Idaho	138	6.33	136	6.48	1	*	82	3.76	81	3.86	1	*
Illinois	1,412	7.74	876	6.18	511	16.19	984	5.39	635	4.48	331	10.49
Indiana	661	7.65	508	6.72	148	15.79	435	5.03	331	4.38	99	10.56
Iowa	215	5.63	185	5.18	25	19.43	135	3.54	117	3.28	15	*
Kansas	262	6.64	217	6.20	40	14.48	176	4.46	139	3.97	33	11.94
Kentucky	381	6.90	321	6.50	57	11.75	224	4.06	188	3.80	34	7.01
Louisiana	606	9.32	238	6.38	359	13.69	374	5.75	147	3.94	221	8.43
Maine	68	4.91	65	4.86	1	*	55	3.97	53	3.97	1	*
Maryland	617	8.23	242	5.41	361	14.15	442	5.90	172	3.85	259	10.15
Massachusetts	388	4.84	292	4.42	81	9.42	289	3.60	218	3.30	61	7.10
Michigan	1,119	8.54	692	6.71	392	17.37	777	5.93	493	4.78	263	11.65
Minnesota	324	4.63	258	4.34	41	7.65	215	3.07	180	3.03	21	3.92
Mississippi	455	10.74	161	6.92	283	15.25	248	5.85	79	3.40	163	8.79
Missouri	610	7.92	432	6.77	168	15.05	441	5.72	311	4.87	121	10.84
Montana	78	6.83	64	6.50	1	*	43	3.76	37	3.76	-	*
Nebraska	141	5.44	111	4.75	23	15.67	96	3.70	77	3.29	16	*
Nevada	192	5.71	147	5.31	35	12.07	116	3.45	90	3.25	20	6.90
New Hampshire	57	3.96	55	4.03	1	*	39	2.71	37	2.71	1	*
New Jersey	661	5.65	388	4.52	238	11.78	476	4.07	288	3.35	158	7.82
New Mexico	160	5.75	127	5.45	7	*	95	3.41	74	3.18	6	*
New York	1,533	6.04	919	5.00	547	11.39	1,073	4.23	646	3.51	379	7.89
North Carolina	972	8.21	524	6.06	427	15.72	672	5.68	363	4.20	294	10.82
North Dakota	58	7.28	48	6.97	3	*	45	5.64	37	5.37	2	*
Ohio	1,159	7.74	803	6.50	348	15.35	802	5.36	561	4.54	235	10.36
Oklahoma	397	7.79	292	7.31	69	14.92	223	4.37	161	4.03	44	9.51
Oregon	256	5.57	228	5.48	10	*	173	3.76	159	3.82	6	*
Pennsylvania	1,070	7.33	728	6.15	329	14.92	785	5.38	530	4.48	245	11.11
Rhode Island	88	6.66	72	6.41	13	*	66	5.00	53	4.72	11	*
South Carolina	463	8.32	212	5.85	248	13.53	329	5.91	142	3.92	185	10.09
South Dakota	74	6.71	44	4.94	2	*	36	3.26	23	2.58	2	*
Tennessee	730	9.25	426	6.99	293	18.03	472	5.98	246	4.03	219	13.48
Texas	2,484	6.58	1,846	5.74	577	13.78	1,649	4.37	1,237	3.85	374	8.93
Utah	249	4.99	231	4.88	7	*	181	3.63	169	3.57	6	*
Vermont	33	5.01	32	4.99	1	*	30	4.55	29	4.52	1	*
Virginia	779	7.69	442	6.15	307	13.58	542	5.35	308	4.28	212	9.38
Washington	451	5.60	368	5.53	39	9.71	306	3.80	263	3.95	20	4.98
West Virginia	152	7.26	138	6.89	14	*	94	4.49	86	4.29	8	*
Wisconsin	456	6.51	328	5.44	102	15.71	312	4.45	233	3.87	60	9.24
Wyoming	39	5.82	31	4.93	-	*	23	3.43	19	*	-	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32. Number of infant and neonatal deaths and mortality rates, by race for the United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, and by sex for the United States, 2003—Con.

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths based on race of decedent; live births based on race of mother. See "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2003, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin, and for births in California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. 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"]

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Sex and area	Infant deaths						Neonatal deaths					
	All races [1]		White		Black		All races[1]		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Puerto Rico	492	9.70	484	10.51	8	*	362	7.14	354	7.68	8	*
Virgin Islands	12	*	2	*	10	*	10	*	1	*	9	*
Guam	37	11.28	5	*	-	*	28	8.53	4	*	-	*
American Samoa	20	12.44	-	*	-	*	14	*	-	*	-	*
Northern Marianas	7	*	-	*	-	*	5	*	-	*	-	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Technical Notes." – Quantity zero. [1]Includes races other than white and black.
[2]Excludes data for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas.

Table 33. Number of maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates for selected causes by race: United States, 2003

[Maternal causes are those assigned to categories A34,O00–O95,O98–O99 of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992. An increasing number of States use a separate item regarding pregnancy status on the death certificate to identify these deaths; see "Technical Notes." Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2003, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin, and for births in California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. 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"]

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Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Number				Rate			
			All other				All other	
	All races	White	Total	Black	All races	White	Total	Black
Maternal causes (A34,O00–O95,O98–O99)	495	280	215	183	12.1	8.7	24.9	30.5
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	40	18	22	18	1.0	*	2.5	*
Ectopic pregnancy (O00)	23	12	11	11	0.6	*	*	*
Spontaneous abortion (O03)	6	2	4	1	*	*	*	*
Medical abortion (O04)	3	2	1	1	*	*	*	*
Other abortion (O05)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified pregnancy with abortive outcome (O01–O02,O06–O07)	8	2	6	5	*	*	*	*
Other direct obstetric causes (A34,O10–O92)	338	180	158	135	8.3	5.6	18.3	22.5
Eclampsia and pre-eclampsia (O11,O13–O16)	68	33	35	29	1.7	1.0	4.1	4.8
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth and placenta previa (O20,O44–O46,O67,O72)	47	28	19	16	1.1	0.9	*	*
Complications predominately related to the puerperium (A34,O85–O92)	88	47	41	34	2.2	1.5	4.7	5.7
Obstetrical tetanus (A34)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*
Obstetric embolism (O88)	49	26	23	18	1.2	0.8	2.7	*
Other complications predominately related to the puerperium (O85–O87,O89–O92)	39	21	18	16	1.0	0.7	*	*
All other direct obstetric causes (O10,O12,O21–O43,O47–O66,O68–O71,O73–O75)	135	72	63	56	3.3	2.2	7.3	9.3
Obstetric death of unspecified cause (O95)	22	17	5	4	0.5	*	*	*
Indirect obstetric causes (O98–O99)	95	65	30	26	2.3	2.0	3.5	4.3
Maternal causes more than 42 days after delivery or termination of pregnancy (O96–O97)	50	37	13	10	1.2	1.1	*	*
Death from any obstetric cause occurring more than 42 days but less than one year after delivery (O96)	46	34	12	9	1.1	1.1	*	*
Death from sequelae of direct obstetric causes (O97)	4	3	1	1	*	*	*	*

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

Table 34. Number of maternal deaths and maternal mortality rates for selected causes, by Hispanic origin and race for non-Hispanic population: United States, 2003

Click here for spreadsheet version

[Maternal causes are those assigned to categories A34,O00–O95,O98–O99 of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992. An increasing number of States use a separate item regarding pregnancy status on the death certificate to identify these deaths; see "Technical Notes." Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group; see "Technical Notes." Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. In 2003, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin, and for births in California, Hawaii, Ohio (for December), Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington. 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"]

Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992)	Number					Rate				
	All origins[1]	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic[2]	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black	All origins[1]	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic[2]	Non-Hispanic white	Non-Hispanic black
Maternal causes (A34,O00–O95,O98–O99)	495	92	399	188	180	12.1	10.1	12.7	8.1	31.2
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	40	8	32	11	18	1.0	*	1.0	*	*
Ectopic pregnancy (O00)	23	5	18	7	11	0.6	*	*	*	*
Spontaneous abortion (O03)	6	2	4	1	1	*	*	*	*	*
Medical abortion (O04)	3	–	3	2	1	*	*	*	*	*
Other abortion (O05)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified pregnancy with abortive outcome (O01–O02,O06–O07)	8	1	7	1	5	*	*	*	*	*
Other direct obstetric causes (A34,O10–O92)	338	74	262	106	133	8.3	8.1	8.3	4.6	23.1
Eclampsia and pre-eclampsia (O11,O13–O16)	68	17	51	16	29	1.7	*	1.6	*	5.0
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth and placenta previa (O20,O44–O46,O67,O72)	47	12	35	16	16	1.1	*	1.1	*	*
Complications predominately related to the puerperium (A34,O85–O92)	88	15	73	32	34	2.2	*	2.3	1.4	5.9
Obstetrical tetanus (A34)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Obstetric embolism (O88)	49	7	42	19	18	1.2	*	1.3	*	*
Other complications predominately related to the puerperium (O85–O87,O89–O92)	39	8	31	13	16	1.0	*	1.0	*	*
All other direct obstetric causes (O10,O12,O21–O43,O47–O66,O68–O71,O73–O75)	135	30	103	42	54	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.8	9.4
Obstetric death of unspecified cause (O95)	22	1	21	16	4	0.5	*	0.7	*	*
Indirect obstetric causes (O98–O99)	95	9	84	55	25	2.3	*	2.7	2.4	4.3
Maternal causes more than 42 days after delivery or termination of pregnancy (O96–O97)	50	12	38	25	10	1.2	*	1.2	1.1	*
Death from any obstetric cause occurring more than 42 days but less than one year after delivery (O96)	46	11	35	23	9	1.1	*	1.1	1.0	*
Death from sequelae of direct obstetric causes (O97)	4	1	3	2	1	*	*	*	*	*

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

Technical Notes

Nature and sources of data

Data in this report are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and are processed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Data for 2003 are based on records of deaths that occurred during 2003 and were received as of February 28, 2005. The U.S. Standard Certificate of Death—which is used as a model by the States—was revised in 2003 (33). Prior to 2003, the Standard Certificate of Death had not been revised since 1989. This report includes data for five areas (California, Idaho, Montana, New York City, and New York State), which implemented the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death in 2003 and for the remaining 46 States and the District of Columbia that collected and reported death data in 2003 based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death. The 1989 and 2003 revisions are described in detail elsewhere (33–36).

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

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the States and provided to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP) and from copies of the original certificates received by NCHS from the State registration offices. In 2003, all the States and the District of Columbia participated in this program and submitted part or all of the mortality data for 2003 in electronic data files to NCHS. All areas provided precoded medical (cause-of-death) data to NCHS except Illinois, New York City, and West Virginia. For 2003, all States submitted precoded demographic data for all deaths.

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

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

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented in this report were compiled in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, which specify that member nations classify and code causes of death in accordance with the current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). The ICD provides the basic guidance used in virtually all countries to code and classify causes of death. Effective with deaths occurring in 1999, the United States began using the Tenth Revision of this classification (ICD–10) (8). For earlier years, causes of death were classified according to the revisions then in use—1979–98, Ninth Revision; 1968–78, Eighth Revision, adapted for use in the United States; 1958–67, Seventh Revision; and 1949–57, Sixth Revision.

Changes in classification of causes of death due to these revisions may result in discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. Consequently, cause-of-death comparisons among revisions require consideration of comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. Comparability ratios between the Ninth and Tenth Revisions, between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions, between the Seventh and Eighth Revisions, and between the Sixth and Seventh Revisions may be found in other NCHS reports (20,37,38).

Rules for coding a cause(s) of death may sometimes require modification when evidence suggests that such modifications will improve the quality of cause-of-death data. Prior to 1999, such modifications were made only when a new revision of the ICD was implemented. A process for updating the ICD was introduced with ICD–10 that allows for mid-revision changes. These changes, however, may affect comparability of data between years for select causes of death. Minor changes may be implemented every year, while major changes may be implemented every 3 years (e.g., 2003 data year).

The ICD not only details disease classification but also provides definitions, tabulation lists, the format of the death certificate, and the rules for coding cause of death. Cause-of-death data presented in this publication were coded by procedures outlined in annual issues of the *NCHS Instruction Manual* (39,40). It includes rules for selecting the underlying cause of death for tabulation purposes, definitions, tabulation lists, and regulations on the use of the ICD.

Before data for 1968, mortality medical data were based on manual coding of an underlying cause of death for each certificate in accordance with WHO rules. Effective with data year 1968, NCHS converted to computerized coding of the underlying cause and manual coding of all causes (multiple causes) on the death certificate. In this system, called "Automated Classification of Medical Entities" (ACME) (41), multiple-cause codes serve as inputs to the computer software that employs WHO rules to select the underlying cause. All cause-of-death data in this report are coded using ACME.

The ACME system is used to select the underlying cause of death for all death certificates in the United States. In addition, NCHS has developed two computer systems as inputs to ACME. Beginning with 1990 data, the Mortality Medical Indexing, Classification, and Retrieval system (MICAR) (42,43) was introduced to automate coding multiple causes of death. In addition, MICAR provides more detailed information on the conditions reported on death certificates than is available through the ICD code structure. Then, beginning with data year 1993, SuperMICAR, an enhancement of the MICAR system, was introduced. SuperMICAR allows for literal entry of the multiple cause-of-death text as reported by the certifier. This information is then automatically processed by the MICAR and ACME computer systems. Records that cannot be automatically processed by MICAR or SuperMICAR are manually multiple-cause coded and then further processed through ACME.

For 2003, all of the Nation's death records were multiple-cause coded using SuperMICAR.

In this report, tabulations of cause-of-death statistics are based solely on the underlying cause of death. The underlying cause is defined by WHO as "the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury" (8). It is selected from

the conditions entered by the physician in the cause-of-death section of the death certificate. When more than one cause or condition is entered by the physician, the underlying cause is determined by the sequence of conditions on the certificate, provisions of the ICD, and associated selection rules and modifications. Generally, more medical information is reported on death certificates than is directly reflected in the underlying cause of death. This is captured in NCHS multiple cause-of-death statistics (44–46).

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) (47). For this report, two tabulation lists are used, namely, the List of 113 Selected Causes of Death used for deaths of all ages, and the List of 130 Selected Causes of Infant Death used for infants. These lists are also used to rank leading causes of death for the two population groups. For the List of 113 Selected Causes of Death, the group titles Major cardiovascular diseases (ICD–10 codes I00–I78) and Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (ICD–10 codes R00–R99) are not ranked. In addition, category titles that begin with the words "Other" and "All other" are not ranked to determine the leading causes of death. When one of the titles that represents a subtotal is ranked (for example, Tuberculosis (ICD–10 codes A16–A19)), its component parts are not ranked (in this case, Respiratory tuberculosis (ICD–10 code A16) and Other tuberculosis (ICD–10 codes A17–A19)). For the List of 130 Selected Causes of Infant Death, the same ranking procedures are used, except that the category Major cardiovascular diseases is not in the list. More detail regarding ranking procedures can be found in "*Deaths: Leading Causes for 2003*" (4).

Leading cause-of-death trends, discussed in this report, are based on cause-of-death data according to ICD–10 for 1999–2003, and on data for the most comparable ICD–9 cause-of-death titles for 1979–98. Tables showing ICD–9 categories that are comparable to the ICD–10 titles in the List of 113 Selected Causes of Death may be found in "Comparability of Cause of Death Between ICD–9 and ICD–10: Preliminary Estimates" (20) and "Deaths: Final Data for 1999" (22). Although in some cases categories from the list of 113 selected causes are identical to those in the old list of 72 selected causes of death used with ICD–9, it is important to note that many of these categories are not comparable with categories in the list of 72 selected causes even though the cause-of-death titles may be the same.

Trend data for 1978–98 that is classified by ICD–9 but is sorted into the list of 113 selected causes of death developed for ICD–10 can be found on the mortality Web site available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statab/hist001r.pdf.

