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Deaths: Final Data for 2004

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents final 2004 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. Previous reports presented preliminary mortality data for 2004 and summarized key findings in the final data for 2004.

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 2004, a total of 2,397,615 deaths were reported in the United States. The age-adjusted death rate was 800.8 deaths per 100,000 standard population, representing a decrease of 3.8 percent from the 2003 rate and a record low historical figure. Life expectancy at birth rose by 0.4 year to a record high of 77.8 years. Age-specific death rates decreased for all age groups. (The decrease for children aged 5–14 years was not statistically significant.) The 15 leading causes of death in 2004 remained the same as in 2003. Heart disease and cancer continued to be the leading and second leading causes of death, together accounting for over one-half of all deaths. In 2004, Alzheimer's disease surpassed and swapped positions with Influenza, relative to their previous placements in 2003. The infant mortality rate in 2004 was 6.79 per 1,000 births.

Conclusions—Generally, mortality patterns in 2004 were consistent with long-term trends. Life expectancy in 2004 increased again to a new record level. The age-adjusted death rate declined to a record low historical figure. Although not statistically significant, the decrease in the infant mortality rate is typical of recent trends; except for 2002, the infant mortality rate has either decreased or remained level each successive year from 1958 to 2004.

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

Highlights

Mortality experience in 2004

- In 2004, a total of 2,397,615 deaths occurred in the United States.
- The age-adjusted death rate, which takes the aging of the population into account, was 800.8 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population.
- Life expectancy at birth was 77.8 years.
- The 15 leading causes of death in 2004 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)
Alzheimer's disease
Influenza and pneumonia
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease)
Septicemia
Intentional self-harm (suicide)
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (hypertension)
Parkinson's disease
Assault (homicide)

- In 2004, the infant mortality rate was 6.79 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)
  Accidents (unintentional injuries)
  Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (cord and placental complications)
  Respiratory distress of newborn
  Bacterial sepsis of newborn
  Neonatal hemorrhage
  Diseases of the circulatory system (circulatory diseases)

Trends

- The age-adjusted death rate in 2004 was a record low.
- Life expectancy was 77.8 years, a record high that surpassed the previous highest historical value that occurred in 2003. 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 significantly from 2003 to 2004 for 9 of the 15 leading causes of death. Long-term decreasing trends for heart disease, cancer, and stroke (the three leading causes of death) continued. Significant increases occurred for unintentional injuries, hypertension, and Alzheimer's disease.
- Differences in mortality between men and women continued to narrow. The age-adjusted death rate for men was 40.7 percent greater than the rate for women (down from 40.8 percent greater in 2003), and the difference between male and female life expectancy was 5.2 years in 2004—the smallest difference since 1946.
- Differences in mortality between the black and white populations persisted even though a trend toward convergence continues. The age-adjusted death rate was 1.3 times greater, the infant mortality rate was 2.4 times greater, and maternal mortality rate was 3.7 times greater for the black population than for the white population. Life expectancy for the white population exceeded that for the black population by 5.2 years.
- The Infant mortality rate decreased by slightly less than 1 percent between 2003 and 2004, but this decrease was not statistically significant.

Introduction

This report presents detailed 2004 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 2004 were presented in the report "Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2004" using a 90 percent (demographic file) sample of U.S. deaths weighted to independent control totals (2). Key findings of the final data for 2004 were summarized in a Health E-Stats publication in November 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. More than 99 percent of deaths occurring in this country are believed to be 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 36 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 2003 to 2004 and differences in death rates across demographic groups in 2004 are tested for statistical significance. Unless otherwise specified, reported differences are sta-

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

The populations used to calculate death rates for 2000–2004 and the intercensal period 1991–1999 shown in this report were produced under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau and are consistent with the 2000 census. Reflecting the new guidelines issued in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the 2000 census included an option for 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 (NHOPI). Under the prior OMB standards (issued in 1977), data for Asian or Pacific Islander (API) 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 NHOPI). Death certificate data by race (the source of the numerators for death rates) are thus currently incompatible with the population data collected in the 2000 census (the denominators for the rates). To produce death rates by race for 2000–2004 and revised intercensal rates for the 1991–1999 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 NHOPI as a combined category, API, 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 by race. Beginning with deaths occurring in 2003, some states allow 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 and 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 presented in this report and other mortality tabulations are available on the NCHS website at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm. Availability of mortality microdata is described in the "Technical Notes" of this report.

Results and Discussion

Deaths and death rates

In 2004, a total of 2,397,615 resident deaths were registered in the United States, which is 50,673 fewer deaths than in 2003. This is the largest single-year decline in raw death counts in the United States since 1938, when deaths decreased by 69,036. The crude death rate for 2004, 816.5 deaths per 100,000 population, was 3 percent lower than the 2003 rate (841.9) (Tables 1 and A).

The age-adjusted death rate in 2004 was 800.8 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population, a record low value that was 3.8 percent lower than the 2003 rate of 832.7 (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, 1988, 1993, and 1999. During these years, influenza outbreaks contributed to increased mortality in the United States (14,15). Between 1980 and 2004, the age-adjusted death rate declined 22.9 percent (Figure 1 and Table 1).

Race—In 2004, age-adjusted death rates for the major race groups (Table 1) were:

- White population, 786.3 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population
- Black population, 1,027.3
- American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) population, 650.0
- Asian or Pacific Islander population (API), 443.9

Rates for the AIAN and API populations should be interpreted with caution because of reporting problems with respect to correct identification of race on both the death certificate and in population censuses and surveys. The net effect of the reporting problems is for the AIAN rate to be approximately 30 percent understated and the API rate to be approximately 7 percent understated (16–18).

In 2004, 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 risk for the white population. This ratio has remained constant since 1997 (Table 1). 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 (19), 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 19.5 percent for the black population and by 14.6 percent for the white population.

Between 2003 and 2004, 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 using unrounded figures, the reductions from 2003 were 3.8 percent for white males, 3.8 percent for white females, 3.8 percent for black males, and 3.4 percent for black females (Tables A and 1).

Age-adjusted death rates have generally declined between 1980 and 2004 for white males and females. However, increases were

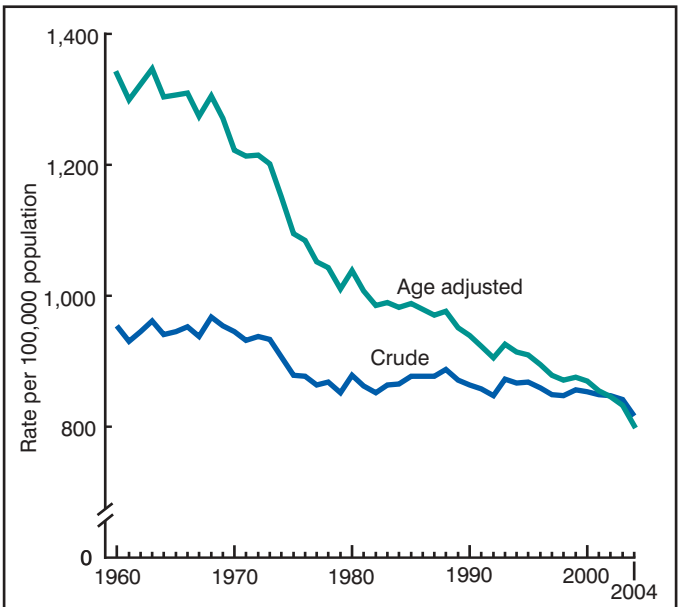
Table A. Percentage change in death rates and age-adjusted death rates between 2003 and 2004 by age, race, and sex: United States

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

Age	All races[1]			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Percent change								
All ages									
Crude	–3.0	–2.7	–3.3	–3.0	–2.7	–3.4	–2.5	–2.6	–2.5
Age-adjusted	–3.8	–3.9	–3.8	–3.8	–3.8	–3.8	–3.6	–3.8	–3.4
Under 1 year[2]	–2.1	–3.0	–0.9	–2.9	–4.1	–1.4	0.9	0.3	1.6
1–4 years	–5.1	–7.7	–1.8	–5.3	–6.7	–4.3	–4.3	–9.5	3.0
5–14 years	–1.2	–3.0	2.1	–1.9	–2.7	–0.8	3.1	–3.0	11.6
15–24 years	–1.7	–1.5	–1.8	–0.9	–0.6	–1.9	–3.3	–4.1	–0.6
25–34 years	–1.4	–1.3	–1.7	–1.5	–1.4	–2.1	–1.3	–1.5	–1.1
35–44 years	–4.0	–4.5	–3.4	–3.2	–3.6	–2.6	–6.2	–7.0	–5.2
45–54 years	–1.4	–1.6	–1.3	–0.9	–1.0	–0.6	–3.4	–3.7	–3.1
55–64 years	–3.3	–3.1	–3.5	–3.2	–3.3	–3.2	–3.2	–2.5	–4.3
65–74 years	–4.0	–4.6	–3.4	–3.9	–4.6	–3.2	–4.0	–4.1	–4.1
75–84 years	–3.4	–3.7	–3.3	–3.4	–3.6	–3.4	–2.9	–4.4	–1.6
85 years and over	–5.3	–4.8	–5.6	–5.3	–4.9	–5.5	–4.6	–3.0	–5.3

[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).



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

Figure 1. Crude and age-adjusted death rates: United States, 1960–2004

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 2004, although with considerable variability in direction of change from year to year (Table 1).

Hispanic origin—Problems of race and Hispanic-origin classification affect Hispanic death rates and the comparison of rates for the Hispanic and the non-Hispanic population; see "Technical Notes." Mortality for Hispanics is somewhat understated because of net underreporting of Hispanic origin on the death certificate. Hispanic origin on the death certificate is underreported by an estimated 5 percent (16–18); see "Technical Notes." The age-adjusted death rate for the Hispanic population in 2004 was 586.7, decreasing by 5.6 percent from the rate of 621.2 observed in 2003 (Tables B and 2). The age-adjusted death rate for the total non-Hispanic population decreased 3.6 percent relative to 2003. The rate for the non-Hispanic white population decreased 3.5 percent. The age-adjusted death rate for the non-Hispanic black population declined 3.6 percent from the previous year.

Among Hispanic males, the age-adjusted death rate declined 5.5 percent between 2003 and 2004. The age-adjusted death rate declined 3.6 percent for non-Hispanic white males and 3.7 percent for non-Hispanic black males. Among Hispanic females, the age-adjusted death rate decreased by 5.8 percent. Non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black females experienced declines of 3.5 and 3.4 percent, respectively (Tables B and 2).

In 2004, the age-adjusted death rate (Table 2) was 27.9 percent lower for the Hispanic population than for the non-Hispanic population. Similarly, the age-adjusted death rate for the Hispanic population was 26.4 percent lower than the rate for the non-Hispanic white population and considerably lower (43.8 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 Hispanic's favorable mortality outcomes. The most prevalent hypotheses include the healthy migrant effect, which argues that Hispanic immigrants are selected for their good health and robustness, and the so-called "salmon bias" effect, which posits that U.S. residents of Hispanic origin may return to their country of origin to die or when ill (20,21).

Table B. Percentage change in death rates and age-adjusted death rates between 2003 and 2004 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 consuses 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	–3.0	–2.7	–3.3	–3.1	–2.9	–3.4	–2.7	–2.4	–3.0	–2.6	–2.2	–3.0	–2.5	–2.6	–2.5
Age-adjusted	–3.8	–3.9	–3.8	–5.6	–5.5	–5.8	–3.6	–3.7	–3.6	–3.5	–3.6	–3.5	–3.6	–3.7	–3.4
Under 1 year[3]	–2.1	–3.0	–0.9	–3.8	–4.4	–3.1	–1.5	–2.4	–0.3	–2.1	–3.4	–0.4	0.6	0.0	1.3
1–4 years	–5.1	–7.7	–1.8	–9.6	–10.7	–7.6	–3.8	–6.5	0.4	–2.9	–4.0	–2.0	–5.2	–10.2	1.5
5–14 years	–1.2	–3.0	2.1	–8.3	–9.2	–6.3	0.0	–2.0	2.8	–0.6	–1.1	0.8	2.5	–3.6	11.2
15–24 years	–1.7	–1.5	–1.8	–0.8	2.1	–10.4	–1.7	–2.1	–0.7	–0.8	–1.0	0.0	–3.3	–4.0	–1.3
25–34 years	–1.4	–1.3	–1.7	–6.8	–7.5	–4.9	–0.3	0.1	–1.2	0.1	0.8	–1.5	–1.3	–1.7	–0.7
35–44 years	–4.0	–4.5	–3.4	–4.3	–3.0	–7.6	–3.6	–4.3	–2.6	–2.6	–3.3	–1.4	–6.2	–7.0	–5.1
45–54 years	–1.4	–1.6	–1.3	–4.4	–4.3	–4.9	–1.1	–1.2	–0.9	–0.4	–0.5	–0.1	–3.5	–3.7	–3.1
55–64 years	–3.3	–3.1	–3.5	–4.2	–5.1	–3.1	–3.1	–2.9	–3.3	–3.0	–3.1	–3.0	–3.2	–2.4	–4.3
65–74 years	–4.0	–4.6	–3.4	–4.6	–5.7	–3.4	–3.9	–4.4	–3.3	–3.8	–4.4	–3.1	–4.0	–4.0	–4.1
75–84 years	–3.4	–3.7	–3.3	–4.1	–3.2	–5.0	–3.3	–3.6	–3.1	–3.2	–3.4	–3.2	–2.8	–4.3	–1.5
85 years and over	–5.3	–4.8	–5.6	–9.1	–9.9	–8.6	–5.0	–4.5	–5.4	–5.0	–4.6	–5.3	–4.4	–2.9	–5.1

[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).

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

The age-adjusted death rates in 2004 for selected Hispanic subgroups (Table 5), in order of relative magnitude, were:

- Puerto Rican population, 737.8 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population
- Mexican population, 580.9
- Cuban population, 500.5

The differences among groups are not statistically significant.

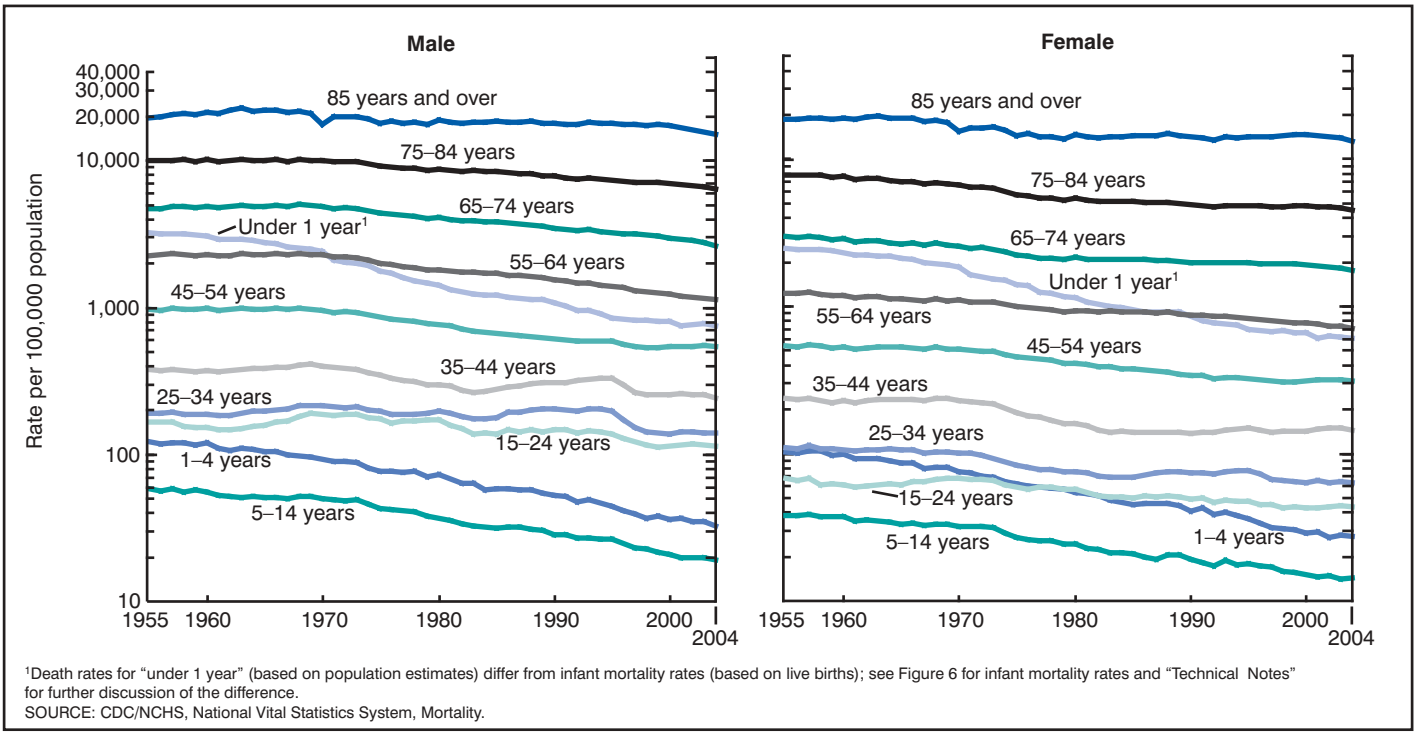
Death rates by age and sex

Between 2003 and 2004, age-specific death rates for the total population decreased for all age groups except for 5–14 year-olds (Table A and Figure 2), for which the decrease was not statistically significant. No increases in age-specific death rates were observed between 2003 and 2004. The largest drop in age-specific death rates in 2004 occurred among those aged 85 years and over (5.3 percent). This decrease was followed closely by that among children aged 1–4 years (5.1 percent).

The death rates for males declined between 2003 and 2004 for all age groups except 5–14 years, 15–24 years, and 25–34 years of age, for which decreases were not statistically significant. No age-specific death rates increased among males in 2004. The largest decrease for males occurred among children aged 1–4 years (7.7 percent). For females, death rates declined for the age groups above 34 years of age. The relatively modest decreases in age-specific death rates for females in age groups under 1 year, 1–4 years, 15–24 years, and 25–34 years were not statistically significant. Similarly, a small increase among females aged 5–14 years was not statistically significant. The largest drop in the age-specific rates for females occurred among those 85 years and over (5.6 percent).

Race—Age-specific death rates declined for white males for the following age groups in 2004: under 1 year, 1–4 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. The largest decrease was for age group 1–4 years (6.7 percent). Decreases registered for age groups over 4 years and less than 35 years of age were not statistically significant. Rates for the black male population in 2004 decreased for age group 15–24 years and all age groups over 34 years of age. The largest decrease was noted for 35–44 years (7.0 percent). Changes for other age groups were not statistically significant for this population. For white females, the death rate decreased in 2004 for those aged 35–44 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. The largest decrease was observed for age group 85 years and over (5.5 percent). Decreases for all other age groups were not statistically significant for this population. Age-specific rates for black females decreased for all age groups over 34 years. The largest decrease was observed for age group 85 years and over (5.3 percent). A significant increase (11.6 percent) was noted in the age-specific rate for age group 5–14 years among black females. Analysis of changes between 2003 and 2004 in leading causes of death (not shown) for young black females suggests that this increase may be largely driven by an increase in the rate of death from unintentional injury.