Revision of the ICD and resulting changes in classification and rules for selecting the underlying cause of death have important implications for the analysis of mortality trends by cause of death. For some causes of death, the discontinuity in trend can be substantial (20,21). Therefore, considerable caution should be used in analyzing cause-of-death trends for periods of time that extend across more than one revision of the ICD.

Codes for terrorism

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

Race and Hispanic origin

The 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death allows the reporting of more than one race (multiple races) (33). This change was implemented to reflect the increasing diversity of the population of the United States and to be consistent with the decennial census. The race and ethnicity items on the revised certificate are compliant with the revisions to the 1977 Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting, which were issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. The new standards mandate the collection of more than one race for Federal data (9). In addition, the new certificate is compliant with the OMB-mandated minimum set of five races to be reported for Federal data. Multiple race includes any combination of white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), and Asian or Pacific Islander (API). If two more specific subgroups such as Korean and Chinese are reported, these count as a single race of Asian rather than as multiple races.

In 2003, multiple race was reported on the revised death certificates of California, Idaho, Montana, and New York, as well as on the unrevised certificates of Hawaii, Maine, and Wisconsin. More than one race was reported for 0.6 percent of the records in the seven States for which multiple race reporting has been implemented (Table I). While still uncommon, multiple races were reported more often for younger decedents than older decedents (3.1 percent of decedents under 25 years of age versus 0.4 percent of decedents 65 years of age and older). No decedent was reported as having more than four races. Of those records where more than one race was reported, the Pacific Islander category was mentioned in combination with another race (53.9 percent) more often than the other categories (white, 0.5; black, 1.0; Asian, 5.1; and American Indian, 26.9 percent).

Data from the vital records of the remaining 43 States and the District of Columbia are based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death, which follows the 1977 OMB standard, allowing only a single race to be reported (10,34). In addition, these States report a minimum set of four races as stipulated in the 1977 standard. These are white, black or African American, AIAN, and API.

In order to provide uniformity and comparability of the data during the transition period before all or most of the data are available in the new multiple-race format, it was necessary to "bridge" the responses of those for whom more than one race was reported (multiple race) to one, single race. The bridging procedure is similar to the procedure

Table I. Deaths by race: California, Idaho, Montana, New York, Hawaii, Maine, and Wisconsin, 2003

[By State of occurrence]

Race	Deaths	Percent of deaths
Total	480,370	100.0
One race[1]	477,543	99.4
White	403,768	84.1
Black	42,067	8.8
American Indian	2,186	0.5
Asian	24,031	5.0
Pacific Islander	1,128	0.2
Two or more races	2,827	0.6
Two races	2,465	0.5
Black and white	258	0.1
Black and American Indian	86	0.0
Black and Asian	42	0.0
Black and Pacific Islander	7	*
American Indian and white	654	0.1
American Indian and Asian	13	*
American Indian and Pacific Islander	3	*
Asian and white	412	0.1
Asian and Pacific Islander	495	0.1
Pacific Islander and white	495	0.1
Three races	348	0.1
Black, American Indian, and white	26	0.0
Black, American Indian, and Asian	1	*
Black, Asian, and white	10	*
Black, Asian, and Pacific Islander	2	*
Black, Pacific Islander, and white	4	*
American Indian, Asian, and white	4	*
American Indian, Asian, and Pacific Islander	1	*
American Indian, Pacific Islander, and white	7	*
Asian, Pacific Islander, and white	293	0.1
Four races	14	*
Black, American Indian, Pacific Islander, and white	1	*
Black, Asian, Pacific Islander, and white	3	*
American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, and white	10	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see "Random variation" section.
[1]Includes records for which race was reported as "Other." Further processing assigns "Other" race to one of the recognized categories. Other race comprises a wide variety of responses; however, the most common is to check "Other" and not provide further specification or to report a Hispanic group as a race.

used to bridge multiracial population estimates (12,13). Multiracial decedents are imputed to a single race (either white, black, AIAN, or API) according to their combination of races, Hispanic origin, sex, and age indicated on the death certificate. The imputation procedure is described in detail at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/Multiple_race_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 and non-Hispanic origin, and data for Hispanic origin include persons of any race. In this report, unless otherwise specified, deaths of Hispanic origin are included in the totals for each race group—white, black, AIAN, and API—according to the decedent's race as reported on the death certificate. Data shown for Hispanic persons include all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

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

Quality of race and Hispanic origin data—Death rates for Hispanic, AIAN, and API persons should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting Hispanic origin or race on the death certificate as compared with race or Hispanic origin on censuses, surveys, and birth certificates. Studies have shown underreporting on death certificates of AIAN, API, and Hispanic decedents; and undercounts of these groups in the censuses (17,48).

A number of studies have been conducted on the reliability of race reported on the death certificate by comparing race on the death certificate with that reported on another data collection instrument, such as the census or a survey. Differences may arise because of differences in who provides race information on the compared records. Race information on the death certificate is reported by the funeral director as provided by an informant or in the absence of an informant, on the basis of observation. In contrast, race on the census or on the Current Population Survey (CPS) is obtained while the individual is alive and is self-reported or reported by another member of the household familiar with the individual and, therefore, may be considered more valid. A high level of agreement between the death certificate and the census or survey report is essential to ensure unbiased death rates by race.

Studies (48,49) show that a person self-reported as American Indian or Asian on census or survey records was sometimes reported as white on the death certificate. The net effect of misclassification is an underestimation of deaths and death rates for races other than white and black. In addition, undercoverage of minority groups in the census and resultant population estimates, introduces biases into death rates by race (7,17,50). Estimates of the approximate effect of the combined bias due to race misclassification on death certificates and underenumeration on the 1990 census are as follows: white, –1.0 percent; black, –5.0; American Indian, +20.6; API, +10.7 (17).

The National Longitudinal Mortality Study (NLMS) examined the reliability of Hispanic origin reported on 43,520 death certificates with that reported on a total of 12 CPSs conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the years 1979–85 (17). In this study, agreement—on a record-by-record basis—was 89.7 percent for any report of Hispanic origin. The ratio of deaths for CPS divided by deaths for death certificate was 1.07 indicating net underreporting of Hispanic origin on death certificates by 7 percent as compared with self-reports on the surveys. Death rates for the Hispanic-origin population are also affected by undercoverage of this population group in the census and resultant population estimates. Because of these two reporting problems, the death rates shown in this report may be approximately 1.6 percent understated (17,50).

In 2003, data on Central and South American and Other Hispanic origin reflects some processing problems for several areas. New York City and California have fewer records identifying decedents as being of Central and South American origin and more as Other Hispanic origin because literal text reported on the death certificates was not submitted to NCHS. In contrast, Arizona identifies more records as being of Central and South American origin and fewer as Other Hispanic origin because of a coding practice in one county where deaths that were reported as Other Hispanic with Spanish specified were incorrectly counted as Central and South American origin instead of Other Hispanic.

Other races and race not stated—Beginning in 1992, all records coded as "Other races" (0.18 percent of the total deaths in 2003) were assigned to the specified race of the previous record. Records for which race was unknown, not stated, or not classifiable (0.07 percent) were assigned the racial designation of the previous record.

Infant and maternal mortality rates—For 1989–2003, as in previous years, infant and maternal deaths continue to be tabulated by the race of the decedent. However, beginning with the 1989 data year, the method of tabulating live births by race was changed from race of parents to race of mother as stated on the birth certificate. This change affects infant and maternal mortality rates because live births are the denominators of these rates (35,51). To improve continuity and ease of interpretation, trend data by race in this report have been retabulated by race of mother for all years beginning with the 1980 data year.

Quantitatively, the change in the basis for tabulating live births by race results in more white births and fewer black births and births of other races. Consequently, infant and maternal mortality rates under the new tabulating procedure tend to be about 2 percent lower for white infants and about 5 percent higher for black infants than when they are computed by the previous method of tabulating live births by race of parents. Rates for most other minority races also are higher when computed by race of mother (51,52).