Hispanic origin—For the Hispanic origin population, the age-specific death rate declined significantly between 2003 and 2004 (Table B) for all age groups except 15–24 years, for which the decrease was not statistically significant. The largest decrease was for age group 1–4 years (9.6 percent). Rates for Hispanic males decreased for age groups 25–34 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. The largest decrease occurred for those aged 85 years and over (9.9 percent). Other changes in age-specific death rates for this population were not statistically significant. For



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

Figure 2. Death rates by age and sex: United States, 1955–2004

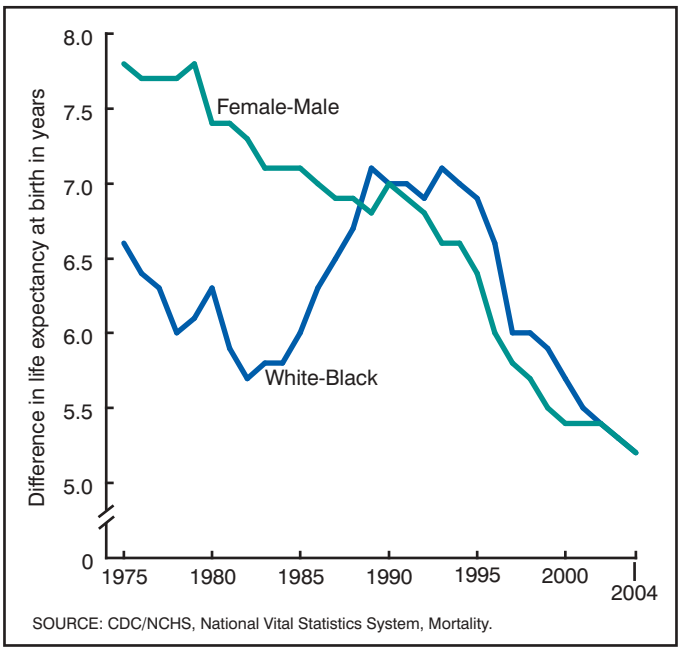
Hispanic females, significant decreases occurred in age groups 15–24 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, 65–74 years, 75–84 years, and 85 years and over. The largest decrease occurred for those aged 15–24 years (10.4 percent). All other decreases in age-specific death rates for this population were not statistically significant.

Expectation of life at birth and at specified ages

Life expectancy at birth represents the average number of years that a group of infants would live if the infants were to experience throughout life the age-specific death rates present in the year of birth. The life table methodology used to calculate the life expectancies shown in this report was revised beginning with the 1997 data year; see "Technical Notes." The revised methodology provides values similar to the method used before 1997, but it is more comparable to decennial life table methods and provides more accurate estimates and more age detail. In 2004, life expectancy at birth for the U.S. population reached a record high of 77.8 years (Tables 6–8), rising above the previous high of 77.4 years in 2003. The trend in U.S. life expectancy since 1900 is one of gradual improvement.

In 2004, life expectancy for females was 80.4 years, a 0.4-year increase from 2003, and life expectancy for males was 75.2 years, a 0.5-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; data prior to 1975 not shown) from 2.0 years to 7.8 years. Since its peak in the 1970s, the sex gap has been narrowing (Figure 3). The difference in life expectancy between the sexes was 5.2 years in 2004.

Between 2003 and 2004, life expectancy increased 0.5 year for the black population to a record high of 73.1 years. Life expectancy for the white population increased 0.4 year to 78.3 years. The difference in life expectancy between the white and black populations in 2004 was 5.2 years, a 0.1-year decrease from the 2003 gap between the two races and the smallest gap ever recorded. The white-black 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.



SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Figure 3. Difference in life expectancy between males and females, and between black and white: United States, 1975–2004

Among the four major race-sex groups (Tables 7, 8, and Figure 4), white females continued to have the highest life expectancy at birth (80.8 years), followed by black females (76.3 years), white males (75.7 years), and black males (69.5 years). Record high life expectancies were reached by all four race-sex groups in 2004. 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 from 1994 to 2004 (Table 8). For white females, life expectancy increased most years from 1970 to 1998. In 1999, life expectancy for white females fell below the record high level in 1998, but in 2000, life expectancy for this population began to rise once more. Life expectancy for black females increased between 1988 and 1992, between 1993 and 1994, and between 1995 and 1998. In 1999, life expectancy for black females declined as it did for white females, but began to climb again in 2000. Between 2003 and 2004, the largest gain in life expectancy was for black males (0.6 year).

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 average, than one who has reached 50 years. On the basis of mortality experienced in 2004, a person aged 50 years could expect to live an average of 30.9 more years for a total of 80.9 years. A person aged 65 years could expect to live an average of 18.7 more years for a total of 83.7 years, and a person aged 85 years could expect to live an average of 6.8 more years for a total of 91.8 years (Tables 6 and 7).

Leading causes of death

The 15 leading causes of death in 2004 accounted for 82.7 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 2004 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) Alzheimer's disease, 8) Influenza and pneumonia, 9) Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease), 10) Septicemia, 11) Intentional self-harm (suicide), 12) Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, 13) Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (hypertension), 14) Parkinson's disease, and 15) Assault (homicide).

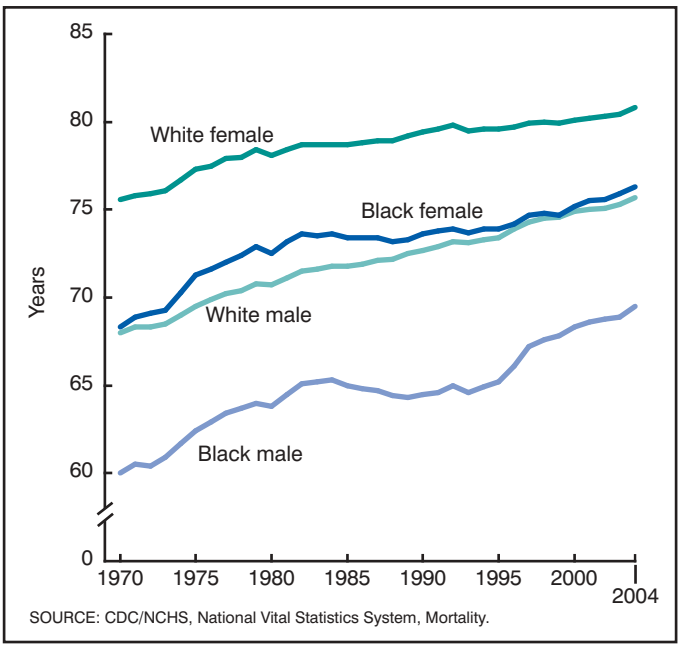


Figure 4. Life expectancy by race and sex: United States, 1970–2004

The 15 leading causes of death in 2004 remained the same as in 2003 with the exception that Alzheimer's disease and Influenza and pneumonia exchanged positions with each other relative to their previous placement in 2003.

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 (22–25).

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 causes of death. Consequently, age-adjusted rates are used to depict trends for leading causes of death (Figure 5).

Between 2003 and 2004, the age-adjusted death rate for all causes in the United States decreased by 3.8 percent. The number of deaths also decreased by 2.1 percent in 2004 (50,673 fewer deaths in 2004 than in 2003). This remarkable reduction in the risk of dying has been driven mostly by net decreases in heart disease, cancer, stroke, Chronic lower respiratory diseases, and Influenza and pneumonia. The 1-year drop in the Influenza and pneumonia death rate is likely due to the time of occurrence of the peak dates of the flu seasons during 2003–2004 and 2004–2005. The U.S. 2003–2004 influenza season began and peaked earlier than usual (26), whereas a mild 2004–2005 season began late in January 2005 (27), thus sparing calendar-year 2004 many such influenza-related deaths.

The age-adjusted death rate declined significantly for 9 of the 15 leading causes of death (Table C). Long-term decreasing trends for heart disease, cancer, and stroke (the three leading causes of death) continued in 2004, with decreases relative to 2003 of 6.6 percent for heart disease, 2.3 percent for cancer, and 6.5 percent for stroke. Except for a relatively small increase in 1993, mortality from heart disease has steadily declined since 1980 (Figure 5). The age-adjusted death rate for cancer, the second leading cause of death, has shown a gradual but consistent downward trend since 1993 (Figure 5). The rate for stroke has generally declined since 1958, with one exception: an increase of 2.6 percent between the years 1992 and 1995 (Figure 5).

Additional causes with significant decreases in the age-adjusted death rate relative to 2003 were, in order of magnitude of decrease, Influenza and pneumonia (8th leading cause of death, 10.0 percent decrease); Chronic lower respiratory diseases (4th leading cause, 5.1 percent decrease); Septicemia (10th leading cause, 3.4 percent); diabetes (6th leading cause, 3.2 percent); Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (12th leading cause, 3.2 percent); and kidney disease (9th leading cause, 1.4 percent).

Table C. Percentage of total deaths, death rates, age-adjusted death rates for 2004, percentage change in age-adjusted death rates from 2003 to 2004, and ratio of age-adjusted death rates by race and sex for the 15 leading causes of death for the total population in 2004: United States

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

Rank[1]	Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision,* 1992)	Number	Percent of total deaths	2004 crude death rate	2004	2003 to 2004	Male to female	Black to white	Hispanic[2] to Non-Hispanic white
. . .	All causes	2,397,615	100.0	816.5	800.8	–3.8	1.4	1.3	0.7
1	Diseases of heart (I00-I09,I11,I13,I20-I51)	652,486	27.2	222.2	217.0	–6.6	1.5	1.3	0.7
2	Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	553,888	23.1	188.6	185.8	–2.3	1.4	1.2	0.6
3	Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)	150,074	6.3	51.1	50.0	–6.5	1.0	1.5	0.8
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	121,987	5.1	41.5	41.1	–5.1	1.4	0.7	0.4
5	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01-X59,Y85-Y86)	112,012	4.7	38.1	37.7	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.8
6	Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	73,138	3.1	24.9	24.5	–3.2	1.3	2.2	1.5
7	Alzheimer's disease (G30)	65,965	2.8	22.5	21.8	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
8	Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	59,664	2.5	20.3	19.8	–10.0	1.4	1.1	0.9
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00-N07,N17-N19,N25-N27)	42,480	1.8	14.5	14.2	–1.4	1.4	2.3	0.9
10	Septicemia (A40-A41)	33,373	1.4	11.4	11.2	–3.4	1.2	2.2	0.8
11	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60-X84,Y87.0)	32,439	1.4	11.0	10.9	0.9	4.0	0.4	0.5
12	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73-K74)	27,013	1.1	9.2	9.0	–3.2	2.2	0.9	1.6
13	Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	23,076	1.0	7.9	7.7	4.1	1.0	2.8	1.0
14	Parkinson's disease (G20-G21)	17,989	0.8	6.1	6.1	–1.6	2.3	0.4	0.6
15	Assault (homicide) (*U01-*U02,X85-Y09,Y87.1)	17,357	0.7	5.9	5.9	–1.7	3.7	5.6	2.7
. . .	All other causes (Residual)	414,674	17.3	141.2	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

Significant increases between 2003 and 2004 in the age-adjusted death rate occurred for unintentional injuries (1.1 percent), hypertension (4.1 percent), and Alzheimer's disease (1.9 percent). The death rate for unintentional injuries generally declined by about one-half from a 40-year high point in 1966 (67.6 deaths per 100,000 standard population) to a low of 33.2 in 1992. From then on, it has tended to increase gradually to current levels (Figure 5). Similarly, the age-adjusted death rate for hypertension declined rather sharply to a low value of 3.2 deaths per 100,000 standard population in 1978 and 1979. After a brief period of little variation during the early and mid-1980s, it started a gradual but constant rise to current levels.

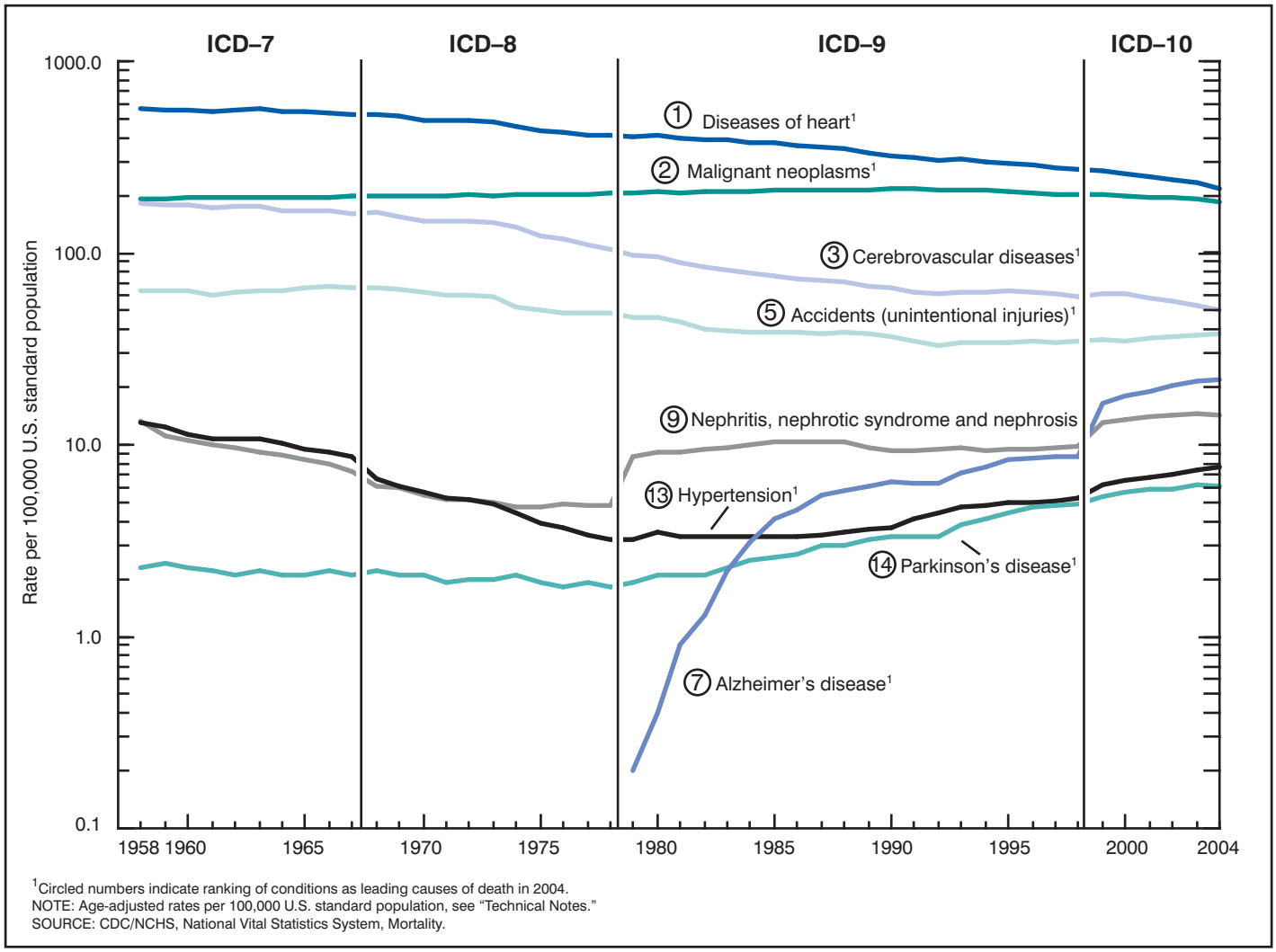
In contrast to the pattern for unintentional injuries and hypertension, the mortality trend for Alzheimer's disease has been one of rapid increase (Figure 5). From 1979 until 1998, the rate for Alzheimer's disease increased dramatically because of improvements in diagnosis, awareness of the condition within the medical community, and other unidentified factors (28). 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 Alzheimer's disease between 1998 and 1999. The large increase between 1998 and 1999 is at least partly due to the ICD transition. Evaluating the observed change poses a problem because the comparability ratio (which represents the net effect of the new revision on cause-of-death statistics) for Alzheimer's disease may be understated (24,25).

Although mortality from Human immunodeficiency virus disease (HIV disease) has not been on the list of 15 leading causes of death since 1997 (29), it is still considered a major public health problem. In 2004, a total of 13,063 persons died from HIV disease (Table 10). The age-adjusted death rate (4.5 per 100,000 standard population; Table 16) declined for the ninth consecutive year, decreasing 4.3 percent from the rate in 2003. The rate of decline in mortality from this cause of death 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 2003 and 2004 by 0.4 year because of decreases in mortality from heart disease, cancer, stroke, Chronic lower respiratory diseases, and Influenza and pneumonia. Decreases in mortality from these same causes of death also generated increases in life expectancy among the male and female populations (when analyzed separately). The increase in life expectancy between 2003 and 2004 for the population as a whole could have been greater than 0.4 year were it not for the increase in mortality from accidents, suicide, and Alzheimer's disease. (For discussion of contributions to the change in life expectancy, see "Technical Notes.")

For males, life expectancy improved by 0.5 years, from 74.7 years in 2003 to 75.2 years in 2004. The increase in life expectancy for males could have been greater than 0.5 year were it not for the offsetting increases in accidents, hypertension, and suicide. For females, life expectancy increased by 0.4 year from 80.0 years in 2003 to 80.4 years in 2004. The increase in life expectancy for females could have been greater were it not for the offsetting effect of increases in mortality from accidents, suicide, and Alzheimer's disease.

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 six rates for males being at least 1.5 times those for females. The largest ratio (4.0) was for



[1]Circled numbers indicate ranking of conditions as leading causes of death in 2004.
NOTE: Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 U.S. standard population, see "Technical Notes."
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Figure 5. Age-Adjusted death rates for selected leading cause of death: United States, 1958–2004

suicide. Other large ratios were evident for homicide (3.7), Parkinson's disease (2.3), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (2.2), unintentional injuries (2.1), and heart disease (1.5).

The difference in life expectancy between males and females decreased 0.1 year between 2003 and 2004 to 5.2 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 stroke, Influenza and pneumonia, diabetes, and Septicemia.

For seven of the leading causes of death, rates for the black population were at least 1.3 times the rates for the white population (Table C). The largest ratio was for homicide (5.6). Other causes for which the ratio was higher included hypertension (2.8), kidney disease (2.3), Septicemia (2.2), and diabetes (2.2). For six of the leading causes, age-adjusted rates were lower for the black population than for the white population: the smallest black-to-white ratios were for suicide and Parkinson's disease (0.4 each); that is, the risk of dying from suicide or Parkinson's disease is more than double for the white population than for the black population. Other conditions with a low black-to-white ratio were Chronic lower respiratory diseases (0.7), Alzheimer's disease (0.8), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (0.9), and unintentional injuries (0.9).

The difference in life expectancy between the black and white populations narrowed from 5.3 years in 2003 to 5.2 years in 2004. 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 heart disease, homicide, HIV, stroke, and Septicemia.

Age-adjusted death rates were lower for the Hispanic population for 11 of the 15 leading causes of death relative to the non-Hispanic white population. The smallest ratio was for Chronic lower respiratory diseases (0.4). Other causes for which the ratio was considerably smaller include suicide (0.5), cancer (0.6), Alzheimer's disease (0.6), and Parkinson's disease (0.6). Age-adjusted death rates for the Hispanic population were greater than those for the non-Hispanic white population for three of the leading causes of death: homicide (2.7), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (1.6), and diabetes (1.5).

Leading causes of death for the total population and for specific subpopulations are examined in more detail in a separate *National Vital Statistics Report* on leading causes by age, race, Hispanic origin, and sex (30).

Injury mortality by mechanism and intent

In 2004, a total of 167,184 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 section of the American Public Health Association (31,32). The two essential dimensions of the ICD codes for injuries form the basis for this framework: the mechanism of the injury and the manner or intent of the injury. The mechanism involves the circumstances of the injury (e.g., fall, motor-vehicle accident, poisoning). The manner or intent of the injury involves whether the injury was inflicted purposefully or not (in some cases, intent cannot be determined) and, when intentional, whether the injury was self-inflicted (suicide) or inflicted upon another person (assault). In the list of 113 selected causes of death, the focus is on manner or intent with subcategories showing selected mechanisms. The matrix has two distinct advantages for the analysis of injury mortality data. First, it contains a comprehensive list of mechanisms. Second, data can be displayed by mechanism with subcategories of intent (as in Table 18) or vice versa. Four major mechanisms of injury in 2004—motor-vehicle traffic, poisoning, firearm, and fall—accounted for 73.5 percent of all injury deaths.

Motor vehicle traffic—In 2004, motor-vehicle traffic-related injuries resulted in 43,432 deaths, accounting for 26.0 percent of all injury deaths (Table 18). The slight decrease in age-adjusted death rates for motor-vehicle traffic-related injuries from 2003 to 2004 (from 14.8 per 100,000 U.S. standard population to 14.7) was not statistically significant (data for 2003 not shown).

Poisoning—In 2004, 30,308 deaths occurred as the result of poisonings, accounting for 18.1 percent of all injury deaths (Table 18). The majority of poisoning deaths were either unintentional (69.1 percent) or suicides (19.1 percent). However, a substantial proportion (11.4 percent) of poisonings was of undetermined intent. From 2003 to 2004, the age-adjusted death rate for poisoning increased by 4.0 percent, from 9.9 to 10.3 per 100,000 U.S. standard population. Unintentional poisoning death rates in the United States have increased each year from 1999 to 2004 (data previous to 2004 not shown). Overall, the rate has increased 62.5 percent during the 5-year period (33).

Firearm—In 2004, 29,569 persons died from firearm injuries in the United States (Tables 18–20), accounting for 17.7 percent of all injury deaths. Firearm suicide and homicide, the two major component causes, accounted for 56.6 and 39.3 percent, respectively, of all firearm injury deaths in 2004. Between 2003 and 2004, the age-adjusted death rate for firearm injuries decreased by 2.9 percent, from 10.3 to 10.0 per 100,000 U.S. standard population (data for 2003 not shown). In 2004, males had a firearm-related, age-adjusted death rate that was 6.6 times that for females, and the black population had a rate that was 2.1 times that of the white population. The non-Hispanic white population had a rate that was 1.2 times that of the Hispanic population, and the non-Hispanic black population had a rate that was 2.5 times that of the Hispanic population (Tables 19 and 20).

Falls—In 2004, 19,571 persons died as the result of falls, which accounted for 11.7 percent of all injury deaths (Table 18). The overwhelming majority (96.1 percent) of fall-related deaths were unintentional. From 2003 to 2004, the age-adjusted death rate for falls increased by 6.6 percent, from 6.1 to 6.5 per 100,000 U.S. standard population.

More detailed information on injury deaths for 2002, including data by age, race, Hispanic origin, sex, and state, are presented in a separate report (6). Also presented in this separate report are data describing nature of injury sustained and type of poison.

Drug-induced mortality

In 2004, a total of 30,711 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. The category excludes unintentional injuries, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to drug use. Also excluded are newborn deaths, which are due to mother's drug use. (For a list of drug-induced causes, see "Technical Notes.") In 2004, 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 1.9 times that of the Hispanic population, and the rate for the non-Hispanic black population was 1.7 times that of the Hispanic population (Table 22). Between 2003 and 2004, the age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes increased 5.1 percent from 9.9 to 10.4 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population. Between 2003 and 2004, the age-adjusted death rate for drug-induced causes for the major ethnic-race-sex groups increased by 3.7 percent for white males and 9.5 percent for white females. The rate did not change significantly for black males or females. The rate decreased 10.1 percent for Hispanic males. The rate did not change significantly for Hispanic females.

Alcohol-induced mortality

In 2004, a total of 21,081 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 2004, 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 1.3 times the rate for the non-Hispanic white population (Tables 23 and 24). Between 2003 and 2004, the age-adjusted death rate for alcohol-induced causes for the total population remained unchanged statistically (7.0 per 100,000 U.S. standard population). Among the major race-ethnic-sex groups, the rate decreased significantly (6.8 percent) only for Hispanic males (to 15.1 per 100,000 U.S. standard population).

Marital status

For those aged 15 years and over, the number of deaths in 2004 of persons who were married was 919,270; widowed, 892,017; never married, 248,424; and divorced, 286,758 (Table 25); see "Technical Notes." Those who never married had the highest age-adjusted death rate, followed by widowed, divorced, and then married persons. The never-married group had an age-adjusted death rate that was 61.4 percent higher than the ever-married group and 2.2 times the rate for the currently married. Age-adjusted death rates for widowed were 88.8 percent higher than the rates for those who were currently married at the time of death. Divorced persons had a rate 88.7 percent higher than those who were 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 ages 15–24 years, divorced persons had the highest death rates, whereas, at ages 25–34 years, widowed persons had the highest death rate. For ages 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, and 75 years and over, those who never married had the highest death rates.

For each marital status group in 2004, males had higher age-adjusted death rates than females, ranging from 26.8 percent greater for the never married to 109.7 percent greater for those married at the time of death.

Educational attainment

Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates are shown by educational attainment for age groups in the range 25–64 years (Table 26). In the 36 reporting states and the District of Columbia, a total of 169,756 decedents aged 25–64 years had completed 12 years of education compared with 120,423 who had completed 13 years or more and 84,642 who had completed fewer than 12 years. For the total population, and for males and females separately, mortality is inversely associated with educational attainment; that is, the average risk of death decreases markedly with increasing educational attainment. The age-adjusted death rate for those with less than 12 years of education was 667.2 per 100,000 U.S. standard population—39.8 percent higher than the rate of 477.1 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 5,157 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 4.2 deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population compared with 0.4 for females, resulting in a mortality ratio of about 10 to 1. The age-adjusted rate for the white population (2.3) was slightly higher than the rate for the black population (2.0). The male-to-female ratio was 14.7 for the white population and 9.5 for the black population.

The number of deaths due to injury at work increased by 132 from 2003 to 2004. The age-adjusted death rate of injury at work for the population aged 15 years and over did not change between 2003 and 2004 (Table 28). For specific sex and race groups, the age-adjusted death rate increased for females (33.3 percent), for whites (4.5 percent), and for white males (4.8 percent).

State of residence

Mortality patterns vary considerably by state (Table 29). The state with the highest age-adjusted death rate in 2004 was Mississippi (998.2 per 100,000 standard population) with a rate 24.7 percent above the national average. The state with the lowest age-adjusted death rate was Hawaii (623.1 per 100,000 standard population), with a rate 22.2 percent below the national average.

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

Infant mortality

In 2004, a total of 27,936 deaths occurred in children under 1 year (Table D), which is 89 fewer deaths than those in 2003. The infant mortality rate in 2004, 6.79 deaths per 1,000 live births, decreased 0.9 percent from that in 2003; however, this change was not statistically significant (see "Technical Notes" for information on alternative data sources). Since 1958, the infant mortality rate has either decreased or remained level each successive year through 2004, except for 2002 (35) (Table 30 and Figure 6).

The ratio of the black-to-white infant mortality rates was 2.4 in 2004, which is the same as in 2003. The infant mortality rate for white infants declined from 5.72 to 5.66 deaths per 1,000 live births (1.0 percent decrease), whereas the rate for black infants declined from 14.01 to 13.79 (1.6 percent decrease). Neither change was statistically significant. Race cited on the death certificate is considered to be relatively accurate for white and black infants (16–18). 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 (36). (See "Technical Notes.")

The neonatal mortality rate (deaths to infants aged 0–27 days per 1,000 live births) decreased 2.2 percent from 4.62 in 2003 to 4.52 in 2004 for all races combined. The decrease for male neonates (2.8 percent) was statistically significant, whereas the smaller decrease for female neonates (1.2 percent) was not. Changes in neonatal mortality specific for each race (white, black) were not statistically significant.

Changes in the postneonatal mortality rate (deaths to infants aged 28 days–1 year per 1,000 live births) between 2003 and 2004 were not statistically significant.

The 10 leading causes of infant death in 2004 accounted for 68.8 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),

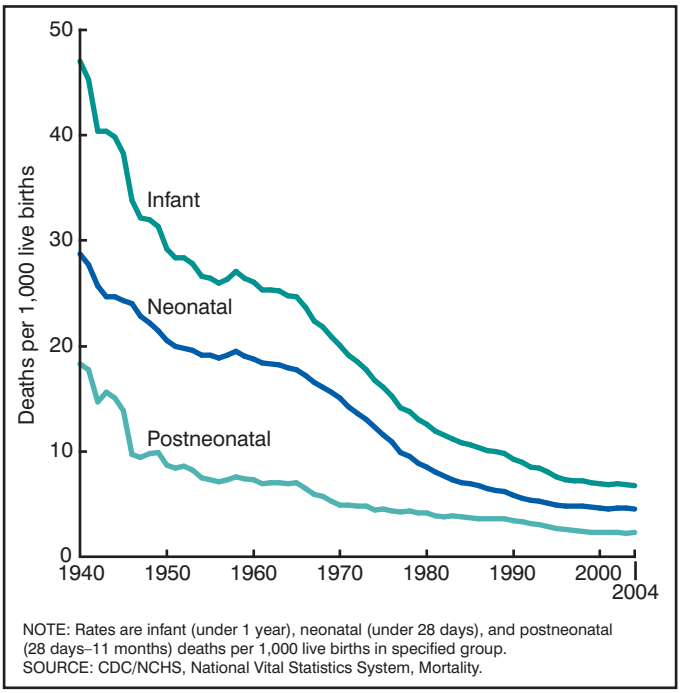
Table D. Number of infant, neonatal, and postneonatal deaths and mortality rates, by sex: United States, 2003–2004

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

Infant age and sex	2004		2003		Percent change from 2003 to 2004
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Infant					
Total	27,936	6.79	28,025	6.85	–0.9
Male	15,718	7.47	15,902	7.60	–1.7
Female	12,218	6.09	12,123	6.07	0.3
Neonatal					
Total	18,593	4.52	18,893	4.62	–2.2
Male	10,390	4.94	10,636	5.08	–2.8
Female	8,203	4.09	8,257	4.14	–1.2
Postneonatal					
Total	9,343	2.27	9,132	2.23	1.9
Male	5,328	2.53	5,266	2.52	0.5
Female	4,015	2.00	3,866	1.94	3.1

4) Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (maternal complications), 5) Accidents (unintentional injuries), 6) Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (cord and placental complications), 7) Respiratory distress of newborn, 8) Bacterial sepsis of newborn, 9) Neonatal hemorrhage, and 10) Diseases of the circulatory system (circulatory diseases). The 10 leading causes remained the same as in 2003 with the exception that unintentional injuries switched places with cord and placental complications to become the fifth leading cause of death among infants.

Changes in rates by cause of death among the 10 leading causes were statistically significant for two conditions: low birthweight, which decreased by 4.8 percent, and unintentional injuries, which increased by 10.8 percent between 2003 and 2004. This increase in the rate of unintentional injury mortality among infants was driven by increases in mortality caused by Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed (ASSB). Such an increase, however, requires careful interpretation as evidence suggests that this could be the result of changes in the way that unexplained deaths to infants are being reported and certified (37).



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

Figure 6. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates: United States, 1940–2004

Hispanic infant mortality—The infant mortality rate in 2004 for Hispanic infants was 5.62 deaths per 1,000 live births, down 2.9 percent—though not significantly—from 2003 (data not shown). Infant mortality rates for Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban infants were 5.67, 7.17, and 4.02 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. With the exception of Cuban infants, these rates declined between 2003 and 2004. The infant mortality rate for non-Hispanic white infants decreased slightly in 2004 to 5.68 deaths per 1,000 live births; this was not a statistically significant change. 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 (36); see "Technical Notes."

Maternal mortality

In 2004, a total of 540 women were reported to have died of maternal causes (Tables 33 and 34), an increase of 45 deaths from the 2003 total. The increase largely reflects the use by an increasing number of states of a separate item on the death certificate indicating pregnancy status of the decedent; 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). Furthermore, the number excludes deaths occurring more than 42 days after the termination of pregnancy and deaths of pregnant women due to external causes (unintentional injuries, homicides, and suicides) (8).

The maternal mortality rate for 2004 was 13.1 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 34.7 deaths per 100,000 live births, roughly 3.7 times the rate of 9.3 for white women.

Table E. Number of infant deaths, percentage of total infant deaths, and infant mortality rates for 2004, and percentage change in infant mortality rates from 2003 to 2004 for the 10 leading causes of infant death in 2004: United States

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

Rank[1]	Cause of death (Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, 1992*)	Number	Percent of total deaths	Rate	Percent change[2] from 2003 to 2004
. . .	All causes	27,936	100.0	679.4	–0.8
1	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	5,622	20.1	136.7	–0.5
2	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (P07)	4,642	16.6	112.9	–4.8
3	Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2,246	8.0	54.6	3.2
4	Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	1,715	6.1	41.7	–0.2
5	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	1,052	3.8	25.6	10.8
6	Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	1,042	3.7	25.3	–5.9
7	Respiratory distress of newborn (P22)	875	3.1	21.3	4.9
8	Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	827	3.0	20.1	6.3
9	Neonatal hemorrhage (P50–P52,P54)	616	2.2	15.0	–5.7
10	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	593	2.1	14.4	–0.7
. . .	All other causes (residual)	8,706	31.2	211.7	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[2]Percentage change based on a comparison of the 2004 infant mortality rate with the 2003 infant mortality rate.

Hispanic maternal mortality—The maternal mortality rate for Hispanic women was 8.5 deaths per 100,000 live births. The ratio of the Hispanic-to-non-Hispanic-white maternal mortality rates was 0.9 in 2004 compared with 1.2 in 2003. As with other statistics involving Hispanic origin, these should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on censuses and surveys; see "Technical Notes."

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Table 1. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980–2004

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980–2004—Con.

[Crude rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified age groups; 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 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. Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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 races[1]			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native[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														
2004	816.5	817.6	815.4	863.2	854.2	871.9	744.3	792.6	700.3	416.8	453.8	380.0	297.2	321.1	274.6
2003	841.9	840.3	843.4	890.1	877.6	902.3	763.6	813.7	717.9	422.6	457.6	387.7	303.9	330.0	279.2
2002	847.3	846.6	848.0	895.7	884.0	907.0	768.4	816.7	724.4	403.6	439.6	367.7	299.5	331.4	269.7
2001	848.5	846.4	850.4	895.1	881.9	907.9	773.5	823.9	727.7	392.1	424.2	360.2	303.8	335.0	274.4
2000	854.0	853.0	855.0	900.2	887.8	912.3	781.1	834.1	733.0	380.8	415.6	346.1	296.6	332.9	262.3
1999	857.0	859.2	854.9	901.4	892.1	910.4	788.1	847.4	734.3	399.3	431.8	367.1	296.8	333.2	262.5
1998	847.3	856.4	838.5	889.5	887.3	891.6	782.3	848.2	722.6	397.8	441.9	354.2	293.8	335.4	254.9
1997	848.8	864.6	833.6	889.1	893.3	885.0	789.9	867.1	720.1	402.7	458.2	347.7	294.1	336.8	253.9
1996	859.2	882.8	836.7	896.0	907.1	885.3	819.7	915.3	733.3	399.5	441.5	358.0	294.4	340.2	251.1
1995	868.3	900.8	837.2	901.8	921.0	883.2	846.2	960.2	743.2	409.4	459.4	360.1	294.6	341.4	250.4
1994	866.1	904.2	829.7	897.8	922.6	873.8	849.0	970.2	739.7	408.2	468.8	348.3	294.6	344.0	247.7
1993	872.8	915.0	832.5	902.7	931.8	874.6	864.6	992.2	749.6	419.8	479.6	360.7	288.0	338.1	240.3
1992	848.1	896.1	802.4	875.8	912.2	840.8	841.8	967.6	728.6	406.6	474.1	340.0	282.1	331.1	235.3
1991	857.6	908.8	808.7	883.2	922.7	845.2	861.4	994.8	741.4	405.3	468.9	342.7	278.7	326.9	232.4
1990	863.8	918.4	812.0	888.0	930.9	846.9	871.0	1,008.0	747.9	402.8	476.4	330.4	283.3	334.3	234.3
1989	871.3	926.3	818.9	893.2	936.5	851.8	887.9	1,026.7	763.2	430.5	510.7	351.3	280.9	334.5	229.4
1988	886.7	945.1	831.2	910.5	957.9	865.3	888.3	1,026.1	764.6	411.7	485.0	339.9	282.0	339.0	227.4
1987	876.4	939.3	816.7	900.1	952.7	849.8	868.9	1,006.2	745.7	410.7	483.8	339.0	278.9	338.3	222.0
1986	876.7	944.7	812.3	900.1	958.6	844.3	864.9	1,002.6	741.5	409.5	494.9	325.9	276.2	335.1	219.9
1985	876.9	948.6	809.1	900.4	963.6	840.1	854.8	989.3	734.2	416.4	492.5	342.5	283.4	344.6	224.9
1984	864.8	938.8	794.7	887.8	954.1	824.6	836.1	968.5	717.4	419.6	502.7	338.4	275.9	336.5	218.1
1983	863.7	943.2	788.4	885.4	957.7	816.4	836.6	971.2	715.9	428.5	515.1	343.9	276.1	339.1	216.1
1982	852.4	938.4	771.2	873.1	951.8	798.2	823.4	966.2	695.5	434.5	522.9	348.1	271.3	338.3	207.4
1981	862.0	954.0	775.0	880.4	965.2	799.8	842.4	992.6	707.7	445.6	547.9	345.6	272.3	336.2	211.5
1980	878.3	976.9	785.3	892.5	983.3	806.1	875.4	1,034.1	733.3	487.4	597.1	380.1	296.9	375.3	222.5
1970	945.3	1,090.3	807.8	946.3	1,086.7	812.6	999.3	1,186.6	829.2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1960	954.7	1,104.5	809.2	947.8	1,098.5	800.9	1,038.6	1,181.7	905.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1950	963.8	1,106.1	823.5	945.7	1,089.5	803.3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1940	1,076.4	1,197.4	954.6	1,041.5	1,162.2	919.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates, by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980–2004—Con.