Infant mortality rates for the Hispanic-origin population are based on numbers of resident infant deaths reported to be of Hispanic origin and numbers of resident live births by Hispanic origin of mother for the United States. In computing infant mortality rates, deaths and live births of unknown origin are not distributed among the specified Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups. In 2003, the percentage of infant deaths of unknown origin was 1.0 and the percentage of live births to mothers of unknown origin was 0.7 for the United States.

Infant mortality rates calculated from the general mortality file for specified race and Hispanic origin contain errors because of reporting problems that affect the classification of race and Hispanic origin on the birth and death certificates for the same infant. Infant mortality rates by specified race and Hispanic origin are more accurate when based on the linked file of infant deaths and live births (32). The linked file computes infant mortality rates using the race and Hispanic origin of the mother from the birth certificate in both the numerator and denominator of the rate. In addition, mother's race and Hispanic origin from the birth certificate are considered to be more accurately reported than infant's race and Hispanic origin from the death certificate because, on the birth certificate, race is generally reported by the mother at the time of delivery whereas, on the death certificate, infant's race and Hispanic origin is reported by an informant, usually the mother but sometimes by the funeral director. Estimates of reporting errors have been made by comparing rates based on the linked files with those in which the race of infant death is based on information from the death certificate (17,32).

Life tables

The life table provides a comprehensive measure of the effect of mortality on life expectancy. It is composed of sets of values showing the mortality experience of a hypothetical group of infants born at the same time and subject throughout their lifetime to the age-specific death rates of a particular time period, usually a given year. Beginning with final data reported for 1997, the life table methodology was changed from previous annual reports. Previously, U.S. life tables were abridged and constructed by reference to a standard table (53). 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 (54) using a methodology similar to that of the decennial life tables (55). The advantages of the new methodology over the previous one 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 (54). 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. To calculate the probability of dying at each age, the revised methodology uses vital statistics death rates for ages under 85 years and mortality data from the Medicare program for ages over 85 years. Medicare data were used to model the probability of dying at ages 85 and over because the data are shown to be significantly more reliable than vital statistics data at the oldest ages (56).

The life tables presented in this report use a slight modification of the new life table method introduced in 1997 as a result of a change in the age detail of populations received from the U.S. Census Bureau. Populations for 2000 through 2003 were provided by single year of age up to age 84, followed by "85 years and over," and as a result, it was not possible to apply the same smoothing technique that has been used when population figures in single years of age up to ages "100 years and over" were available. Accordingly, Medicare data were used to estimate the probability of dying by single year of age for ages up to "100 years and over."

Revised life expectancies for 1991–99, consistent with the 2000 census, are scheduled to be produced in 2006.

Causes of death contributing to changes in life expectancy

Causes of death contributing to changes in life expectancy were estimated using a life table partitioning technique. The method partitions changes into component additive parts. This method identifies the causes of death having the greatest influence, positive or negative, on changes in life expectancy (18,57).

Injury mortality by mechanism and intent

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

In addition, the number of deaths for selected causes in this framework may differ from those shown in tables that use the standard mortality tabulation lists. Following WHO conventions, standard mortality tabulations such as Table 10 present external causes of death (ICD–10 codes *U01–*U03,V01–Y89). In contrast, the alternative framework (Table 18) excludes deaths classified to Complications of medical and surgical care (ICD–10 codes Y40–Y84,Y88). For additional information on injury data presented in this framework, see http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/ice/matrix10.htm and "Deaths: Injuries, 2002" (5).

Codes for firearm deaths

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

Codes for drug-induced deaths

The list of codes included in drug-induced causes was expanded in the 2003 data year to be more comprehensive. Specifically, the following 37 ICD–10 codes were added to the 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.

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

Numbers of deaths and death rates based on the newly modified list of causes may differ slightly from those previously published. For example, for 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); the total crude and age-adjusted death rates were unaffected.

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 list of alcohol-induced codes: E24.4, G72.1, and K86.0.

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

Numbers of deaths and death rates based on the newly modified list of causes may differ slightly from those previously published. For example, for 2002, the addition of the three codes increased the total number of deaths from 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 total age-adjusted rate remained the same.

Marital status

Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates by marital status are shown in Table 25 by sex. Mortality data by marital status is generally of high quality. A study of death certificate data using the 1986 National Mortality Followback Survey showed a high level of consistency in reporting marital status (49). Age-adjusted death rates by marital status were computed based on the age-specific rates and the standard population for ages 25 years and over. Although age-specific death rates by marital status are shown for the age group 15–24 years, they are not included in the computation of the age-adjusted rate because of their high variability, particularly for the widowed population. Also, the age groups 75–84 and 85 years and over are combined due to high variability in death rates in the 85 year and over age group, particularly for the never married population.

In reports of final mortality data prior to 2002, population estimates from the CPS were used to calculate death rates for marital status by race. Beginning in 2002, CPS respondents were given the option of choosing more than one racial group to identify themselves. Because mortality data for 2003 are not nationally available for racial categories

comparable to those used in the CPS, population estimates are not available to calculate death rates for marital status by race. Therefore, mortality data by marital status showing race and Hispanic origin detail are not shown in this report. However, the number of deaths for 2003 by marital status for previously shown race and Hispanic origin categories are available on the 2003 mortality data set (see the NCHS Web site available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/elec_prods/subject/mortucd.htm).

Educational attainment

Beginning in 2003, some registration areas adopted a revised educational attainment item on highest grade completed or degree received, which replaces the item on highest grade of school completed. The subject of the item continues to focus on collegiate track education and does not capture vocational training. The item was changed to be consistent with the census data, to improve the ability to identify specific degrees, to improve the ability to identify persons who had completed 12 years of education but did not hold either a GED or high school diploma, and to replace the old item which was inappropriately and inaccurately used to infer degree status. According to testing by the Census Bureau, the new item identifies about 2 percent more individuals with less than a high school diploma or equivalent, 13 percent fewer individuals with a high school diploma, and 8 percent more individuals with at least some college (58). Because only 4 States have adopted the preferred question, Table 26 is still shown using the old education item. However, Table II shows a comparison of the percent distribution of deaths by measures of educational attainment in use in 2002 and 2003 for States using the new item in 2003.

Table 26 is based on data from 43 States and the District of Columbia that continue to use the unrevised educational attainment item, and whose data were approximately 80 percent or more complete on a place of occurrence basis. Data for Georgia, Rhode Island, and South Dakota were excluded because the educational attainment item was not on their certificates. Data for California, Idaho, Montana, and New York were excluded because these States used the revised educational attainment item, and their data would not be comparable to data based on the unrevised item.

Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates by educational attainment are shown in Table 26. Age-adjusted death rates by educational attainment were computed based on the age-specific rates and the standard population for ages 25–64 years. Data for age groups 65 years and over are not shown because reporting quality is poorer at older than younger ages (59).

Rates by educational attainment are affected by differences in measurement of education for the numerator and the denominator. The numerator is based on number of years of education completed as reported on the death certificate, whereas the denominator is based on highest degree completed as reported on census surveys (58).

Injury at work

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

Figures shown in Table 28 of this report for data year 2002 may differ from those published in Table 28 of *Deaths: Final Data for 2002* because the previously published figures for 2002 erroneously included figures for age not stated.

Infant mortality

Infant mortality rates are the most commonly used index for measuring the risk of dying during the first year of life. The rates presented in this report are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths in a calendar year by the number of live births registered for the same period and are presented as rates per 1,000 or per 100,000 live births. For final birth figures used in the denominator for infant mortality rates, see *Births: Final Data for 2003* (60). In contrast to infant mortality rates based on live births, infant death rates are based on the estimated population under 1 year of age. Infant death rates that appear in tabulations of age-specific death rates in this report are calculated by dividing the number of infant deaths by the July 1, 2003 population estimate of persons under 1 year of age, based on 2000 census populations. These rates are presented as rates per 100,000 population in this age group. Because of differences in the denominators, infant death rates may differ from infant mortality rates.