[Crude rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified age groups; 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 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. Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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 races[1]			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native[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]														
2004	800.8	955.7	679.2	786.3	936.9	666.9	1,027.3	1,269.4	855.3	650.0	758.1	557.9	443.9	534.7	375.5
2003	832.7	994.3	706.2	817.0	973.9	693.1	1,065.9	1,319.1	885.6	685.0	797.0	592.1	465.7	562.7	392.7
2002	845.3	1,013.7	715.2	829.0	992.9	701.3	1,083.3	1,341.4	901.8	677.4	794.2	581.1	474.4	578.4	395.9
2001	854.5	1,029.1	721.8	836.5	1,006.1	706.7	1,101.2	1,375.0	912.5	686.7	798.9	594.0	492.1	597.4	412.0
2000	869.0	1,053.8	731.4	849.8	1,029.4	715.3	1,121.4	1,403.5	927.6	709.3	841.5	604.5	506.4	624.2	416.8
1999	875.6	1,067.0	734.0	854.6	1,040.0	716.6	1,135.7	1,432.6	933.6	780.9	925.9	668.2	519.7	641.2	427.5
1998	870.6	1,069.4	724.7	849.3	1,042.0	707.3	1,127.8	1,430.5	921.6	770.4	943.9	640.5	522.4	646.9	426.7
1997	878.1	1,088.1	725.6	855.7	1,059.1	707.8	1,139.8	1,458.8	922.1	774.0	974.8	625.3	531.8	660.2	432.6
1996	894.1	1,115.7	733.0	869.0	1,082.9	713.6	1,178.4	1,524.2	940.3	763.6	924.8	641.7	543.2	676.1	439.6
1995	909.8	1,143.9	739.4	882.3	1,107.5	718.7	1,213.9	1,585.7	955.9	771.2	932.0	643.9	554.8	693.4	446.7
1994	913.5	1,155.5	738.6	885.6	1,118.7	717.5	1,216.9	1,592.8	954.6	764.8	953.3	618.8	562.7	702.5	452.1
1993	926.1	1,177.3	745.9	897.0	1,138.9	724.1	1,241.2	1,632.2	969.5	796.4	1,006.3	641.6	565.8	709.9	450.4
1992	905.6	1,158.3	725.5	877.7	1,122.4	704.1	1,206.7	1,587.8	942.5	759.0	970.4	599.4	558.5	697.3	445.8
1991	922.3	1,180.5	738.2	893.2	1,143.1	716.1	1,235.4	1,626.1	963.3	763.9	970.6	608.3	566.2	703.4	453.2
1990	938.7	1,202.8	750.9	909.8	1,165.9	728.8	1,250.3	1,644.5	975.1	716.3	916.2	561.8	582.0	716.4	469.3
1989	950.5	1,215.0	761.8	920.2	1,176.6	738.8	1,275.5	1,670.1	998.1	761.6	999.8	586.3	581.3	729.6	458.4
1988	975.7	1,250.7	781.0	947.6	1,215.9	759.1	1,284.3	1,677.6	1,006.8	718.6	917.4	563.6	584.2	732.0	451.0
1987	970.0	1,246.1	774.2	943.4	1,213.4	753.3	1,263.1	1,650.3	989.7	719.8	899.3	583.7	577.3	732.4	448.1
1986	978.6	1,261.7	778.7	952.8	1,230.5	758.1	1,266.7	1,650.1	994.4	720.8	926.7	549.3	576.4	730.5	445.4
1985	988.1	1,278.1	784.5	963.6	1,249.8	764.3	1,261.2	1,634.5	994.4	731.7	926.1	577.2	586.5	755.4	456.7
1984	982.5	1,271.4	779.8	959.7	1,245.9	760.7	1,236.7	1,600.8	976.9	761.7	946.0	567.9	574.4	724.7	443.1
1983	990.0	1,284.5	783.3	967.3	1,259.4	763.9	1,240.5	1,600.7	980.7	757.3	945.0	605.5	565.1	718.8	428.8
1982	985.0	1,279.9	776.6	963.6	1,255.9	758.7	1,221.3	1,580.4	960.1	757.0	940.1	604.4	550.4	738.2	410.3
1981	1,007.1	1,308.2	792.7	984.0	1,282.2	773.6	1,258.4	1,626.6	986.6	784.6	1,030.2	588.0	544.7	710.3	405.3
1980	1,039.1	1,348.1	817.9	1,012.7	1,317.6	796.1	1,314.8	1,697.8	1,033.3	867.0	1,111.5	662.4	589.9	786.5	425.9
1970	1,222.6	1,542.1	971.4	1,193.3	1,513.7	944.0	1,518.1	1,873.9	1,228.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1960	1,339.2	1,609.0	1,105.3	1,311.3	1,586.0	1,074.4	1,577.5	1,811.1	1,369.7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1950	1,446.0	1,674.2	1,236.0	1,410.8	1,642.5	1,198.0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1940	1,785.0	1,976.0	1,599.4	1,735.3	1,925.2	1,550.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

- - - Data not available.

[1]For 1940–91, 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 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, 1997–2004

[Crude rates on an annual basis per 100,000 population in specified groups; 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." Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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							
2004	2,397,615	1,181,668	1,215,947	122,416	68,544	53,872	2,269,583	1,109,848	1,159,735	1,933,382	938,143	995,239	283,859	144,022	139,837
2003	2,448,288	1,201,964	1,246,324	122,026	68,119	53,907	2,319,476	1,129,927	1,189,549	1,979,465	956,194	1,023,271	287,968	146,136	141,832
2002	2,443,387	1,199,264	1,244,123	117,135	65,703	51,432	2,318,269	1,129,090	1,189,179	1,981,973	957,645	1,024,328	286,573	144,802	141,771
2001	2,416,425	1,183,421	1,233,004	113,413	63,317	50,096	2,295,244	1,115,683	1,179,561	1,962,810	945,967	1,016,843	284,343	143,971	140,372
2000	2,403,351	1,177,578	1,225,773	107,254	60,172	47,082	2,287,846	1,112,704	1,175,142	1,959,919	944,781	1,015,138	282,676	143,297	139,379
1999	2,391,399	1,175,460	1,215,939	103,740	57,991	45,749	2,279,325	1,112,718	1,166,607	1,953,197	944,913	1,008,284	281,979	143,883	138,096
1998	2,337,256	1,157,260	1,179,996	98,406	55,821	42,585	2,230,127	1,096,677	1,133,450	1,912,802	931,844	980,958	275,264	141,627	133,637
1997	2,314,245	1,154,039	1,160,206	95,460	54,348	41,112	2,209,450	1,094,541	1,114,909	1,895,461	929,703	965,758	273,381	142,241	131,140
								Death rate							
2004	816.5	817.6	815.4	296.2	321.1	269.7	899.4	900.9	898.0	967.8	957.4	977.7	768.8	818.7	723.4
2003	841.9	840.3	843.4	305.8	330.7	279.3	924.4	922.9	925.9	993.6	979.1	1,007.6	788.8	840.6	741.6
2002	847.3	846.6	848.0	302.2	328.7	274.0	928.8	928.0	929.5	997.5	983.9	1,010.6	792.8	842.3	748.0
2001	848.5	846.4	850.4	306.8	332.9	279.0	926.2	923.6	928.6	991.1	975.6	1,006.1	798.1	849.7	751.2
2000	854.0	853.0	855.0	303.8	331.3	274.6	929.6	928.1	931.0	993.2	978.5	1,007.3	805.5	859.5	756.7
1999	857.0	859.2	854.9	305.7	332.6	277.2	929.9	932.2	927.8	990.7	979.6	1,001.3	812.1	872.8	757.3
1998	847.3	856.4	838.5	303.9	336.0	270.0	916.0	925.3	907.1	972.9	969.2	976.5	805.6	873.7	744.1
1997	848.8	864.6	833.6	309.0	343.2	272.9	913.9	930.4	898.3	967.4	970.6	964.3	813.5	892.9	741.9
								Age-adjusted death rate[3]							
2004	800.8	955.7	679.2	586.7	706.8	485.9	814.1	971.1	691.4	797.1	949.0	677.5	1,044.7	1,291.5	869.4
2003	832.7	994.3	706.2	621.2	748.1	515.8	844.5	1,008.0	717.2	826.1	984.0	702.1	1,083.2	1,341.1	899.8
2002	845.3	1,013.7	715.2	629.3	766.7	518.3	856.5	1,026.5	725.8	837.5	1,002.2	709.9	1,099.2	1,360.6	915.3
2001	854.5	1,029.1	721.8	658.7	802.5	544.2	864.0	1,039.8	730.9	842.9	1,012.8	713.5	1,116.5	1,393.7	925.5
2000	869.0	1,053.8	731.4	665.7	818.1	546.0	877.9	1,063.8	740.0	855.5	1,035.4	721.5	1,137.0	1,422.0	941.2
1999	875.6	1,067.0	734.0	676.4	830.5	555.9	883.9	1,076.4	741.9	859.8	1,045.5	722.3	1,150.1	1,449.4	946.0
1998	870.6	1,069.4	724.7	665.4	833.6	536.9	878.4	1,078.2	732.4	854.1	1,046.7	712.8	1,141.8	1,448.2	932.9
1997	878.1	1,088.1	725.6	669.3	840.5	538.8	885.3	1,096.4	732.6	859.7	1,063.2	712.5	1,154.3	1,476.7	934.2

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

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

Table 3. Number of deaths and death rates, by age, race, and sex: United States, 2004

[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, 2004; 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, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes"]

Age	All races[1]			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native[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							
All ages	2,397,615	1,181,668	1,215,947	2,056,643	1,007,266	1,049,377	287,315	145,970	141,345	13,124	7,134	5,990	40,533	21,298	19,235
Under 1 year	27,936	15,718	12,218	18,231	10,265	7,966	8,494	4,769	3,725"	389	237	152	822	447	375
1–4 years	4,785	2,649	2,136	3,363	1,878	1,485	1,164"	641	523	97	50	47	161	80	81
5–9 years	2,888	1,645	1,243	2,043	1,178"	865	685	372	313	53	28	25	107	67	40
10–14 years	3,946	2,354	1,592	2,857	1,727	1,130"	899	516	383	74	42	32	116	69	47
15–19 years	13,706	9,678	4,028	10,450	7,267	3,183	2,680	2,019"	661	260	171	89	316	221	95
20–24 years	19,715	14,909	4,806	14,563	11,039	3,524	4,369	3,317	1,052"	333	238	95	450	315	135
25–29 years	18,771	13,554	5,217	13,421	9,795	3,626	4,616	3,264	1,352"	314	222	92	420	273	147
30–34 years	22,097	14,805	7,292	15,854	10,789	5,065	5,309	3,420	1,889"	381	239	142	553	357	196
35–39 years	31,944	20,485	11,459	23,686	15,483	8,203	7,098	4,262	2,836"	516	338	178	644	402	242
40–44 years	53,418	33,192	20,226	40,354	25,732	14,622	11,376	6,438	4,938"	678	409	269	1,010"	613	397
45–49 years	77,927	48,514	29,413	59,181	37,461	21,720	16,423	9,640	6,783"	833	508	325	1,490"	905	585
50–54 years	99,770	62,649	37,121	76,538	48,805	27,733	20,287	12,116	8,171"	906	537	369	2,039	1,191"	848
55–59 years	121,163	73,400	47,763	96,434	58,771	37,663	21,336	12,646	8,690	1,006"	597	409	2,387	1,386	1,001
60–64 years	143,534	84,632	58,902	117,737	69,804	47,933	22,154	12,706	9,448	1,067"	615	452	2,576	1,507	1,069
65–69 years	171,984	98,455	73,529	143,232	82,606	60,626	24,310	13,384	10,926	1,177"	647	530	3,265	1,818	1,447
70–74 years	227,682	124,436	103,246	195,030	107,517	87,513	27,372	14,171	13,201	1,152"	578	574	4,128	2,170	1,958
75–79 years	310,746	160,308	150,438	273,291	142,168	131,123	31,111	14,830	16,281	1,204"	632	572	5,140	2,678	2,462
80–84 years	373,484	173,361	200,123	336,369	157,174	179,195	30,268	12,865	17,403	1,171"	514	657	5,676	2,808	2,868
85 years and over	671,773	226,650	445,123	613,740	207,589	406,151	47,300	14,548	32,752	1,503"	524	979	9,230	3,989	5,241
Not stated	346	274	72	269	218	51	64	46	18	10	8	2	3	2	1
								Rate							
All ages[3]	816.5	817.6	815.4	863.2	854.2	871.9	744.3	792.6	700.3	416.8	453.8	380.0	297.2	321.1	274.6
Under 1 year[4]	685.2	753.7	613.4	574.0	631.6	513.6	1,284.7	1,414.2	1,149.9"	899.0	1,076.0"	715.4	418.3	443.1	392.2
1–4 years	29.9	32.4	27.3	27.0	29.4	24.4	44.8	48.6	40.9	54.4	55.3	53.4	21.3	20.7	22.0
5–9 years	14.7	16.4	13.0	13.4	15.1	11.6	21.6	23.1	20.1	19.6	20.3	18.8	11.8	14.7	8.8
10–14 years	18.7	21.7	15.4	17.4	20.6	14.2	25.3	28.6	21.9	24.5	27.5	21.5	12.7	14.7	10.6
15–19 years	66.1	91.0	39.9	64.4	87.1	40.4	81.4	121.0	40.7	87.0	112.5	60.7	34.7	47.2	21.5
20–24 years	94.0	138.0	47.3	88.3	129.1	44.3	138.8	210.1	67.0	116.6	161.2	68.9	43.3	59.9	26.3
25–29 years	96.0	135.6	54.5	87.3	123.2	48.8	167.2	244.7	94.7	129.8	175.7	79.6	35.6	47.0	24.6
30–34 years	107.9	143.2	72.0	98.3	130.8	64.3	191.3	259.9	129.5	165.9	202.9	127.0	41.3	54.4	28.7
35–39 years	151.7	193.8	109.3	140.6	180.9	98.9	254.4	323.6	192.6	228.5	296.1	159.4	54.4	69.6	39.9
40–44 years	231.7	289.5	174.5	215.0	272.8	156.6	386.6	467.1	315.7	282.5	345.4	221.3	91.3	114.8	69.3
45–49 years	352.3	444.4	262.5	325.0	412.3	238.0	608.3	766.8	470.1	383.5	480.7	291.4	150.0	192.9	111.6
50–54 years	511.7	657.0	372.7	471.5	607.8	338.1	910.1	1,186.6"	676.4	505.7	620.0	398.7	238.4	299.9	185.0
55–59 years	734.8	917.3	562.7	688.5	855.8	527.6	1,271.1	1,668.7"	943.8	724.1	889.1	569.8	358.6	448.8	280.5
60–64 years	1,140.1	1,411.0"	893.6	1,090.5	1,343.7"	855.6	1,813.5	2,374.4	1,376.3	1,100.7	1,325.1"	894.6	543.6	679.6	424.0
65–69 years	1,727.4	2,125.1	1,381.2	1,675.5	2,055.9	1,338.1	2,509.7	3,242.7	1,965.5	1,682.0	1,969.6	1,427.6"	884.0	1,073.0"	723.9
70–74 years	2,676.4	3,279.2	2,191.0	2,634.1	3,219.3	2,153.2	3,582.0	4,587.3	2,899.8	2,272.5	2,522.7	2,066.2	1,433.2	1,763.2	1,187.0
75–79 years	4,193.2	5,173.5	3,488.7	4,160.5	5,123.2	3,456.3	5,266.0	6,747.0	4,388.5	3,330.3	4,056.5	2,780.3	2,390.2	3,033.7	1,942.1
80–84 years	6,717.2	8,179.0	5,816.6	6,736.0	8,214.4	5,817.7	7,493.0	9,229.2	6,578.2	4,956.0	5,457.1	4,623.8	4,084.5	4,893.2	3,515.6
85 years and over	13,823.5	15,031.1	13,280.3	14,010.1	15,250.7	13,450.9	13,338.5	14,452.5	12,896.9	7,362.6	7,923.8	7,093.7	8,881.7	10,118.2	8,125.8

[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, 2004"

[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, 2004; 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, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 OMB standards for comparability with other states; see "Technical Notes"]