Another data source is available for infant mortality. The linked file of live births and infant deaths differs from the infant mortality data presented in this report in the following ways: the linked file includes

Table II. Percent distribution of deaths by education items: California, Idaho, Montana, and New York, 2002–03

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

2002		2003	
Years of school completed	Percent distribution	Educational attainment	Percent distribution
Total	100.0	Total	100.0
Under 12 years	24.3	Less than high school diploma or GED	29.5
12 years	42.6	High school diploma or GED	37.8
13 years or more	29.5	Some college or collegiate degree	29.9
Not stated	3.5	Not stated	2.9

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

only events in which both the birth and the death occur in the United States and the linked file includes late filed births. During the processing of the linked file, there is an additional opportunity to exclude infant records because of duplicate records or those with additional information that raise questions about their age. Therefore, although the differences are normally miniscule, infant mortality rates based on the linked file tend to be somewhat smaller than those based on data from the general mortality file as presented in this report. Tests of statistical significance may differ between the two sources even though the differences in the measures are close. The linked file uses the mother's self-reported race from the child's birth certificate (32). Because the self-report is of better quality than infant's race from the death certificate and because the numerator and denominator are referring to the same individual's race, the linked file is the preferred source for infant mortality by race.

Maternal mortality

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

"Maternal deaths" are defined by the World Health Organization as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes" (8). Included in these deaths are ICD–10 codes A34, O00–O95, and O98–O99.

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

In 2003, 21 States have a separate question related to pregnancy status of female decedents around the time of their death, and 2 States have a prompt encouraging certifiers to report recent pregnancies on the death certificate; however, there are at least 6 different questions used. The 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death introduced a standard question format with categories designed to utilize additional codes available in ICD–10 for deaths associated with pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. As States revise their certificates, most States are expected to introduce the standard item or replace pre-existing questions with the standard item, so that there will be wider adoption of a pregnancy status item across the country and greater standardization of the particular item used.

A separate pregnancy status item on the death certificate results in the identification of more maternal deaths. Table III shows that maternal mortality rates tend to be consistently greater in areas with a separate item on the death certificate (7 percent greater for 1996–98 and 1999–2001). In 2002–03, the rates for areas with a separate question are 11 percent greater than those for areas without a separate question.

An evaluation study for the 1995–97 period found that 35 percent more maternal deaths are identified through surveillance efforts than solely by the death certificate. A number of explanations account for the underascertainment including lack of information reported in the cause-of-death section, use of fewer sources, and some differences in identification (61). This differential will conceivably decrease as a result of the increasing use of a pregnancy status checkbox on death certificates and changes in the coding of indirect maternal causes under ICD–10, which contributed to the nearly 13 percent increase in maternal deaths in ICD–10 compared to ICD–9.

Quality of reporting and processing cause of death

One index of the quality of reporting causes of death is the proportion of death certificates coded to Chapter XVIII; Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (ICD–10 codes R00–R99). Although deaths occur for which the underlying causes are impossible to determine, this proportion indicates the care and consideration given to the cause-of-death statement by the medical certifier. This proportion also may be used as a rough measure of the specificity of the medical diagnoses made by the certifier in various areas. The percentage of all reported deaths in the United States assigned to Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified,

Table III. Maternal mortality rates by question type: United States, 1996–2003

[By State or area of residence. Rates are the sum of deaths for each individual year divided by the sum of the live births for each individual year times 100,000. The numbers shown in parentheses are the confidence intervals for the rates]

Question type	1996–98	1996–98 modified[1]	1999–2001	2002–03
United States	7.7 (7.2–8.2)	8.7 (8.1–9.2)	9.8 (9.3–10.4)	10.5 (9.8–11.2)
Registration areas with a separate question	8.0 (7.2–8.8)	9.0 (8.1–9.9)	10.2 (9.4–11.1)	11.0 (10.0–12.0)
Registration areas without a separate question	7.5 (6.8–8.2)	8.4 (7.7–9.2)	9.5 (8.8–10.3)	9.9 (8.9–10.9)

[1]Rates were modified with the comparability ratio of 1.1263.

was 1.28 in 2003, slightly higher than in 2002 (1.23 percent) but lower than in 2000 and 2001 (1.33 and 1.34 percent, respectively). From 1990 through 1999, the percentage of deaths from this cause for all ages combined generally was fairly stable, between 1.08 and 1.18 percent.

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

The large decrease in Birth trauma (ICD–10 codes P10–P15) and concurrent increase in Neonatal hemorrhage (ICD–10 codes P50–P52,P54), among infants for 2003, is largely due to a coding rule change that resulted in deaths that would have previously been assigned to Intracranial laceration and hemorrhage due to birth injury (ICD–10 code P10) instead were assigned Intracranial nontraumatic hemorrhage of fetus and newborn (ICD–10 code P52).

Rare causes of death

Selected causes of death considered to be of public health concern are routinely confirmed by the States according to agreed upon procedures between the State vital statistics programs and the National Center for Health Statistics. These causes, termed "Infrequent and rare causes of death," are listed in the NCHS instruction manuals Parts 2a, 11, and 20 (39,62,63).

For data year 2003, complete confirmation of deaths from infrequent and rare causes was not provided by the following States: California, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia.

Population bases for computing rates

Populations used for computing death rates and life tables shown in this report represent the population residing in the United States, enumerated as of April 1 for census years and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Population estimates used to compute death rates for the United States for 2003 are shown by race for 10-year age groups in table IV and are available by single years of age on the mortality Web site available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm (64).

Population estimates in Table V for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Other Hispanics, and population estimates by marital status in Tables VI, are based on the CPS adjusted to resident population control totals for the United States (65) and, as such, are subject to sampling variation (see "Random variation"). The control totals used are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2003 (64).

Population estimates by educational attainment, shown in Table VII, are also based on the CPS adjusted to resident population control totals (65), and are also subject to sampling variation (see "Random variation"). The control totals used are 2000-based population estimates for 43 States and the District of Columbia for July 1, 2003 (64).

Population estimates for each State, shown in Table VIII, were estimated from State-level postcensal population estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003 (64). Population estimates for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, also shown in Table VIII, are based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003 (66). Population estimates for each State and territory are based on demographic analysis and, therefore, are not subject to sampling variation.

Death rates, shown in this report, for 1991–2003 are based on populations that are consistent with the 2000 census levels (64,67–77). These estimates were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau and are based on the 2000 census counts by age, race, and sex, modified to be consistent with U.S. Office of Management and Budget racial categories as of 1977 and historical categories for death data (10). The modification procedures are described in detail elsewhere (12,13).

Computing rates

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

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

$$R' = \sum_i w_i R_i$$

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

Beginning with the 1999 data year, a new population standard was adopted by NCHS for use in age-adjusting death rates. Based on the projected year 2000 population of the United States, the new standard replaces the 1940 standard population that had been used for over 50 years. The new population standard affects levels of mortality and to some extent trends and group comparisons. Of particular note are the effects on race comparison of mortality. For detailed discussion see *Age Standardization of Death Rates: Implementation of the Year 2000 Standard* (79). Beginning with 2003 data, the traditional standard million population along with corresponding standard weights to six decimal places were replaced by the projected year 2000 population age distribution (see Table IX). A forthcoming report will describe the change in more detail. The effect of the change is negligible and does not significantly affect comparability with age-adjusted rates calculated using the previous method.

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

Age-adjusted rates by marital status were computed by applying the age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population for ages

Table IV. Estimated population by 10-year age groups, specified race, and sex: United States, 2003

[Populations are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes"]

Age	All races			White			Black			American Indian			Asian or Pacific Islander		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	290,810,789	143,037,290	147,773,499	236,349,420	116,875,095	119,474,325	38,148,112	18,190,193	19,957,919	3,111,067	1,552,954	1,558,113	13,202,190	6,419,048	6,783,142
Under 1 year	4,003,606	2,045,536	1,958,070	3,118,782	1,593,997	1,524,785	659,622	336,168	323,454	42,098	21,394	20,704	183,104	93,977	89,127
1–4 years	15,765,673	8,059,879	7,705,794	12,294,184	6,295,669	5,998,515	2,561,526	1,301,042	1,260,484	188,934	96,001	92,933	721,029	367,167	353,862
5–14 years	40,968,637	20,976,656	19,991,981	31,810,245	16,322,405	15,487,840	6,781,013	3,444,485	3,336,528	578,782	293,246	285,536	1,798,597	916,520	882,077
15–24 years	41,206,163	21,182,602	20,023,561	32,384,417	16,726,062	15,658,355	6,319,922	3,180,005	3,139,917	571,946	293,890	278,056	1,929,878	982,645	947,233
25–34 years	39,872,598	20,222,486	19,650,112	31,468,909	16,158,842	15,310,067	5,474,621	2,612,885	2,861,736	464,050	239,645	224,405	2,465,018	1,211,114	1,253,904
35–44 years	44,370,594	22,133,659	22,236,935	35,942,205	18,128,882	17,813,323	5,757,698	2,705,308	3,052,390	466,559	231,882	234,677	2,204,132	1,067,587	1,136,545
45–54 years	40,804,599	20,043,656	20,760,943	33,840,582	16,806,854	17,033,728	4,797,101	2,217,649	2,579,452	384,941	186,781	198,160	1,781,975	832,372	949,603
55–64 years	27,899,736	13,424,324	14,475,412	23,853,194	11,589,706	12,263,488	2,763,036	1,231,617	1,531,419	222,746	107,337	115,409	1,060,760	495,664	565,096
65–74 years	18,337,044	8,349,361	9,987,683	15,883,607	7,308,099	8,575,508	1,709,175	710,590	998,585	115,490	53,233	62,257	628,772	277,439	351,333
75–84 years	12,868,672	5,154,207	7,714,465	11,496,397	4,637,828	6,858,569	981,628	354,533	627,095	56,662	23,514	33,148	333,985	138,332	195,653
85 years and over	4,713,467	1,444,924	3,268,543	4,256,898	1,306,751	2,950,147	342,770	95,911	246,859	18,859	6,031	12,828	94,940	36,231	58,709

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2003, United States resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. 2004.

Table V. Estimated population by 10-year age groups, according to specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2003

[Populations for all origins, Hispanic, non-Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2003; populations for Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, and other and unknown Hispanic are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population control totals. The control totals are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes"]

Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex	Total	Under 1 year	1–4 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75–84 years	85 years and over
All origins	290,810,789	4,003,606	15,765,673	40,968,637	41,206,163	39,872,598	44,370,594	40,804,599	27,899,736	18,337,044	12,868,672	4,713,467
Male	143,037,290	2,045,536	8,059,879	20,976,656	21,182,602	20,222,486	22,133,659	20,043,656	13,424,324	8,349,361	5,154,207	1,444,924
Female	147,773,499	1,958,070	7,705,794	19,991,981	20,023,561	19,650,112	22,236,935	20,760,943	14,475,412	9,987,683	7,714,465	3,268,543
Hispanic	39,899,063	865,596	3,292,324	7,490,896	6,993,659	7,378,671	5,916,558	3,818,332	2,087,702	1,221,855	640,506	192,964
Male	20,599,115	441,790	1,681,598	3,831,589	3,758,587	4,015,504	3,101,439	1,910,346	990,630	541,901	260,767	64,964
Female	19,299,948	423,806	1,610,726	3,659,307	3,235,072	3,363,167	2,815,119	1,907,986	1,097,072	679,954	379,739	128,000
Mexican	26,526,961	632,129	2,418,367	5,267,224	4,790,186	5,060,794	3,767,854	2,303,842	1,200,734	627,052	359,702	99,077
Male	13,887,087	314,174	1,227,906	2,682,314	2,585,304	2,790,122	2,041,934	1,177,093	598,965	285,771	148,652	34,852
Female	12,639,874	317,955	1,190,461	2,584,910	2,204,882	2,270,672	1,725,920	1,126,749	601,769	341,281	211,050	64,225
Puerto Rican	3,861,862	68,151	279,689	806,811	645,958	616,886	572,005	396,316	253,500	141,330	57,621	23,595
Male	1,889,835	42,444	137,499	415,046	328,948	286,034	272,316	206,376	109,046	62,148	20,595	9,383
Female	1,972,027	25,707	142,190	391,765	317,010	330,852	299,689	189,940	144,454	79,182	37,026	14,212
Cuban	1,496,974	13,868	72,050	185,045	142,413	167,502	231,922	171,623	174,108	178,495	115,407	44,541
Male	772,826	5,660	39,372	99,853	79,666	97,758	123,512	91,544	76,182	88,263	57,568	13,448
Female	724,148	8,208	32,678	85,192	62,747	69,744	108,410	80,079	97,926	90,232	57,839	31,093
Other Hispanic[1]	8,013,241	151,446	522,210	1,231,823	1,415,104	1,533,491	1,344,781	946,538	459,340	274,984	107,777	25,747
Male	4,049,332	79,507	276,822	634,380	764,665	841,589	663,678	435,315	206,425	105,722	33,953	7,276
Female	3,963,909	71,939	245,388	597,443	650,439	691,902	681,103	511,223	252,915	169,262	73,824	18,471
Non-Hispanic[2]	250,911,726	3,138,010	12,473,349	33,477,741	34,212,504	32,493,927	38,454,036	36,986,267	25,812,034	17,115,189	12,228,166	4,520,503
Male	122,438,175	1,603,746	6,378,281	17,145,067	17,424,015	16,206,982	19,032,220	18,133,310	12,433,694	7,807,460	4,893,440	1,379,960
Female	128,473,551	1,534,264	6,095,068	16,332,674	16,788,489	16,286,945	19,421,816	18,852,957	13,378,340	9,307,729	7,334,726	3,140,543
White	199,214,378	2,293,830	9,206,655	24,921,740	25,909,690	24,580,493	30,425,992	30,285,757	21,896,215	14,731,190	10,888,874	4,073,942
Male	97,659,515	1,172,989	4,718,411	12,797,144	13,236,567	12,392,937	15,225,383	15,024,652	10,660,423	6,796,054	4,389,772	1,245,183
Female	101,554,863	1,120,841	4,488,244	12,124,596	12,673,123	12,187,556	15,200,609	15,261,105	11,235,792	7,935,136	6,499,102	2,828,759
Black	36,508,902	632,489	2,433,709	6,425,853	6,023,230	5,186,293	5,522,294	4,640,854	2,683,111	1,664,696	960,203	336,170
Male	17,384,854	322,268	1,235,914	3,263,734	3,027,618	2,472,529	2,592,246	2,143,428	1,194,909	691,814	346,535	93,859
Female	19,124,048	310,221	1,197,795	3,162,119	2,995,612	2,713,764	2,930,048	2,497,426	1,488,202	972,882	613,668	242,311

[1]Includes Central and South American and Other and unknown Hispanic. [2]Includes races other than white and black.

SOURCE: Population estimates for specified Hispanic subgroups based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau. Population estimates for All origins, Hispanic, non-Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, and non-Hispanic black were prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. See references 5 and 79.