Age	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	2,397,615	1,181,668	1,215,947	122,416	68,544	53,872	2,269,583	1,109,848	1,159,735	1,933,382	938,143	995,239	283,859	144,022	139,837
Under 1 year	27,936	15,718	12,218	5,321	2,948	2,373	22,370	12,633	9,737	13,046	7,399	5,647	8,221	4,613	3,608
1–4 years	4,785	2,649	2,136	947	535	412	3,826	2,106	1,720	2,458	1,365	1,093	1,128	623	505
5–9 years	2,888	1,645	1,243	487	273	214	2,390	1,364	1,026	1,573	914	659	665	361	304
10–14 years	3,946	2,354	1,592	618	383	235	3,309	1,963	1,346	2,247	1,350	897	886	509	377
15–19 years	13,706	9,678	4,028	2,141	1,662	479	11,522	7,987	3,535	8,346	5,636	2,710	2,633	1,986	647
20–24 years	19,715	14,909	4,806	3,287	2,714	573	16,374	12,158	4,216	11,338	8,381	2,957	4,291	3,253	1,038
25–29 years	18,771	13,554	5,217	3,019	2,361	658	15,695	11,154	4,541	10,452	7,473	2,979	4,541	3,209	1,332
30–34 years	22,097	14,805	7,292	2,940	2,186	754	19,079	12,556	6,523	12,945	8,625	4,320	5,227	3,355	1,872
35–39 years	31,944	20,485	11,459	3,686	2,636	1,050	28,153	17,774	10,379	20,033	12,860	7,173	7,003	4,199	2,804
40–44 years	53,418	33,192	20,226	4,860	3,337	1,523	48,371	29,727	18,644	35,510	22,393	13,117	11,234	6,353	4,881
45–49 years	77,927	48,514	29,413	5,903	3,984	1,919	71,740	44,331	27,409	53,263	33,465	19,798	16,211	9,495	6,716
50–54 years	99,770	62,649	37,121	6,725	4,467	2,258	92,672	57,905	34,767	69,774	44,276	25,498	20,036	11,954	8,082
55–59 years	121,163	73,400	47,763	7,248	4,438	2,810	113,511	68,678	44,833	89,100	54,247	34,853	21,096	12,498	8,598
60–64 years	143,534	84,632	58,902	7,950	4,808	3,142	135,213	79,556	55,657	109,742	64,924	44,818	21,902	12,552	9,350
65–69 years	171,984	98,455	73,529	9,231	5,206	4,025	162,309	92,948	69,361	133,916	77,307	56,609	24,048	13,228	10,820
70–74 years	227,682	124,436	103,246	11,189	6,073	5,116	215,957	118,031	97,926	183,690	101,335	82,355	27,078	14,000	13,078
75–79 years	310,746	160,308	150,438	13,454	6,928	6,526	296,698	153,064	143,634	259,718	135,156	124,562	30,776	14,666	16,110
80–84 years	373,484	173,361	200,123	13,425	6,469	6,956	359,434	166,586	192,848	322,736	150,596	172,140	29,972	12,728	17,244
85 years and over	671,773	226,650	445,123	19,937	7,090	12,847	650,809	219,215	431,594	593,382	200,357	393,025	46,877	14,415	32,462
Not stated	346	274	72	48	46	2	151	112	39	113	84	29	34	25	9
								Rate							
All ages[3]	816.5	817.6	815.4	296.2	321.1	269.7	899.4	900.9	898.0	967.8	957.4	977.7	768.8	818.7	723.4
Under 1 year[4]	685.2	753.7	613.4	586.9	636.5	535.1	705.6	778.7	628.9	564.4	625.2	500.7	1,297.2	1,427.6	1,161.6
1–4 years	29.9	32.4	27.3	27.3	30.2	24.3	30.5	32.9	28.1	26.8	29.0	24.4	45.5	49.5	41.3
5–9 years	14.7	16.4	13.0	12.6	13.8	11.3	15.2	17.0	13.4	13.5	15.2	11.6	22.3	23.8	20.7
10–14 years	18.7	21.7	15.4	16.3	19.8	12.7	19.1	22.1	15.9	17.4	20.4	14.3	26.2	29.7	22.7
15–19 years	66.1	91.0	39.9	64.2	96.5	29.7	66.2	89.6	41.7	63.4	83.4	42.4	83.7	124.6	41.7
20–24 years	94.0	138.0	47.3	87.3	130.9	33.9	95.2	139.3	49.7	87.2	126.6	46.3	143.3	216.9	69.4
25–29 years	96.0	135.6	54.5	77.1	108.8	37.7	100.3	142.5	58.1	89.1	126.2	51.3	174.2	255.3	98.6
30–34 years	107.9	143.2	72.0	79.4	109.7	44.2	113.8	150.4	77.5	102.2	135.2	68.7	198.6	269.0	135.2
35–39 years	151.7	193.8	109.3	112.7	151.5	68.6	158.3	201.3	116.0	145.2	185.6	104.4	263.3	334.7	199.5
40–44 years	231.7	289.5	174.5	168.3	222.3	109.8	239.8	298.4	182.7	220.9	279.0	163.0	397.2	480.0	324.4
45–49 years	352.3	444.4	262.5	258.4	343.3	170.7	361.6	454.3	271.9	331.1	418.2	244.9	621.7	782.6	481.7
50–54 years	511.7	657.0	372.7	385.6	518.0	256.1	522.0	667.7	382.9	477.6	612.7	345.4	928.8	1,211.2	690.6
55–59 years	734.8	917.3	562.7	557.4	706.7	417.9	747.3	931.4	573.6	696.6	863.8	535.3	1,296.4	1,702.7	962.5
60–64 years	1,140.1	1,411.0	893.6	862.6	1,118.2	639.0	1,158.9	1,428.8	912.5	1,105.0	1,355.2	871.8	1,845.3	2,416.8	1,400.6
65–69 years	1,727.4	2,125.1	1,381.2	1,289.9	1,606.8	1,027.7	1,756.4	2,157.1	1,406.4	1,700.5	2,082.3	1,360.0	2,554.0	3,298.9	2,001.4
70–74 years	2,676.4	3,279.2	2,191.0	2,017.4	2,514.1	1,634.2	2,715.6	3,321.9	2,226.0	2,669.8	3,257.1	2,185.0	3,637.4	4,655.2	2,947.5
75–79 years	4,193.2	5,173.5	3,488.7	3,218.2	3,990.1	2,669.9	4,243.0	5,232.9	3,531.1	4,207.6	5,178.6	3,496.3	5,336.6	6,839.3	4,447.1
80–84 years	6,717.2	8,179.0	5,816.6	5,038.4	6,105.0	4,334.3	6,789.9	8,272.9	5,879.4	6,807.8	8,308.7	5,878.7	7,587.7	9,346.6	6,662.3
85 years and over	13,823.5	15,031.1	13,280.3	9,483.8	9,932.8	9,253.0	13,997.7	15,260.4	13,433.1	14,191.1	15,489.2	13,609.6	13,492.2	14,647.3	13,035.6

[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 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, 2004

[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, 2004; 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, 2004; 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, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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"]

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	2,397,615	27,936	4,785	6,834	33,421	40,868	85,362	177,697	264,697	399,666	684,230	671,773	346	- - -
Male	1,181,668	15,718	2,649	3,999	24,587	28,359	53,677	111,163	158,032	222,891	333,669	226,650	274	- - -
Female	1,215,947	12,218	2,136	2,835	8,834	12,509	31,685	66,534	106,665	176,775	350,561	445,123	72	- - -
Hispanic	122,416	5,321	947	1,105	5,428	5,959	8,546	12,628	15,198	20,420	26,879	19,937	48	- - -
Male	68,544	2,948	535	656	4,376	4,547	5,973	8,451	9,246	11,279	13,397	7,090	46	- - -
Female	53,872	2,373	412	449	1,052	1,412	2,573	4,177	5,952	9,141	13,482	12,847	2	- - -
Mexican	69,285	3,844	724	774	3,825	3,997	5,164	7,225	8,582	11,263	14,429	9,438	20	- - -
Male	40,096	2,121	405	459	3,142	3,114	3,702	4,900	5,189	6,157	7,266	3,622	19	- - -
Female	29,189	1,723	319	315	683	883	1,462	2,325	3,393	5,106	7,163	5,816	1	- - -
Puerto Rican	15,421	439	64	103	407	582	1,194	1,955	2,420	2,764	3,231	2,252	10	- - -
Male	8,445	251	38	62	310	415	776	1,302	1,471	1,525	1,555	731	9	- - -
Female	6,976	188	26	41	97	167	418	653	949	1,239	1,676	1,521	1	- - -
Cuban	12,308	60	9	22	92	102	309	665	1,045	2,252	3,850	3,902	–	- - -
Male	6,371	32	6	13	71	75	233	480	696	1,421	2,039	1,305	–	- - -
Female	5,937	28	3	9	21	27	76	185	349	831	1,811	2,597	–	- - -
Central and South American	8,964	336	62	69	501	614	767	1,023	1,200	1,477	1,609	1,304	2	- - -
Male	4,704	177	34	37	384	457	514	635	684	725	661	394	2	- - -
Female	4,260	159	28	32	117	157	253	388	516	752	948	910	–	- - -
Other and unknown Hispanic	16,438	642	88	137	603	664	1,112	1,760	1,951	2,664	3,760	3,041	16	- - -
Male	8,928	367	52	85	469	486	748	1,134	1,206	1,451	1,876	1,038	16	- - -
Female	7,510	275	36	52	134	178	364	626	745	1,213	1,884	2,003	–	- - -
Non-Hispanic[3]	2,269,583	22,370	3,826	5,699	27,896	34,774	76,524	164,412	248,724	378,266	656,132	650,809	151	- - -
Male	1,109,848	12,633	2,106	3,327	20,145	23,710	47,501	102,236	148,234	210,979	319,650	219,215	112	- - -
Female	1,159,735	9,737	1,720	2,372	7,751	11,064	29,023	62,176	100,490	167,287	336,482	431,594	39	- - -
White	1,933,382	13,046	2,458	3,820	19,684	23,397	55,543	123,037	198,842	317,606	582,454	593,382	113	- - -
Male	938,143	7,399	1,365	2,264	14,017	16,098	35,253	77,741	119,171	178,642	285,752	200,357	84	- - -
Female	995,239	5,647	1,093	1,556	5,667	7,299	20,290	45,296	79,671	138,964	296,702	393,025	29	- - -
Black	283,859	8,221	1,128	1,551	6,924	9,768	18,237	36,247	42,998	51,126	60,748	46,877	34	- - -
Male	144,022	4,613	623	870	5,239	6,564	10,552	21,449	25,050	27,228	"27,394	14,415	25	- - -
Female	139,837	3,608	505	681	1,685	3,204	7,685	14,798	17,948	23,898	33,354	32,462	9	- - -
Origin not stated[4]	5,616	245	12	30	97	135	292	657	775	980	1,219	1,027	147	- - -
Male	3,276	137	8	16	66	102	203	476	552	633	622	345	116	- - -
Female	2,340	108	4	14	31	33	89	181	223	347	597	682	31	- - -

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, 2004—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, 2004; 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, 2004; 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, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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"]

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]	816.5	685.2	29.9	16.8	80.1	102.1	193.5	427.0	910.3	2,164.6	5,275.1	13,823.5	- - -	800.8
Male	817.6	753.7	32.4	19.2	114.7	139.5	243.6	543.5	1,128.8	2,644.8	6,394.3	15,031.1	- - -	955.7
Female	815.4	613.4	27.3	14.3	43.6	63.5	143.5	314.3	707.4	1,761.4	4,521.8	13,280.3	- - -	679.2
Hispanic	296.2	586.9	27.3	14.4	76.5	78.2	138.7	313.5	684.0	1,607.5	3,926.7	9,483.8	- - -	586.7
Male	321.1	636.5	30.2	16.7	115.3	109.2	184.2	417.8	874.0	1,994.3	4,791.6	9,932.8	- - -	706.8
Female	269.7	535.1	24.3	12.0	31.8	40.9	88.2	208.3	511.3	1,297.2	3,329.6	9,253.0	- - -	485.9
Mexican	254.4	569.4	28.9	14.5	79.1	76.3	133.4	302.2	679.1	1,753.2	3,845.4	8,907.9	- - -	580.9
Male	280.2	615.0	31.7	16.8	120.0	107.0	178.2	395.7	820.8	2,090.5	4,696.5	*	- - -	696.6
Female	225.7	521.8	25.9	12.1	30.8	37.9	81.5	201.7	537.4	1,467.6	3,248.4	8,485.7	- - -	481.3
Puerto Rican	406.2	666.1	24.3	13.6	63.1	101.4	217.0	457.3	931.2	1,612.7	5,428.5	*	- - -	737.8
Male	450.8	*	28.9	15.9	92.3	150.5	295.2	627.6	1,217.5	1,866.1	*	*	- - -	869.2
Female	362.7	*	*	11.1	31.3	56.0	145.5	296.8	682.4	1,381.8	*	*	- - -	651.9
Cuban	762.0	*	*	*	60.8	51.7	113.8	364.6	627.6	1,398.3	3,122.7	8,007.9	- - -	500.5
Male	761.8	*	*	*	86.6	69.2	156.2	477.4	857.6	1,714.8	3,686.0	*	- - -	654.6
Female	762.2	*	*	*	*	*	62.1	226.0	409.0	1,062.9	2,664.3	*	- - -	386.4
Central and South American	133.8	316.5	13.7	6.8	43.4	46.8	63.9	127.9	325.7	779.0	1,978.9	*	- - -	357.3
Male	140.0	325.1	14.6	7.3	63.9	63.3	83.5	168.2	442.5	1,187.4	*	*	- - -	*
Female	127.6	*	12.8	6.2	21.2	26.6	43.2	91.8	241.3	585.1	1,822.2	*	- - -	*
Other and unknown Hispanic	833.7	*	60.5	38.8	192.5	227.3	417.7	773.7	1,192.2	2,518.0	*	*	- - -	1,126.0
Male	920.1	*	65.8	44.9	295.9	332.4	544.8	1,145.4	1,744.5	*	*	*	- - -	1,346.4
Female	750.0	*	*	31.9	86.6	122.0	282.4	487.2	788.2	2,008.1	*	*	- - -	941.4
Non-Hispanic[3]	899.4	705.6	30.5	17.2	80.6	107.3	201.7	437.4	926.1	2,200.1	5,340.3	13,997.7	- - -	814.1
Male	900.9	778.7	32.9	19.6	114.2	146.6	252.8	554.7	1,145.4	2,683.5	6,472.4	15,260.4	- - -	971.1
Female	898.0	628.9	28.1	14.7	45.7	68.1	151.5	324.5	722.2	1,792.8	4,579.4	13,433.1	- - -	691.4
White	967.8	564.4	26.8	15.5	75.2	95.9	185.9	400.8	875.1	2,152.5	5,337.1	14,191.1	- - -	797.1
Male	957.4	625.2	29.0	17.9	104.8	130.9	235.7	510.5	1,076.4	2,617.9	6,461.5	15,489.2	- - -	949.0
Female	977.7	500.7	24.4	13.0	44.3	60.3	136.0	292.9	683.8	1,752.0	4,571.1	13,609.6	- - -	677.5
Black	768.8	1,297.2	45.5	24.4	112.8	186.5	332.3	760.8	1,527.9	3,032.3	6,251.7	13,492.2	- - -	1,044.7
Male	818.7	1,427.6	49.5	26.9	169.4	262.1	409.3	974.9	1,998.6	3,880.2	7,813.2	14,647.3	- - -	1,291.5
Female	723.4	1,161.6	41.3	21.8	55.3	117.2	264.1	577.0	1,149.9	2,427.9	5,370.3	13,035.6	- - -	869.4

. . . 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.

Table 6. Abridged life table for the total population, 2004

[For explanation of the columns of the life table, see *National Vital Statistics Reports,* "United States Life Tables, 2003," Volume 54, Number 14]

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	0.006799	100,000	680	99,403	7,783,712	77.8
1–5	0.001192	99,320	118	396,996	7,684,309	77.4
5–10	0.000738	99,202	73	495,813	7,287,313	73.5
10–15	0.000930	99,129	92	495,469	6,791,500	68.5
15–20	0.003302	99,036	327	494,453	6,296,031	63.6
20–25	0.004691	98,709	463	492,411	5,801,578	58.8
25–30	0.004787	98,246	470	490,058	5,309,166	54.0
30–35	0.005380	97,776	526	487,611	4,819,109	49.3
35–40	0.007540	97,250	733	484,539	4,331,497	44.5
40–45	0.011506	96,517	1,111	479,990	3,846,959	39.9
45–50	0.017511	95,406	1,671	473,105	3,366,969	35.3
50–55	0.025373	93,735	2,378	463,050	2,893,864	30.9
55–60	0.036327	91,357	3,319	448,966	2,430,814	26.6
60–65	0.055934	88,038	4,924	428,618	1,981,848	22.5
65–70	0.083290	83,114	6,923	399,208	1,553,230	18.7
70–75	0.125821	76,191	9,586	358,210	1,154,022	15.1
75–80	0.190381	66,605	12,680	302,596	795,812	11.9
80–85	0.289212	53,925	15,596	231,451	493,216	9.1
85–90	0.420316	38,329	16,110	150,853	261,765	6.8
90–95	0.576098	22,219	12,800	77,023	110,912	5.0
95–100	0.733501	9,419	6,909	27,415	33,889	3.6
100 and over	1.000000	2,510	2,510	6,473	6,473	2.6

Table 7. Life expectancy at selected ages by race and sex: United States, 2004

[Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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	77.8	75.2	80.4	78.3	75.7	80.8	73.1	69.5	76.3
1	77.4	74.7	79.9	77.7	75.2	80.2	73.1	69.6	76.3
5	73.5	70.8	76.0	73.8	71.3	76.3	69.2	65.7	72.4
10	68.5	65.9	71.0	68.9	66.3	71.3	64.3	60.8	67.5
15	63.6	61.0	66.1	63.9	61.4	66.4	59.4	55.9	62.5
20	58.8	56.2	61.2	59.1	56.6	61.5	54.6	51.2	57.7
25	54.0	51.6	56.3	54.4	52.0	56.6	50.0	46.7	52.8
30	49.3	46.9	51.5	49.6	47.3	51.8	45.4	42.3	48.1
35	44.5	42.2	46.6	44.8	42.6	46.9	40.8	37.8	43.4
40	39.9	37.6	41.9	40.1	37.9	42.1	36.3	33.4	38.8
45	35.3	33.1	37.2	35.5	33.4	37.4	31.9	29.1	34.3
50	30.9	28.8	32.7	31.1	29.1	32.9	27.8	25.1	30.1
55	26.6	24.7	28.3	26.7	24.9	28.4	24.0	21.5	26.0
60	22.5	20.8	24.0	22.6	20.9	24.1	20.4	18.2	22.2
65	18.7	17.1	20.0	18.7	17.2	20.0	17.1	15.2	18.6
70	15.1	13.7	16.2	15.1	13.7	16.2	14.1	12.4	15.3
75	11.9	10.7	12.8	11.9	10.7	12.8	11.4	9.9	12.2
80	9.1	8.2	9.8	9.1	8.1	9.7	9.1	8.0	9.6
85	6.8	6.1	7.2	6.7	6.0	7.1	7.1	6.3	7.5
90	5.0	4.4	5.2	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.7
95	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.6	4.2	3.8	4.3
100	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.2

[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 1975–2004

[Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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 races[1]			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
2004	77.8	75.2	80.4	78.3	75.7	80.8	73.1	69.5	76.3
2003[2]	77.4	74.7	80.0	77.9	75.3	80.4	72.6	68.9	75.9
2002	77.3	74.5	79.9	77.7	75.1	80.3	72.3	68.8	75.6
2001	77.2	74.4	79.8	77.7	75.0	80.2	72.2	68.6	75.5
2000	77.0	74.3	79.7	77.6	74.9	80.1	71.9	68.3	75.2
1999	76.7	73.9	79.4	77.3	74.6	79.9	71.4	67.8	74.7
1998	76.7	73.8	79.5	77.3	74.5	80.0	71.3	67.6	74.8
1997	76.5	73.6	79.4	77.1	74.3	79.9	71.1	67.2	74.7
1996	76.1	73.1	79.1	76.8	73.9	79.7	70.2	66.1	74.2
1995	75.8	72.5	78.9	76.5	73.4	79.6	69.6	65.2	73.9
1994	75.7	72.4	79.0	76.5	73.3	79.6	69.5	64.9	73.9
1993	75.5	72.2	78.8	76.3	73.1	79.5	69.2	64.6	73.7
1992	75.8	72.3	79.1	76.5	73.2	79.8	69.6	65.0	73.9
1991	75.5	72.0	78.9	76.3	72.9	79.6	69.3	64.6	73.8
1990	75.4	71.8	78.8	76.1	72.7	79.4	69.1	64.5	73.6
1989	75.1	71.7	78.5	75.9	72.5	79.2	68.8	64.3	73.3
1988	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.2	78.9	68.9	64.4	73.2
1987	74.9	71.4	78.3	75.6	72.1	78.9	69.1	64.7	73.4
1986	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.4	71.9	78.8	69.1	64.8	73.4
1985	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.3	65.0	73.4
1984	74.7	71.1	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.5	65.3	73.6
1983	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.6	78.7	69.4	65.2	73.5
1982	74.5	70.8	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	69.4	65.1	73.6
1981	74.1	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1980	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	68.1	63.8	72.5
1979	73.9	70.0	77.8	74.6	70.8	78.4	68.5	64.0	72.9
1978	73.5	69.6	77.3	74.1	70.4	78.0	68.1	63.7	72.4
1977	73.3	69.5	77.2	74.0	70.2	77.9	67.7	63.4	72.0
1976	72.9	69.1	76.8	73.6	69.9	77.5	67.2	62.9	71.6
1975	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	66.8	62.4	71.3
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	64.1	60.0	68.3
1960	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	- - -	- - -	- - -
1950	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	- - -	- - -	- - -
1940	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	62.1	66.6	- - -	- - -	- - -

- - - Data not available.