Table VI. Estimated population for ages 15 years and over by marital status, 10-year age groups, and sex: United States, 2003

[Population estimates are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population controls for the United States. The control totals used are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2003]

Marital status and sex	15 years and over	15–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65–74 years	75 years and over
All races	230,072,909	41,206,153	39,872,616	44,370,598	40,804,629	27,899,739	18,337,034	17,582,140
Never married	66,304,187	36,823,313	15,001,634	7,360,584	4,123,693	1,588,261	734,032	672,670
Ever married	163,768,722	4,382,840	24,870,982	37,010,014	36,680,936	26,311,478	17,603,002	16,909,470
Married	126,911,192	4,060,024	22,263,632	30,985,187	29,330,342	20,307,098	12,139,937	7,824,972
Widowed	14,912,163	29,302	134,980	399,703	843,369	1,777,126	3,584,577	8,143,106
Divorced	21,945,367	293,514	2,472,370	5,625,124	6,507,225	4,227,254	1,878,488	941,392
All races, male	111,955,243	21,182,602	20,222,498	22,133,653	20,043,677	13,424,323	8,349,355	6,599,135
Never married	36,477,727	19,564,360	8,833,421	4,401,133	2,267,824	783,717	382,038	245,234
Ever married	75,477,516	1,618,242	11,389,077	17,732,520	17,775,853	12,640,606	7,967,317	6,353,901
Married	63,548,270	1,492,111	10,311,282	15,229,858	14,740,384	10,643,141	6,531,796	4,599,698
Widowed	2,781,219	6,878	35,524	88,179	205,167	295,907	692,607	1,456,957
Divorced	9,148,027	119,253	1,042,271	2,414,483	2,830,302	1,701,558	742,914	297,246
All races, female	118,117,666	20,023,551	19,650,118	22,236,945	20,760,952	14,475,416	9,987,679	10,983,005
Never married	29,826,460	17,258,953	6,168,213	2,959,451	1,855,869	804,544	351,994	427,436
Ever married	88,291,206	2,764,598	13,481,905	19,277,494	18,905,083	13,670,872	9,635,685	10,555,569
Married	63,362,922	2,567,913	11,952,350	15,755,329	14,589,958	9,663,957	5,608,141	3,225,274
Widowed	12,130,944	22,424	99,456	311,524	638,202	1,481,219	2,891,970	6,686,149
Divorced	12,797,340	174,261	1,430,099	3,210,641	3,676,923	2,525,696	1,135,574	644,146

SOURCE: Population estimates based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division of the U.S. Census Bureau. 2005.

Table VII. Estimated population for ages 25–64, by educational attainment and sex: Total of 43 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2003

[Population estimates based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population controls. The control totals used are 2000-based population estimates for 43 States and the District of Columbia for July 1, 2003; see "Technical Notes"]

Years of school completed and sex	25–64 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years
All Races					
Both sexes	117,106,192	30,242,077	33,765,158	31,440,530	21,658,427
Under 12 years	13,462,206	3,735,380	3,629,115	3,066,819	3,030,892
12 years	37,812,585	9,012,330	11,110,139	10,127,702	7,562,414
13 or more years	65,831,401	17,494,367	19,025,904	18,246,009	11,065,121
Male	58,111,873	15,307,882	16,872,008	15,532,285	10,399,698
Under 12 years	7,281,391	2,113,035	2,041,408	1,643,167	1,483,781
12 years	18,663,727	4,847,953	5,767,589	4,826,373	3,221,812
13 or more years	32,166,755	8,346,894	9,063,011	9,062,745	5,694,105
Female	58,994,319	14,934,195	16,893,150	15,908,245	11,258,729
Under 12 years	6,180,815	1,622,345	1,587,707	1,423,652	1,547,111
12 years	19,148,858	4,164,377	5,342,550	5,301,329	4,340,602
13 or more years	33,664,646	9,147,473	9,962,893	9,183,264	5,371,016

SOURCE: Population estimates based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau. 2005.

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

Age-adjusted rates by educational attainment were computed by applying the age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population for ages 25–64 years. Data for age groups 65 years and over are not shown because reporting quality is poorer for older than for younger ages (59). The year 2000 standard population used for computing age-adjusted rates and standard errors by education is shown in Table XI.

Age-adjusted rates for injury at work were computed by applying the age-specific death rates to the U.S. standard population for ages 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 XII.

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 ages over 75 years. The

Table VIII. Estimated population for the United States, each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2003

[Populations for the United States are postcensal estimates produced in 2003 based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2003. Populations for each State, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas are postcensal estimates produced in 2003 based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2003. State populations do not add to United States total]

Area	Total	Area	Total
United States	290,810,789		
		Nevada	2,241,154
Alabama	4,500,752	New Hampshire	1,287,689
Alaska	648,820	New Jersey	8,638,396
Arizona	5,580,811	New Mexico	1,874,614
Arkansas	2,725,715	New York	19,190,115
California	35,484,453	North Carolina	8,407,248
Colorado	4,550,688	North Dakota	633,840
Connecticut	3,483,375	Ohio	11,435,799
Delaware	817,491	Oklahoma	3,511,532
District of Columbia	564,353	Oregon	3,559,596
Florida	17,019,068	Pennsylvania	12,365,459
Georgia	8,684,715	Rhode Island	1,076,166
Hawaii	1,257,613	South Carolina	4,147,153
Idaho	1,366,332	South Dakota	764,309
Illinois	12,653,544	Tennessee	5,841,748
Indiana	6,195,643	Texas	22,118,509
Iowa	2,944,062	Utah	2,351,467
Kansas	2,723,508	Vermont	619,116
Kentucky	4,117,827	Virginia	7,386,330
Louisiana	4,496,334	Washington	6,131,445
Maine	1,305,732	West Virginia	1,810,357
Maryland	5,508,909	Wisconsin	5,472,299
Massachusetts	6,433,422	Wyoming	501,242
Michigan	10,079,985		
Minnesota	5,059,375	Puerto Rico	3,878,532
Mississippi	2,881,283	Virgin Islands	108,814
Missouri	5,704,484	Guam	163,593
Montana	917,621	American Samoa	57,844
Nebraska	1,739,291	Northern Marianas	76,129

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. See References 64 and 66.

Table IX. United States standard population

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

Table X. United States standard population for ages 25 years and over

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

Table XI. United States standard population for ages 25–64 years

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

Table XII. United States standard population for ages 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

year 2000 standard population used for computing age-adjusted rates and standard errors for the territories is shown in Table XIII.

Using the same standard population, death rates for the total population and for each race-sex group were adjusted separately. The age-adjusted rates were based on 10-year age groups. It is important not to compare age-adjusted death rates with crude rates.

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

Random variation

The mortality data presented in this report, with the exception of data for 1972, are not subject to sampling error. In 1972, mortality data were based on a 50 percent sample of deaths because of resource constraints. Mortality data, even based on complete counts, may be affected by random variation. That is, the number of deaths that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same circumstances (80,81). When the number of deaths is small (perhaps less than 100), random variation tends to be relatively large. Therefore, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting statistics based on small numbers of deaths.

Measuring random variability—To quantify the random variation associated with mortality statistics, one must make an assumption regarding the appropriate underlying distribution. Deaths, as infrequent events, can be viewed as deriving from a Poisson probability distribution. The Poisson distribution is simple conceptually and computationally and provides reasonable, conservative variance estimates for mortality statistics when the probability of dying is relatively low (81). Using the properties of the Poisson distribution, the standard error (SE) associated with the number of deaths (D) is

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

where var(D) denotes the variance of D.

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

Table XIII. United States standard population for use with 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

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

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

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

For crude and age-specific death rates

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

Thus,

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

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

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

where

R_i = age-specific rate for the ith age group
P_{si} = age-specific standard population for the ith age group from the U.S. standard population age distribution (see Table IX and age-adjusted death rate under "Definition of terms")
P_s = total U.S. standard population (all ages combined)
D_i = number of deaths for the ith age group

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

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

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

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

where the number of births, B, is also assumed to be distributed according to a Poisson distribution and $E(B)$ is the expectation of B.

The RSE for the IMR is

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

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

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

Tables 5, 25, and 26—Death rates for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Other Hispanics in Table 5, rates by marital status in Table 25, and rates by educational attainment in Table 26 are based on population estimates derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) for 2003 and adjusted to resident population control totals. As a result, the rates are subject to sampling variability in the denominator as well as random variability in the numerator.

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

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

For age-adjusted death rates (R')

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

where *a* and *b* in formulas 7 and 8 represent parameters presented in Table XIV, which are derived from the CPS data for 2002 and 2003 and vary depending on the subgroup of interest (82,83).

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

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

Confidence intervals and statistical tests based on 100 deaths or more—When the number of deaths is large, a normal approximation may be used in the calculation of confidence intervals and statistical tests. How large is to some extent a subjective judgment. In general, for crude and age-specific death rates and for infant and maternal mortality rates, the normal approximation performs quite well when the number of deaths is 100 or greater. For age-adjusted rates, the criterion for use of the normal approximation is somewhat more complicated (7,79,84). Formula 9 is used to calculate 95 percent confidence limits for the death rate when the normal approximation is appropriate.

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

where *L(R)* and *U(R)* are the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval, respectively. The resulting 95 percent confidence interval can be interpreted to mean that the chances are 95 in 100 that the "true" death rate falls between *L(R)* and *U(R)*. For example, suppose that the crude death rate for Malignant neoplasms is 191.5 per 100,000 population based on 556,902 deaths. Lower and upper 95 percent confidence limits using formula 9 are calculated as

$L(191.5) = 191.5 - 1.96(.26) = 191.0$ and
$U(191.5) = 191.5 + 1.96(.26) = 192.0$

Thus, the chances are 95 in 100 that the true death rate for malignant neoplasms is between 191.0 and 192.0. Formula 9 can also be used

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

Characteristic	Total		White, black, non-Hispanic white, or non-Hispanic black		Hispanic	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
Table 5						
All origins	0.000000	0	0.000000	0	0.000000	0
Hispanic subgroups (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other Hispanic)	...	...	...	...	–0.000096	3,809
Table 25						
All marital status groups combined	0.000000	0	...	...	...	...
Marital status subgroups (Never married, Ever married, Married, Widowed, Divorced)	–0.000009	2,652	...	...	...	...
Table 26						
All education groups	0.000000	0	...	...	...	...
Education subgroups (Under 12 years, 12 years, 13 years or over)	–0.000005	1,206	...	...	...	...

... Category not applicable.

SOURCE: The a and b parameters are the average of the 2003 and 2004 Current Population Survey standard error parameters. See references 82 and 83.

to calculate 95 percent confidence intervals for the number of deaths, age-adjusted death rates, infant mortality rates, and other mortality statistics when the normal approximation is appropriate by replacing R with D, R', IMR, etc.

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

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

If $|z| \geq 1.96$ then the difference between the rates is statistically significant at the 0.05-level. If $|z| < 1.96$ then the difference is not statistically significant. Formula 10 can also be used to perform tests for other mortality statistics when the normal approximation is appropriate (when both statistics being compared meet the normal criteria) by replacing R_1 and R_2 with D_1 and D_2, R'_1 and R'_2, etc. Suppose that the female age-adjusted death rate for Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung (lung cancer) is 41.6 per 100,000 U.S. standard population in 2002 (R_1) and 41.3 per 100,000 U.S. standard population in 2003 (R_2). The standard error for each of these figures, SE(R_1) and SE(R_2), is calculated using formula 4. Using formula 10, one can test if the decrease in the age-adjusted rate is statistically significant.

$$z = \frac{41.6 - 41.3}{\sqrt{(0.161)^2 + (0.159)^2}} = 1.33$$

Because $|z| = 1.33 < 1.96$, the increase from 2002 to 2003 in the female age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer is not statistically significant.

Confidence intervals and statistical tests based on less than 100 deaths—When the number of deaths is not large (less than 100), the Poisson distribution cannot be approximated by the normal distribution. The normal distribution is a symmetric distribution with a range from from – 4 to + 4. As a result, confidence intervals based on the normal distribution also have this range. The number of deaths or the death rate, however, cannot be less than zero. When the number of deaths is very small, approximating confidence intervals for deaths and death rates using the normal distribution will sometimes produce lower confidence limits that are negative. The Poisson distribution, in contrast, is an asymmetric distribution with zero as a lower bound. Thus, confidence limits based on this distribution will never be less than zero. A simple method based on the more general family of gamma distributions, of which the Poisson is a member, can be used to approximate confidence intervals for deaths and death rates when the number of deaths is small (79,84). For more information regarding how the gamma method is derived, see *Derivation of the gamma method* at the end of this section.

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

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

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

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

$$11. \quad L(D) = L \times D \quad \text{and} \quad U(D) = U \times D$$

$$12. \quad L(R) = L \times R \quad \text{and} \quad U(R) = U \times R$$

where L and U in formulas 11 and 12 are the lower and upper confidence limit factors which correspond to the appropriate number of deaths, D, in Table XV. For example, suppose that the death rate for American Indian males aged 10–14 is 36.2 per 100,000 and based on 56 deaths. Applying formula 12, values for L and U from Table XV for 56 deaths are multiplied by the death rate, 36.2, such that

$L(R) = L(36.2) = 0.755389 \times 36.2 = 27.3$ and

$U(R) = U(36.2) = 1.298583 \times 36.2 = 47.0$

These confidence limits indicate that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual death rate for American Indian males aged 10–14 is between 27.4 and 47.0 per 100,000.

Although the calculations are similar, confidence intervals based on small numbers for age-adjusted death rates, infant and maternal mortality rates, and rates that are subject to sampling variability in the denominator are somewhat more complicated (7,79). Refer to the most recent version of the Mortality Technical Appendix for more details available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/datawh/statab/pubd/ta.htm.

When comparing the difference between two rates, R_1 and R_2 where one or both of the rates are based on fewer than 100 deaths, a comparison of 95 percent confidence intervals may be used as a statistical test. If the 95 percent confidence intervals do not overlap, then the difference can be said to be statistically significant at the 0.05 level. A simple rule of thumb is: if $R_1 > R_2$ then test if $L(R_1) > U(R_2)$ or if $R_2 > R_1$ then test if $L(R_2) > U(R_1)$. Positive tests denote statistical significance at the 0.05 level. For example, suppose that American Indian males aged 10–14 have a death rate (R_1) of 36.2 based on 56 deaths, and Asian and Pacific Islander (API) males aged 10–14 have a death rate (R_2) of 18.2 per 100,000 based on 84 deaths. The 95 percent confidence limits for R_1 and R_2 calculated using formula 12 would be

$L(R_{1)} = L(36.2) = 0.755389 \times 36.2 = 27.3$ and

$U(R_1) = U(36.2) = 1.298583 \times 36.2 = 47.0$

$L(R_2) = L(18.2) = 0.797639 \times 18.2 = 14.5$ and

$U(R_2) = U(18.2) = 1.238068 \times 18.2 = 22.5$

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

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

Because $R_1 > R_2$ and $L(R_1) > U(R_2)$, it can be concluded that the difference between the death rates for American Indian males 10–14 and API males of the same age is statistically significant at the .05 level. That is, taking into account random variability, API males 10–14 have a death rate that is significantly lower than that for American Indian males of the same age.

This test may also be used to perform tests for other statistics when the normal approximation is not appropriate for one or both of the statistics being compared by replacing R_1 and R_2 with D_1 and D_2, R'_1 and R'_2, etc.

Users of the method of comparing confidence intervals should be aware that this method is a conservative test for statistical significance. That is, the difference between two rates may, in fact, be statistically significant even though confidence intervals for the two rates overlap (85). Thus, caution should be observed when interpreting a nonsignificant difference between two rates, especially when the lower and upper limits being compared overlap only slightly.

Derivation of the gamma method—For a random variable X that follows a gamma distribution $\Gamma(y,z)$, where y and z are the parameters that determine the shape of the distribution, $E(X) = yz$ and $Var(X) = yz^2$ (86). For the number of deaths, D, $E(D) = D$ and $Var(D) = D$. It follows that $y = D$ and $z = 1$ and thus,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more detail regarding the derivation of the gamma method and its application to age-adjusted death rates and other mortality statistics, see references 7, 79, and 84.

Availability of mortality data

Mortality data are available in publications, unpublished tables, and electronic products as described on the mortality Web site available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm. More detailed analysis than provided in this report is possible by using the Mortality public-use data set issued each data year. Since 1991, the data set is available through NCHS in CD-ROM format. Data are also available in the *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Mortality, and *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 20 reports, and the *National Vital Statistics Reports* through NCHS.

Definitions of terms

Infant deaths—Deaths of infants aged under 1 year.

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

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

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

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

Age-adjusted death rate—The death rate used to make comparisons of relative mortality risks across groups and over time. This rate should be viewed as a construct or an index rather than as direct or actual measure of mortality risk. Statistically, it is a weighted average of the age-specific death rates, where the weights represent the fixed population proportions by age (86).

Contents

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