[1]Includes races other than white and black.

[2]Data for 2003 were revised and may differ from values showing on earlier publications.

Table 9. Death rates by age, and age-adjusted death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2004: United States, 1999–2004

[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*; see "Technical Notes"]

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													
2004	816.5	685.2	29.9	16.8	80.1	102.1	193.5	427.0	910.3	2,164.6	5,275.1	13,823.5	800.8
2003	841.9	700.0	31.5	17.0	81.5	103.6	201.6	433.2	940.9	2,255.0	5,463.1	14,593.3	832.7
2002	847.3	695.0	31.2	17.4	81.4	103.6	202.9	430.1	952.4	2,314.7	5,556.9	14,828.3	845.3
2001	848.5	683.4	33.3	17.3	80.7	105.2	203.6	428.9	964.6	2,353.3	5,582.4	15,112.8	854.5
2000	854.0	736.7	32.4	18.0	79.9	101.4	198.9	425.6	992.2	2,399.1	5,666.5	15,524.4	869.0
1999	857.0	736.0	34.2	18.6	79.3	102.2	198.0	418.2	1,005.0	2,457.3	5,714.5	15,554.6	875.6
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)													
2004	222.2	10.3	1.2	0.6	2.5	7.9	29.3	90.2	218.8	541.6	1,506.3	4,895.9	217.0
2003	235.6	11.0	1.2	0.6	2.7	8.2	30.7	92.5	233.2	585.0	1,611.1	5,278.4	232.3
2002	241.7	12.4	1.1	0.6	2.5	7.9	30.5	93.7	241.5	615.9	1,677.2	5,466.8	240.8
2001	245.8	11.9	1.5	0.7	2.5	8.0	29.6	92.9	246.9	635.1	1,725.7	5,664.2	247.8
2000	252.6	13.0	1.2	0.7	2.6	7.4	29.2	94.2	261.2	665.6	1,780.3	5,926.1	257.6
1999	259.9	13.8	1.2	0.7	2.8	7.6	30.2	95.7	269.9	701.7	1,849.9	6,063.0	266.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)													
2004	188.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	4.1	9.1	33.4	119.0	333.4	755.1	1,280.4	1,653.3	185.8
2003	191.5	1.9	2.5	2.6	4.0	9.4	35.0	122.2	343.0	770.3	1,302.5	1,698.2	190.1
2002	193.2	1.8	2.6	2.6	4.3	9.7	35.8	123.8	351.1	792.1	1,311.9	1,723.9	193.5
2001	194.4	1.6	2.7	2.5	4.3	10.1	36.8	126.5	356.5	802.8	1,315.8	1,765.6	196.0
2000	196.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	4.4	9.8	36.6	127.5	366.7	816.3	1,335.6	1,819.4	199.6
1999	197.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	4.5	10.0	37.1	127.6	374.6	827.1	1,331.5	1,805.8	200.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)													
2004	51.1	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	5.4	14.9	34.3	107.8	386.2	1,245.9	50.0
2003	54.2	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	5.5	15.0	35.6	112.9	410.7	1,370.1	53.5
2002	56.4	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.4	5.4	15.1	37.2	120.3	431.0	1,445.9	56.2
2001	57.4	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.5	5.5	15.1	38.0	123.4	443.9	1,500.2	57.9
2000	59.6	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	5.8	16.0	41.0	128.6	461.3	1,589.2	60.9
1999	60.0	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	5.7	15.2	40.6	130.8	469.8	1,614.8	61.6
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)													
2004	41.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.0	8.4	40.4	153.8	366.7	601.7	41.1
2003	43.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	8.7	43.3	163.2	383.0	635.1	43.3
2002	43.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.2	8.7	42.4	163.0	386.7	637.6	43.5
2001	43.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.2	8.5	44.1	167.9	379.8	644.7	43.7
2000	43.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	8.6	44.2	169.4	386.1	648.6	44.2
1999	44.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	2.0	8.5	47.5	177.2	397.8	646.0	45.4
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)													
2004	38.1	25.8	10.3	6.5	37.0	32.6	37.3	40.7	33.2	44.0	103.7	276.7	37.7
2003	37.6	23.6	10.9	6.4	37.1	31.5	37.8	38.8	32.9	44.1	101.9	278.9	37.3
2002	37.0	23.5	10.5	6.6	38.0	31.5	37.2	36.6	31.4	44.2	101.3	275.4	36.9
2001	35.7	24.2	11.2	6.9	36.1	29.9	35.4	34.1	30.3	42.8	100.9	276.4	35.7
2000	34.8	23.1	11.9	7.3	36.0	29.5	34.1	32.6	30.9	41.9	95.1	273.5	34.9
1999	35.1	22.3	12.4	7.6	35.3	29.6	33.8	31.8	30.6	44.6	100.5	282.4	35.3

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 2004: United States, 1999–2004—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*; see "Technical Notes"]

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	
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)													
2004	24.9	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.6	13.4	37.1	87.2	176.9	307.0	24.5
2003	25.5	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.6	13.9	38.5	90.8	181.1	317.5	25.3
2002	25.4	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.8	13.7	37.7	91.4	182.8	320.6	25.4
2001	25.1	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.3	13.6	37.8	91.4	181.4	321.8	25.3
2000	24.6	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	4.3	13.1	37.8	90.7	179.5	319.7	25.0
1999	24.5	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.4	4.3	12.9	38.3	91.8	178.0	317.2	25.0
Alzheimer's disease (G30)													
2004	22.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.9	19.7	168.7	818.8	21.8
2003	21.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.0	20.9	164.4	802.4	21.4
2002	20.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.9	19.7	158.1	752.3	20.2
2001	18.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.1	18.7	147.5	710.3	19.1
2000	17.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.0	18.7	139.6	667.7	18.1
1999	16.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.9	17.4	129.5	601.3	16.5
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)													
2004	20.3	6.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.0	4.6	10.8	34.6	139.3	582.6	19.8
2003	22.4	8.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.2	5.2	11.2	37.3	151.1	666.1	22.0
2002	22.8	6.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.2	4.8	11.2	37.5	156.9	696.6	22.6
2001	21.8	7.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.2	4.6	10.7	36.3	148.5	685.6	22.0
2000	23.2	7.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.4	4.7	11.9	39.1	160.3	744.1	23.7
1999	22.8	8.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.4	4.6	11.0	37.2	157.0	751.8	23.5
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)													
2004	14.5	4.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.8	5.0	13.6	38.6	108.4	286.6	14.2
2003	14.6	4.5	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.8	4.9	13.6	40.1	109.5	293.1	14.4
2002	14.2	4.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.7	4.7	13.0	39.2	109.1	288.6	14.2
2001	13.9	3.3	*	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.7	4.6	13.0	40.2	104.2	287.7	14.0
2000	13.2	4.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	4.4	12.8	38.0	100.8	277.8	13.5
1999	12.7	4.4	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	4.0	12.0	37.1	97.6	268.9	13.0
Septicemia (A40–A41)													
2004	11.4	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	5.4	12.9	32.4	81.6	186.7	11.2
2003	11.7	6.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.1	5.3	13.1	32.6	85.0	202.5	11.6
2002	11.7	7.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	5.2	12.6	34.7	86.5	203.0	11.7
2001	11.3	7.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	5.0	12.3	32.8	82.3	205.9	11.4
2000	11.1	7.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.9	4.9	11.9	31.0	80.4	215.7	11.3
1999	11.0	7.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.8	4.6	11.4	31.2	79.4	220.7	11.3
Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)													
2004	11.0	. . .	. . .	0.7	10.3	12.7	15.0	16.6	13.8	12.3	16.3	16.4	10.9
2003	10.8	. . .	. . .	0.6	9.7	12.7	14.9	15.9	13.8	12.7	16.4	16.9	10.8
2002	11.0	. . .	. . .	0.6	9.9	12.6	15.3	15.7	13.6	13.5	17.7	18.0	10.9
2001[4]	10.8	. . .	. . .	0.7	9.9	12.8	14.7	15.2	13.1	13.3	17.4	17.5	10.7
2000	10.4	. . .	. . .	0.7	10.2	12.0	14.5	14.4	12.1	12.5	17.6	19.6	10.4
1999	10.5	. . .	. . .	0.6	10.1	12.7	14.3	13.9	12.2	13.4	18.1	19.3	10.5

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 2004: United States, 1999–2004—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*; see "Technical Notes"]

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	
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)													
2004	9.2	*	*	*	*	0.8	6.3	18.0	22.6	27.7	28.8	19.7	9.0
2003	9.5	*	*	*	*	0.9	6.8	18.3	23.0	29.5	30.0	20.1	9.3
2002	9.5	*	*	*	0.1	0.9	7.0	18.0	22.9	29.4	31.4	21.4	9.4
2001	9.5	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.4	18.5	22.7	30.0	30.2	22.2	9.5
2000	9.4	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.5	17.7	23.8	29.8	31.0	23.1	9.5
1999	9.4	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.3	17.4	23.7	30.6	31.9	23.2	9.6
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)													
2004	7.9	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.7	6.3	17.1	52.6	198.5	7.7
2003	7.5	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.5	6.3	16.9	51.7	188.9	7.4
2002	7.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.3	5.7	16.0	48.2	180.4	7.0
2001	6.8	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	5.8	15.5	47.7	171.9	6.8
2000	6.4	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.8	2.3	5.9	15.1	45.5	162.9	6.5
1999	6.1	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.7	2.2	5.5	15.2	43.6	152.1	6.2
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)													
2004	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.2	12.0	67.5	135.8	6.1
2003	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.3	12.7	67.8	138.2	6.2
2002	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.2	12.2	63.9	135.2	5.9
2001	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.2	11.7	64.6	134.2	5.9
2000	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	11.5	61.9	131.9	5.7
1999	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	11.0	58.2	124.4	5.4
Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)													
2004	5.9	8.0	2.4	0.8	12.2	11.2	6.8	4.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	5.9
2003	6.1	8.5	2.4	0.8	13.0	11.3	7.0	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	6.0
2002	6.1	7.5	2.7	0.9	12.9	11.2	7.2	4.8	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	6.1
2001[4]	7.1	8.2	2.7	0.8	13.3	13.1	9.5	6.3	4.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	7.1
2000	6.0	9.2	2.3	0.9	12.6	10.4	7.1	4.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.9
1999	6.1	8.7	2.5	1.1	12.9	10.5	7.1	4.6	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	6.0

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

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2004

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

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	2,397,615	27,936	4,785	6,834	33,421	40,868	85,362	177,697	264,697	399,666	684,230	671,773	346
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	30	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	7	7	6	–
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	4,357	13	15	1	2	12	31	94	252	608	1,662	1,667	–
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	657	1	1	2	7	16	53	80	79	137	165	116	–
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	504	1	1	1	4	11	36	58	58	108	120	106	–
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	153	–	–	1	3	5	17	22	21	29	45	10	–
Whooping cough (A37)	16	15	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	138	8	18	13	31	14	15	15	6	7	3	8	–
Septicemia (A40–A41)	33,373	271	84	66	135	328	846	2,251	3,745	5,983	10,586	9,075	3
Syphilis (A50–A53)	43	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	4	6	12	12	–
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod–borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	–
Measles (B05)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	5,382	1	–	2	11	61	610	2,226	1,244	634	464	129	–
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	13,063	3	4	25	191	1,468	4,826	4,422	1,562	436	106	16	4
Malaria (B50–B54)	8	–	–	–	1	–	4	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)	7,540	167	65	47	95	144	434	1,236	1,237	1,309	1,714	1,092	–
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	553,888	74	399	1,019	1,709	3,633	14,723	49,520	96,956	139,417	166,085	80,345	8
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and npharynx (C00–C14)	7,826	–	2	5	23	43	256	1,193	1,781	1,874	1,774	875	–
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	13,023	–	–	–	5	36	291	1,423	2,991	3,554	3,467	1,256	–
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	11,859	–	–	–	12	122	478	1,142	1,887	2,752	3,415	2,051	–
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	53,772	–	–	1	54	279	1,326	4,273	8,208	11,954	16,714	10,963	–
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	15,321	1	22	16	43	84	380	2,348	3,123	3,670	4,059	1,575	–
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	31,772	–	–	–	11	62	521	2,641	5,756	8,178	9,853	4,749	1
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,668	–	–	1	1	3	59	443	936	1,051	858	316	–
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	158,091	2	4	4	23	147	2,426	12,448	31,086	49,029	48,464	14,455	3
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	7,952	–	2	–	39	194	526	1,162	1,547	1,711	1,912	859	–
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	41,316	–	–	–	11	396	2,511	6,232	8,474	8,285	9,371	6,036	–
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,850	–	–	–	19	213	622	850	815	601	484	246	–
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	6,990	–	–	–	5	20	168	557	1,290	1,856	2,011	1,083	–
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,716	–	–	2	29	94	454	1,654	2,794	3,693	4,165	1,831	–
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	29,004	–	1	1	1	2	23	434	2,044	5,711	11,993	8,792	2
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	12,313	4	18	29	16	49	268	1,256	2,534	3,075	3,474	1,590	–
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	13,030	–	–	1	1	12	120	545	1,452	2,753	4,847	3,299	–
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	12,829	19	102	325	223	359	904	1,902	2,750	2,895	2,543	807	–
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	54,645	25	122	359	645	822	1,514	3,741	7,491	12,588	18,132	9,206	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2004—Con.

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

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)	1,276	–	–	6	65	134	120	168	205	222	249	107	–
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	20,938	1	2	41	144	256	543	1,538	2,866	4,820	7,080	3,647	–
Leukemia (C91–C95)	21,395	23	120	312	435	416	713	1,367	2,688	4,694	6,797	3,830	–
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	10,965	1	–	–	1	14	136	663	1,720	2,840	3,980	1,610	–
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	71	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	12	12	26	12	–
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)	61,911	23	126	275	548	696	1,876	5,276	9,997	14,187	18,549	10,356	2
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	13,580	71	53	84	110	173	318	698	1,310	2,343	4,644	3,774	2
Anemias (D50–D64)	4,575	15	33	46	128	164	201	236	309	473	1,119	1,850	1
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	73,138	1	8	37	161	599	2,026	5,567	10,780	16,093	22,945	14,918	3
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	3,019	7	2	3	6	13	39	117	162	298	897	1,474	1
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	2,847	6	1	2	5	11	35	109	152	288	864	1,373	1
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	172	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	10	10	33	101	–
Meningitis (G00,G03)	674	66	25	25	26	37	67	117	92	92	85	42	–
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	17,989	–	1	–	1	2	8	64	349	2,214	8,752	6,598	–
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	65,965	–	–	–	1	1	7	101	542	3,641	21,882	39,790	–
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	861,190	564	234	336	1,333	4,006	16,138	46,153	77,984	128,816	264,037	321,544	45
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	652,486	421	187	245	1,038	3,163	12,925	37,556	63,613	99,999	195,379	237,924	36
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	3,254	2	3	4	7	27	96	207	321	612	1,146	829	–
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	28,585	–	–	2	44	302	1,317	3,265	3,885	4,001	6,398	9,368	3
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	3,046	–	–	1	7	23	96	209	271	379	854	1,206	–
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	451,326	13	10	17	125	1,092	7,132	24,923	46,002	73,102	139,128	159,756	26
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	156,816	9	2	5	51	447	2,838	10,084	18,758	28,327	48,037	48,252	6
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	2,462	1	2	1	5	10	80	217	359	399	670	717	1
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	292,048	3	6	11	69	635	4,214	14,622	26,885	44,376	90,421	110,787	19
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	63,661	–	1	–	9	193	1,463	5,665	9,297	10,830	16,730	19,459	14
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	228,387	3	5	11	60	442	2,751	8,957	17,588	33,546	73,691	91,328	5
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	166,275	406	174	221	855	1,719	4,284	8,952	13,134	21,905	47,853	66,765	7
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	1,196	1	1	–	12	35	84	190	165	234	318	155	1
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	779	21	25	17	31	39	67	107	111	115	159	87	–
Heart failure (I50)	57,120	30	11	10	33	90	313	1,039	2,444	5,951	17,012	30,186	1
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	107,180	354	137	194	779	1,555	3,820	7,616	10,414	15,605	30,364	36,337	5
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	23,076	2	1	1	21	103	348	1,138	1,839	3,152	6,819	9,648	4
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	150,074	127	41	77	211	567	2,361	6,181	9,966	19,901	50,092	60,545	5
Atherosclerosis (I70)	11,861	–	1	–	2	6	43	153	459	1,132	3,406	6,659	–
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	23,693	14	4	13	61	167	461	1,125	2,107	4,632	8,341	6,768	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2004—Con.

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

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)	13,753	1	1	5	45	126	318	729	1,318	2,932	5,131	3,147	–
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	9,940	13	3	8	16	41	143	396	789	1,700	3,210	3,621	–
Other disorders of cirulatory system (I80–I99)	4,673	29	2	5	35	137	313	559	623	672	1,165	1,133	–
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	59,664	273	119	82	185	303	891	1,897	3,154	6,382	18,066	28,312	–
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,100	18	18	13	7	4	16	25	55	99	291	554	–
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	58,564	255	101	69	178	299	875	1,872	3,099	6,283	17,775	27,758	–
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	319	60	16	1	4	3	9	10	14	21	54	127	–
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	226	58	16	1	4	3	8	7	10	18	32	69	–
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	93	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	22	58	–
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	121,987	35	48	120	179	255	887	3,511	11,754	28,390	47,568	29,239	1
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	773	17	12	4	7	5	12	35	67	97	199	318	–
Emphysema (J43)	13,639	3	2	1	3	10	80	413	1,583	3,793	5,324	2,427	–
Asthma (J45–J46)	3,816	7	29	105	159	197	376	562	520	504	673	684	–
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	103,759	8	5	10	10	43	419	2,501	9,584	23,996	41,372	25,810	1
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	1,033	–	–	–	1	–	4	17	70	209	442	290	–
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	16,780	12	9	11	39	68	159	394	743	1,767	5,564	8,014	–
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	27,310	266	105	62	123	174	537	1,349	2,769	5,523	9,629	6,773	–
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,682	2	3	2	10	17	90	269	374	582	1,148	1,185	–
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	452	3	4	13	8	9	14	45	52	81	138	85	–
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,602	40	4	4	9	10	36	88	130	239	509	533	–
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	27,013	9	1	1	19	309	2,799	7,496	6,569	5,119	3,733	957	1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,548	–	–	–	11	228	1,871	4,392	3,393	1,841	709	102	1
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	14,465	9	1	1	8	81	928	3,104	3,176	3,278	3,024	855	–
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	3,086	–	–	–	8	17	55	138	247	458	1,008	1,155	–
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	42,480	174	14	21	87	246	801	2,067	3,963	7,119	14,058	13,928	2
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	157	7	5	1	2	1	2	16	9	27	49	38	–
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	553	1	–	2	5	21	30	39	64	88	168	135	–
Renal failure (N17–N19)	41,732	165	9	18	79	223	767	2,009	3,883	6,997	13,830	13,750	2
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	38	1	–	–	1	1	2	3	7	7	11	5	–
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	764	3	4	–	4	15	34	47	65	104	237	251	–
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	507	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	13	45	177	268	–
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	112	1	–	–	2	4	8	11	15	16	21	34	–
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	697	. . .	. . .	2	168	287	157	79	1	1	2	–	–
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	32	. . .	. . .	–	14	11	6	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	665	. . .	. . .	2	154	276	151	78	1	1	2	–	–
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	14,213	14,079	61	37	11	10	6	3	3	1	1	1	–
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	10,498	5,622	569	389	483	420	493	692	634	428	472	296	–
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	30,126	3,361	189	120	658	1,092	1,900	2,402	2,041	2,323	5,159	10,762	119

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2004—Con.

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

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)	201,914	1,192	611	893	1,956	3,232	8,072	16,205	19,486	26,104	53,123	71,028	12
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . .(V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	112,012	1,052	1,641	2,666	15,449	13,032	16,471	16,942	9,651	8,116	13,457	13,447	88
Transport accidents . . . . . .(V01–V99,Y85)	48,053	145	659	1,755	11,377	7,521	7,247	6,953	4,510	3,229	3,310	1,320	27
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)	44,933	143	635	1,653	10,987	7,036	6,663	6,276	4,093	2,974	3,180	1,267	26
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)	1,199	1	19	57	190	184	211	222	132	92	63	27	1
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . .(V90–V99,Y85)	1,921	1	5	45	200	301	373	455	285	163	67	26	–
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	63,959	907	982	911	4,072	5,511	9,224	9,989	5,141	4,887	10,147	12,127	61
Falls . . . . . .(W00–W19)	18,807	23	47	37	241	320	659	1,184	1,393	2,255	5,682	6,962	4
Accidental discharge of firearms. . . . . .(W32–W34)	649	1	14	48	172	100	97	106	35	40	28	8	–
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . .(W65–W74)	3,308	62	430	269	574	385	435	444	271	188	158	78	14
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	3,229	26	223	255	186	240	313	490	412	349	459	273	3
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	20,950	13	18	55	2,259	3,641	6,444	6,033	1,577	421	315	165	9
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae. . . . (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	17,016	782	250	247	640	825	1,276	1,732	1,453	1,634	3,505	4,641	31
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	32,439	. . .	. . .	285	4,316	5,074	6,638	6,906	4,011	2,279	2,120	799	11
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	16,750	. . .	. . .	59	2,104	2,283	2,868	3,349	2,328	1,631	1,588	537	3
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	15,689	. . .	. . .	226	2,212	2,791	3,770	3,557	1,683	648	532	262	8
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	17,357	325	377	329	5,085	4,495	2,984	2,008	879	446	289	104	36
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	11,624	6	36	184	4,127	3,503	1,895	1,062	468	193	100	29	21
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)	5,733	319	341	145	958	992	1,089	946	411	253	189	75	15
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	372	–	–	–	80	106	104	58	12	7	5	–	–
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,976	104	47	64	501	806	1,389	1,302	399	156	119	80	9
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent. . . . . (Y22–Y24)	235	–	1	9	58	45	44	29	20	16	8	2	3
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,741	104	46	55	443	761	1,345	1,273	379	140	111	78	6
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	28	–	–	–	4	1	3	–	4	1	14	1	–
Complications of medical and surgical care. . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,883	16	19	19	48	71	157	293	403	557	787	513	–

– 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, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2004

[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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes"]

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
All causes	816.5	685.2	29.9	16.8	80.1	102.1	193.5	427.0	910.3	2,164.6	5,275.1	13,823.5
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.5	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.9	3.3	12.8	34.3
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.4
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.2
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	*
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.4	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.9	5.4	12.9	32.4	81.6	186.7
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod–borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.4	5.3	4.3	3.4	3.6	2.7
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.4	*	*	0.1	0.5	3.7	10.9	10.6	5.4	2.4	0.8	*
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.6	4.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.0	4.3	7.1	13.2	22.5
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	188.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	4.1	9.1	33.4	119.0	333.4	755.1	1,280.4	1,653.3
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.9	6.1	10.1	13.7	18.0
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.4	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	3.4	10.3	19.2	26.7	25.8
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.0	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.1	2.7	6.5	14.9	26.3	42.2
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	18.3	*	*	*	0.1	0.7	3.0	10.3	28.2	64.7	128.9	225.6
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.2	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.2						
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.8	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.2	6.3	19.8	44.3	76.0	97.7
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	3.2	5.7	6.6	6.5
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	53.8	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	5.5	29.9	106.9	265.5	373.6	297.5
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.8	5.3	9.3	14.7	17.7
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.1	*	*	*	*	1.0	5.7	15.0	29.1	44.9	72.2	124.2
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.7	5.1
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.4	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.4	1.3	4.4	10.1	15.5	22.3
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.0	9.6	20.0	32.1	37.7
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	9.9	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	1.0	7.0	30.9	92.5	180.9
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.6	3.0	8.7	16.7	26.8	32.7
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.4	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.3	5.0	14.9	37.4	67.9
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.4	*	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.0	4.6	9.5	15.7	19.6	16.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes"]

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
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	18.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.1	3.4	9.0	25.8	68.2	139.8	189.4
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.2
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.1	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	3.7	9.9	26.1	54.6	75.0
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.6	3.3	9.2	25.4	52.4	78.8
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.7	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	1.6	5.9	15.4	30.7	33.1
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C96)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*
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)	21.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.7	4.3	12.7	34.4	76.8	143.0	213.1
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.7	4.5	12.7	35.8	77.7
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	*	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.6	8.6	38.1
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	24.9	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.5	4.6	13.4	37.1	87.2	176.9	307.0
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.6	6.9	30.3
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.6	6.7	28.3
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	2.1
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.2	12.0	67.5	135.8
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	22.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.9	19.7	168.7	818.8
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	293.3	13.8	1.5	0.8	3.2	10.0	36.6	110.9	268.2	697.7	2,035.6	6,616.6
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	222.2	10.3	1.2	0.6	2.5	7.9	29.3	90.2	218.8	541.6	1,506.3	4,895.9
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	3.3	8.8	17.1
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.8	3.0	7.8	13.4	21.7	49.3	192.8
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.1	6.6	24.8
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	153.7	*	*	*	0.3	2.7	16.2	59.9	158.2	395.9	1,072.6	3,287.4
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	53.4	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	6.4	24.2	64.5	153.4	370.3	992.9
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.2	5.2	14.8
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	99.5	*	*	*	0.2	1.6	9.6	35.1	92.5	240.3	697.1	2,279.7
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	21.7	*	*	*	*	0.5	3.3	13.6	32.0	58.7	129.0	400.4
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	77.8	*	*	*	0.1	1.1	6.2	21.5	60.5	181.7	568.1	1,879.3
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	56.6	10.0	1.1	0.5	2.1	4.3	9.7	21.5	45.2	118.6	368.9	1,373.9
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.5	3.2
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.5	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.8
Heart failure (I50)	19.5	0.7	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.5	8.4	32.2	131.2	621.2
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	36.5	8.7	0.9	0.5	1.9	3.9	8.7	18.3	35.8	84.5	234.1	747.7
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	7.9	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.7	6.3	17.1	52.6	198.5
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	51.1	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	5.4	14.9	34.3	107.8	386.2	1,245.9"

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes"]

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
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.0	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.6	6.1	26.3	137.0
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	8.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.7	7.2	25.1	64.3	139.3
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	4.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.8	4.5	15.9	39.6	64.8
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.4	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.7	9.2	24.7	74.5
Other disorders of cirulatory system (I80–I99)	1.6	0.7	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.6	9.0	23.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	20.3	6.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.0	4.6	10.8	34.6	139.3	582.6
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.2	11.4
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	19.9	6.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.0	4.5	10.7	34.0	137.0	571.2
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.1	1.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	2.6
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.4
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.2
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	41.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.0	8.4	40.4	153.8	366.7	601.7
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.5	6.5
Emphysema J43)	4.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.0	5.4	20.5	41.0	49.9
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.3	*	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.7	5.2	14.1
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	35.3	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.9	6.0	33.0	130.0	319.0	531.1
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.1	3.4	6.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.7	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	2.6	9.6	42.9	164.9
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	9.3	6.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	3.2	9.5	29.9	74.2	139.4
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.6	1.3	3.2	8.9	24.4
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.7
Hernia K40–K46)	0.5	1.0	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	3.9	11.0
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.2	*	*	*	*	0.8	6.3	18.0	22.6	27.7	28.8	19.7
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.3	*	*	*	*	0.6	4.2	10.6	11.7	10.0	5.5	2.1
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	4.9	*	*	*	*	0.2	2.1	7.5	10.9	17.8	23.3	17.6
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.5	7.8	23.8
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.5	4.3	*	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.8	5.0	13.6	38.6	108.4	286.6
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.4	0.8
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	0.2	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.8
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.2	4.0	*	*	0.2	0.6	1.7	4.8	13.4	37.9	106.6	282.9
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.8	5.2
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	1.4	5.5
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.7
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	. . .	*	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	*	*	*	*
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	. . .	. . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	. . .	*	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	*	*	*	*
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.8	345.3	0.4	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.6	137.9	3.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	3.6	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Death rates for 113 selected causes by age: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes"]

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
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified . . . . . (R00–R99)	10.3	82.4	1.2	0.3	1.6	2.7	4.3	5.8	7.0	12.6	39.8	221.5
All other diseases . . . . . (residual)	68.8	29.2	3.8	2.2	4.7	8.1	18.3	38.9	67.0	141.4	409.6	1,461.6"
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . .(V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	38.1	25.8	10.3	6.5	37.0	32.6	37.3	40.7	33.2	44.0	103.7	276.7
Transport accidents . . . . . .(V01–V99,Y85)	16.4	3.6	4.1	4.3	27.3	18.8	16.4	16.7	15.5	17.5	25.5	27.2
Motor vehicle accidents. . . . . (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2, V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.3	3.5	4.0	4.1	26.3	17.6	15.1	15.1	14.1	16.1	24.5	26.1
Other land transport accidents. . . . . .(V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	*	*	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . .(V90–V99,Y85)	0.7	*	*	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	21.8	22.2	6.1	2.2	9.8	13.8	20.9	24.0	17.7	26.5	78.2	249.5
Falls . . . . . W00–W19)	6.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.5	2.8	4.8	12.2	43.8	143.3
Accidental discharge of firearms. . . . . .(W32–W34)	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	*
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . .(W65–W74)	1.1	1.5	2.7	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.9	3.5	5.6
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	7.1	*	*	0.1	5.4	9.1	14.6	14.5	5.4	2.3	2.4	3.4
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae. . . . (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	5.8	19.2	1.6	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.9	4.2	5.0	8.8	27.0	95.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	11.0	. . .	. . .	0.7	10.3	12.7	15.0	16.6	13.8	12.3	16.3	16.4
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	5.7	. . .	. . .	0.1	5.0	5.7	6.5	8.0	8.0	8.8	12.2	11.1
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	5.3	. . .	. . .	0.6	5.3	7.0	8.5	8.5	5.8	3.5	4.1	5.4
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	5.9	8.0	2.4	0.8	12.2	11.2	6.8	4.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.1
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.0	*	0.2	0.5	9.9	8.8	4.3	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.6
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	7.8	2.1	0.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	*	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	*	*	*	*
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.6	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.0	3.1	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.6
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent. . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	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)	1.6	2.6	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.9	3.0	3.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.6
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care. . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	3.0	6.1	10.6

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 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, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple–race data in 2004. 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 races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	2,397,615	1,181,668	1,215,947	2,056,643	1,007,266	1,049,377	340,972	174,402	166,570	287,315	145,970	141,345
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	30	22	8	20	14	6	10	8	2	4	3	1
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	3	2	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	4,357	1,622	2,735	4,075	1,502	2,573	282	120	162	237	96	141
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	657	406	251	390	237	153	267	169	98	189	118	71
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	504	316	188	300	185	115	204	131	73	141	88	53
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	153	90	63	90	52	38	63	38	25	48	30	18
Whooping cough (A37)	16	10	6	13	8	5	3	2	1	2	1	1
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	3	1	2	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	138	79	59	110	62	48	28	17	11	22	13	9
Septicemia (A40–A41)	33,373	15,011	18,362	26,678	11,986	14,692	6,695	3,025	3,670	6,010	2,690	3,320
Syphilis (A50–A53)	43	21	22	17	7	10	26	14	12	23	13	10
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod–borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	5	5	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	2	2	–
Measles (B05)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	5,382	3,513	1,869	4,246	2,799	1,447	1,136	714	422	863	564	299
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	13,063	9,506	3,557	5,608	4,593	1,015	7,455	4,913	2,542	7,271	4,769	2,502
Malaria (B50–B54)	8	8	–	3	3	–	5	5	–	3	3	–
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)	7,540	4,097	3,443	6,270	3,414	2,856	1,270	683	587	967	525	442
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	553,888	286,830	267,058	478,134	247,450	230,684	75,754	39,380	36,374	62,499	32,443	30,056
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	7,826	5,312	2,514	6,443	4,270	2,173	1,383	1,042	341	1,149	874	275
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	13,023	10,081	2,942	11,251	8,831	2,420	1,772	1,250	522	1,527	1,060	467
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	11,859	6,958	4,901	9,067	5,332	3,735	2,792	1,626	1,166	2,034	1,191	843
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	53,772	26,930	26,842	45,824	23,038	22,786	7,948	3,892	4,056	6,640	3,205	3,435
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	15,321	9,832	5,489	12,111	7,694	4,417	3,210	2,138	1,072	2,014	1,349	665
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	31,772	15,776	15,996	27,229	13,610	13,619	4,543	2,166	2,377	3,674	1,737	1,937
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,668	2,935	733	2,985	2,370	615	683	565	118	638	530	108
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	158,091	89,630	68,461	138,425	77,730	60,695	19,666	11,900	7,766	16,472	9,995	6,477
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	7,952	5,125	2,827	7,801	5,053	2,748	151	72	79	119	57	62
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	41,316	362	40,954	34,759	301	34,458	6,557	61	6,496	5,597	56	5,541
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,850	. . .	3,850	2,899	. . .	2,899	951	. . .	951	789	. . .	789
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	6,990	. . .	6,990	5,713	. . .	5,713	1,277	. . .	1,277	1,114	. . .	1,114
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,716	. . .	14,716	13,127	. . .	13,127	1,589	. . .	1,589	1,256	. . .	1,256
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	29,004	29,004	. . .	23,727	23,727	. . .	5,277	5,277	. . .	4,816	4,816	. . .

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple–race data in 2004. 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 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)	12,313	7,640	4,673	10,988	6,839	4,149	1,325	801	524	1,091	655	436
Malignant neoplasm of bladder . . . . . (C67)	13,030	8,995	4,035	11,957	8,407	3,550	1,073	588	485	913	478	435
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system . . . . . (C70–C72)	12,829	7,074	5,755	11,793	6,508	5,285	1,036	566	470	765	409	356
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue. . . . . (C81–C96)	54,645	29,522	25,123	48,240	26,204	22,036	6,405	3,318	3,087	5,233	2,650	2,583
Hodgkin's disease . . . . . (C81)	1,276	730	546	1,118	647	471	158	83	75	135	71	64
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. . . . . (C82–C85)	20,938	11,056	9,882	19,036	10,045	8,991	1,902	1,011	891	1,414	739	675
Leukemia . . . . . (C91–C95)	21,395	12,007	9,388	19,077	10,753	8,324	2,318	1,254	1,064	1,860	980	880
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms. . . . . (C88,C90)	10,965	5,694	5,271	8,948	4,727	4,221	2,017	967	1,050	1,816	859	957
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . . . . . (C96)	71	35	36	61	32	29	10	3	7	8	1	7
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)	61,911	31,654	30,257	53,795	27,536	26,259	8,116	4,118	3,998	6,658	3,381	3,277
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	13,580	6,764	6,816	12,092	6,071	6,021	1,488	693	795	1,192	551	641
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	4,575	1,833	2,742	3,456	1,322	2,134	1,119	511	608	1,029	472	557
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	73,138	35,267	37,871	58,087	28,629	29,458	15,051	6,638	8,413	12,834	5,565	7,269
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	3,019	1,087	1,932	2,529	884	1,645	490	203	287	416	173	243
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	2,847	1,026	1,821	2,373	829	1,544	474	197	277	402	167	235
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	172	61	111	156	55	101	16	6	10	14	6	8
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	674	349	325	489	259	230	185	90	95	159	76	83
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	17,989	10,366	7,623	17,041	9,829	7,212	948	537	411	627	345	282
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	65,965	18,974	46,991	61,087	17,605	43,482	4,878	1,369	3,509	4,232	1,147	3,085
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	861,190	406,458	454,732	742,775	349,806	392,969	118,415	56,652	61,763	100,477	47,360	53,117
Diseases of heart. . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	652,486	321,973	330,513	565,703	278,914	286,789	86,783	43,059	43,724	74,225	36,222	38,003
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases. . . . . (I00–I09)	3,254	1,009	2,245	2,911	898	2,013	343	111	232	247	84	163
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . (I11)	28,585	12,929	15,656	21,156	9,218	11,938	7,429	3,711	3,718	6,796	3,391	3,405
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . . . . (I13)	3,046	1,301	1,745	2,071	846	1,225	975	455	520	883	407	476
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	451,326	233,538	217,788	395,705	205,475	190,230	55,621	28,063	27,558	46,695	23,060	23,635
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	156,816	82,909	73,907	137,643	73,448	64,195	19,173	9,461	9,712	16,206	7,811	8,395
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I24)	2,462	1,301	1,161	2,025	1,042	983	437	259	178	395	235	160
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. .(I20,I25)	292,048	149,328	142,720	256,037	130,985	125,052	36,011	18,343	17,668	30,094	15,014	15,080
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described . . . . . .(I25.0)	63,661	34,574	29,087	52,585	28,370	24,215	11,076	6,204	4,872	9,666	5,331	4,335
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . . . . (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	228,387	114,754	113,633	203,452	102,615	100,837	24,935	12,139	12,796	20,428	9,683	10,745
Other heart diseases . . . . . (I26–I51)	166,275	73,196	93,079	143,860	62,477	81,383	22,415	10,719	11,696	19,604	9,280	10,324
Acute and subacute endocarditis . . . . . (I33)	1,196	659	537	957	536	421	239	123	116	204	104	100

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple–race data in 2004. 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 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)	779	404	375	595	305	290	184	99	85	164	89	75
Heart failure (I50)	57,120	22,292	34,828	51,205	19,806	31,399	5,915	2,486	3,429	5,230	2,174	3,056
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	107,180	49,841	57,339	91,103	41,830	49,273	16,077	8,011	8,066	14,006	6,913	7,093
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	23,076	8,869	14,207	17,693	6,640	11,053	5,383	2,229	3,154	4,747	1,964	2,783
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	150,074	58,800	91,274	127,868	49,296	78,572	22,206	9,504	12,702	18,118	7,644	10,474
Atherosclerosis (I70)	11,861	4,510	7,351	10,877	4,146	6,731	984	364	620	837	305	532
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	23,693	12,306	11,387	20,634	10,810	9,824	3,059	1,496	1,563	2,550	1,225	1,325
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	13,753	8,140	5,613	12,189	7,226	4,963	1,564	914	650	1,228	697	531
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	9,940	4,166	5,774	8,445	3,584	4,861	1,495	582	913	1,322	528	794
Other disorders of cirulatory system (I80–I99)	4,673	2,083	2,590	3,795	1,683	2,112	878	400	478	799	359	440
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	59,664	26,861	32,803	52,430	23,348	29,082	7,234	3,513	3,721	5,700	2,775	2,925
Influenza (J10–J11)	1,100	421	679	1,033	388	645	67	33	34	50	25	25
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	58,564	26,440	32,124	51,397	22,960	28,437	7,167	3,480	3,687	5,650	2,750	2,900
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	319	137	182	279	115	164	40	22	18	31	15	16
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	226	108	118	190	87	103	36	21	15	28	15	13
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	93	29	64	89	28	61	4	1	3	3	–	3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	121,987	58,646	63,341	112,914	53,622	59,292	9,073	5,024	4,049	7,400	4,046	3,354
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	773	338	435	691	295	396	82	43	39	65	35	30
Emphysema (J43)	13,639	7,075	6,564	12,757	6,511	6,246	882	564	318	719	460	259
Asthma (J45–J46)	3,816	1,386	2,430	2,658	851	1,807	1,158	535	623	1,008	455	553
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	103,759	49,847	53,912	96,808	45,965	50,843	6,951	3,882	3,069	5,608	3,096	2,512
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	1,033	993	40	977	938	39	56	55	1	54	54	–
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	16,780	8,593	8,187	14,968	7,644	7,324	1,812	949	863	1,495	766	729
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	27,310	13,434	13,876	24,258	11,944	12,314	3,052	1,490	1,562	2,397	1,162	1,235
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	3,682	1,690	1,992	3,215	1,450	1,765	467	240	227	366	191	175
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	452	253	199	377	210	167	75	43	32	59	39	20
Hernia (K40–K46)	1,602	652	950	1,423	572	851	179	80	99	150	67	83
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	27,013	17,545	9,468	23,562	15,334	8,228	3,451	2,211	1,240	2,534	1,670	864
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	12,548	9,155	3,393	10,859	7,992	2,867	1,689	1,163	526	1,169	812	357
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	14,465	8,390	6,075	12,703	7,342	5,361	1,762	1,048	714	1,365	858	507
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	3,086	1,370	1,716	2,672	1,205	1,467	414	165	249	317	122	195
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	42,480	20,370	22,110	33,691	16,349	17,342	8,789	4,021	4,768	7,834	3,537	4,297
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	157	73	84	127	59	68	30	14	16	24	10	14
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	553	275	278	447	221	226	106	54	52	90	42	48

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—Con.

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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)	41,732	20,006	21,726	33,084	16,055	17,029	8,648	3,951	4,697	7,715	3,483	4,232
Other disorders of kidney . . . . . (N25,N27)	38	16	22	33	14	19	5	2	3	5	2	3
Infections of kidney . . . . . (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	764	237	527	657	204	453	107	33	74	84	27	57
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . . (N40)	507	507	. . .	458	458	. . .	49	49	. . .	35	35	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs . . . . (N70–N76)	112	. . .	112	92	. . .	92	20	. . .	20	20	. . .	20
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . (O00–O99)	697	. . .	697	411	. . .	411	286	. . .	286	251	. . .	251
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . . . (O00–O07)	32	. . .	32	11	. . .	11	21	. . .	21	19	. . .	19
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . (O10–O99)	665	. . .	665	400	. . .	400	265	. . .	265	232	. . .	232
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . . (P00–P96)	14,213	8,093	6,120	8,732	5,025	3,707	5,481	3,068	2,413	4,920	2,753	2,167
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities . . . . . (Q00–Q99)	10,498	5,423	5,075	8,331	4,260	4,071	2,167	1,163	1,004	1,745	942	803
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified . . . . . (R00–R99)	30,126	13,712	16,414	25,030	11,082	13,948	5,096	2,630	2,466	4,490	2,312	2,178
All other diseases . . . . . (residual)	201,914	82,725	119,189	174,636	70,636	104,000	27,278	12,089	15,189	23,519	10,328	13,191
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . .(V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	112,012	72,050	39,962	95,890	61,267	34,623	16,122	10,783	5,339	12,670	8,603	4,067
Transport accidents . . . . . .(V01–V99,Y85)	48,053	33,311	14,742	40,279	27,918	12,361	7,774	5,393	2,381	5,868	4,204	1,664
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)	44,933	30,837	14,096	37,618	25,816	11,802	7,315	5,021	2,294	5,513	3,910	1,603
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)	1,199	926	273	945	723	222	254	203	51	199	163	36
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . .(V90–V99,Y85)	1,921	1,548	373	1,716	1,379	337	205	169	36	156	131	25
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	63,959	38,739	25,220	55,611	33,349	22,262	8,348	5,390	2,958	6,802	4,399	2,403
Falls . . . . . .(W00–W19)	18,807	9,856	8,951	17,383	8,988	8,395	1,424	868	556	999	628	371
Accidental discharge of firearms . . . . . .(W32–W34)	649	573	76	504	443	61	145	130	15	129	117	12
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . .(W65–W74)	3,308	2,594	714	2,565	2,004	561	743	590	153	533	426	107
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	3,229	1,902	1,327	2,334	1,375	959	895	527	368	799	475	324
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	20,950	13,934	7,016	18,042	12,022	6,020	2,908	1,912	996	2,498	1,638	860
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . . (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	17,016	9,880	7,136	14,783	8,517	6,266	2,233	1,363	870	1,844	1,115	729
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	32,439	25,566	6,873	29,251	23,081	6,170	3,188	2,485	703	2,019	1,655	364
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms . . . . . (X72–X74)	16,750	14,523	2,227	15,407	13,341	2,066	1,343	1,182	161	1,009	904	105

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—Con.

[The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple–race data in 2004. 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 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 other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	15,689	11,043	4,646	13,844	9,740	4,104	1,845	1,303	542	1,010	751	259
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	17,357	13,578	3,779	8,643	6,302	2,341	8,714	7,276	1,438	8,135	6,839	1,296
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	11,624	9,921	1,703	5,119	4,078	1,041	6,505	5,843	662	6,201	5,589	612
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)	5,733	3,657	2,076	3,524	2,224	1,300	2,209	1,433	776	1,934	1,250	684
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	372	363	9	262	256	6	110	107	3	92	90	2
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,976	3,164	1,812	4,142	2,607	1,535	834	557	277	702	479	223
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent. . . . . (Y22–Y24)	235	179	56	187	142	45	48	37	11	39	31	8
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,741	2,985	1,756	3,955	2,465	1,490	786	520	266	663	448	215
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	28	28	–	26	26	–	2	2	–	2	2	–
Complications of medical and surgical care. . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,883	1,364	1,519	2,392	1,162	1,230	491	202	289	437	173	264

– 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, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

Table 13. Number of deaths from 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2004

[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 consuses 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*; see "Technical Notes."' Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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	2,397,615	1,181,668	1,215,947	122,416	68,544	53,872	2,269,583	1,109,848	1,159,735
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	30	22	8	3	3	–	27	19	8
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	4,357	1,622	2,735	149	57	92	4,200	1,560	2,640
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	657	406	251	110	73	37	542	330	212
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	504	316	188	83	54	29	416	259	157
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	153	90	63	27	19	8	126	71	55
Whooping cough (A37)	16	10	6	6	4	2	9	5	4
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	3	1	2	1	1	–	2	–	2
Meningococcal infection (A39)	138	79	59	20	12	8	118	67	51
Septicemia (A40–A41)	33,373	15,011	18,362	1,648	801	847	31,656	14,174	17,482
Syphilis (A50–A53)	43	21	22	1	1	–	42	20	22
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	5	–
Measles (B05)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	5,382	3,513	1,869	716	470	246	4,647	3,031	1,616
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	13,063	9,506	3,557	1,758	1,371	387	11,195	8,052	3,143
Malaria (B50–B54)	8	8	–	1	1	–	7	7	–
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)	7,540	4,097	3,443	726	439	287	6,797	3,651	3,146
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	553,888	286,830	267,058	24,522	13,002	11,520	528,395	273,282	255,113
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	7,826	5,312	2,514	332	241	91	7,473	5,055	2,418
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	13,023	10,081	2,942	440	346	94	12,557	9,715	2,842
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	11,859	6,958	4,901	1,355	771	584	10,481	6,173	4,308
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	53,772	26,930	26,842	2,438	1,327	1,111	51,252	25,561	25,691
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	15,321	9,832	5,489	1,565	1,046	519	13,718	8,761	4,957
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	31,772	15,776	15,996	1,570	789	781	30,148	14,953	15,195
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	3,668	2,935	733	190	178	12	3,463	2,745	718
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	158,091	89,630	68,461	4,215	2,704	1,511	153,581	86,740	66,841
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	7,952	5,125	2,827	138	79	59	7,804	5,038	2,766
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	41,316	362	40,954	1,926	17	1,909	39,329	343	38,986
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	3,850	...	3,850	430	...	430	3,415	...	3,415
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	6,990	...	6,990	325	...	325	6,654	...	6,654
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	14,716	...	14,716	689	...	689	14,008	...	14,008
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	29,004	29,004	...	1,239	1,239	...	27,723	27,723	...
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	12,313	7,640	4,673	763	507	256	11,531	7,121	4,410
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	13,030	8,995	4,035	397	253	144	12,608	8,724	3,884
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	12,829	7,074	5,755	671	365	306	12,137	6,699	5,438
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	54,645	29,522	25,123	2,866	1,619	1,247	51,695	27,865	23,830
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	1,276	730	546	95	57	38	1,176	669	507
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	20,938	11,056	9,882	1,062	605	457	19,842	10,437	9,405
Leukemia (C91–C95)	21,395	12,007	9,388	1,150	669	481	20,214	11,322	8,892
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	10,965	5,694	5,271	558	287	271	10,393	5,403	4,990

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, 2004—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on consuses 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*; see "Technical Notes."' Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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)	71	35	36	1	1	–	70	34	36
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)	61,911	31,654	30,257	2,973	1,521	1,452	58,818	30,066	28,752
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	13,580	6,764	6,816	617	311	306	12,939	6,440	6,499
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	4,575	1,833	2,742	193	75	118	4,371	1,751	2,620
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	73,138	35,267	37,871	5,999	2,855	3,144	66,953	32,315	34,638
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	3,019	1,087	1,932	107	36	71	2,906	1,047	1,859
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	2,847	1,026	1,821	104	36	68	2,737	986	1,751
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	172	61	111	3	–	3	169	61	108
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	674	349	325	74	40	34	600	309	291
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	17,989	10,366	7,623	594	348	246	17,368	10,000	7,368
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	65,965	18,974	46,991	1,897	606	1,291	63,981	18,345	45,636
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	861,190	406,458	454,732	36,900	19,348	17,552	822,392	386,042	436,350
Diseases of heart. . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	652,486	321,973	330,513	27,788	14,983	12,805	623,165	306,083	317,082
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases . . . . . (I00–I09)	3,254	1,009	2,245	158	56	102	3,091	950	2,141
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . (I11)	28,585	12,929	15,656	1,491	806	685	26,972	12,051	14,921
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . .(I13)	3,046	1,301	1,745	190	96	94	2,845	1,199	1,646
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	451,326	233,538	217,788	20,482	11,245	9,237	429,713	221,607	208,106
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	156,816	82,909	73,907	7,132	3,931	3,201	149,368	78,788	70,580
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . .(I24)	2,462	1,301	1,161	35	21	14	2,419	1,275	1,144
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . . . . (I20,I25)	292,048	149,328	142,720	13,315	7,293	6,022	277,926	141,544	136,382
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described . . . . . .(I25.0)	63,661	34,574	29,087	3,277	2,098	1,179	60,067	32,271	27,796
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease . . . . . .(I20,I25.1–I25.9)	228,387	114,754	113,633	10,038	5,195	4,843	217,859	109,273	108,586
Other heart diseases . . . . . (I26–I51)	166,275	73,196	93,079	5,467	2,780	2,687	160,544	70,276	90,268
Acute and subacute endocarditis. . . . . .(I33)	1,196	659	537	98	68	30	1,097	591	506
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis . . . . . (I30–I31,I40)	779	404	375	64	38	26	715	366	349
Heart failure . . . . . .(I50)	57,120	22,292	34,828	1,545	668	877	55,488	21,580	33,908
All other forms of heart disease . . (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	107,180	49,841	57,339	3,760	2,006	1,754	103,244	47,739	55,505
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease . . . . . (I10,I12)	23,076	8,869	14,207	1,116	492	624	21,905	8,353	13,552
Cerebrovascular diseases. . . . . (I60–I69)	150,074	58,800	91,274	6,781	3,207	3,574	143,044	55,489	87,555
Atherosclerosis . . . . . .(I70)	11,861	4,510	7,351	369	172	197	11,478	4,331	7,147
Other diseases of circulatory system . . (I71–I78)	23,693	12,306	11,387	846	494	352	22,800	11,786	11,014
Aortic aneurysm and dissection . . . . . .(I71)	13,753	8,140	5,613	465	315	150	13,266	7,807	5,459
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries . . . . . (I72–I78)	9,940	4,166	5,774	381	179	202	9,534	3,979	5,555
Other disorders of circulatory system . . . (I80–I99)	4,673	2,083	2,590	224	106	118	4,439	1,971	2,468
Influenza and pneumonia . . . . . .(J10–J18)	59,664	26,861	32,803	2,912	1,403	1,509	56,581	25,359	31,222
Influenza. . . . . .(J10–J11)	1,100	421	679	26	11	15	1,071	410	661
Pneumonia . . . . . .(J12–J18)	58,564	26,440	32,124	2,886	1,392	1,494	55,510	24,949	30,561
Other acute lower respiratory infections . .(J20–J22)	319	137	182	32	15	17	286	121	165
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . .(J20–J21)	226	108	118	30	14	16	195	93	102
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection . . . . . (J22)	93	29	64	2	1	1	91	28	63
Chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . . .(J40–J47)	121,987	58,646	63,341	3,107	1,631	1,476	118,650	56,884	61,766
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . .(J40–J42)	773	338	435	38	19	19	733	318	415

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, 2004—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on consuses 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*; see "Technical Notes."' Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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)	13,639	7,075	6,564	269	152	117	13,348	6,909	6,439
Asthma . . . . . .(J45–J46)	3,816	1,386	2,430	281	111	170	3,524	1,272	2,252
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . . . (J44,J47)	103,759	49,847	53,912	2,519	1,349	1,170	101,045	48,385	52,660
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects . . . . . (J60–J66,J68)	1,033	993	40	25	25	–	1,007	967	40
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids . . . . . (J69)	16,780	8,593	8,187	536	268	268	16,213	8,312	7,901
Other diseases of respiratory system. . . . . (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	27,310	13,434	13,876	1,508	725	783	25,769	12,687	13,082
Peptic ulcer . . . . . (K25–K28)	3,682	1,690	1,992	169	93	76	3,506	1,592	1,914
Diseases of appendix. . . . . (K35–K38)	452	253	199	33	21	12	418	231	187
Hernia. . . . . (K40–K46)	1,602	652	950	88	31	57	1,510	617	893
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . . (K70,K73–K74)	27,013	17,545	9,468	3,383	2,376	1,007	23,542	15,104	8,438
Alcoholic liver disease . . . . . (K70)	12,548	9,155	3,393	1,685	1,414	271	10,814	7,700	3,114
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . . (K73–K74)	14,465	8,390	6,075	1,698	962	736	12,728	7,404	5,324
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . . (K80–K82)	3,086	1,370	1,716	215	97	118	2,867	1,272	1,595
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis . . . . . (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	42,480	20,370	22,110	2,196	1,101	1,095	40,192	19,220	20,972
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome. . . . . (N00–N01,N04)	157	73	84	15	8	7	142	65	77
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified. . . . . (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	553	275	278	30	18	12	522	256	266
Renal failure. . . . . (N17–N19)	41,732	20,006	21,726	2,149	1,073	1,076	39,492	18,885	20,607
Other disorders of kidney . . . . . (N25,N27)	38	16	22	2	2	–	36	14	22
Infections of kidney . . . . . (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	764	237	527	52	17	35	711	220	491
Hyperplasia of prostate. . . . . (N40)	507	507	. . .	19	19	. . .	486	486	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs . . . . . (N70–N76)	112	. . .	112	9	. . .	9	102	. . .	102
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . .(O00–O99)	697	. . .	697	115	. . .	115	581	. . .	581
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . .(O00–O07)	32	. . .	32	1	. . .	1	31	. . .	31
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . .(O10–O99)	665	. . .	665	114	. . .	114	550	. . .	550
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . . (P00–P96)	14,213	8,093	6,120	2,681	1,538	1,143	11,371	6,469	4,902
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. . . . . .(Q00–Q99)	10,498	5,423	5,075	1,765	902	863	8,686	4,493	4,193
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified . . . . . (R00–R99)	30,126	13,712	16,414	1,621	971	650	28,297	12,607	15,690
All other diseases (residual)	201,914	82,725	119,189	9,217	4,541	4,676	192,252	77,963	114,289
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	112,012	72,050	39,962	10,408	7,796	2,612	101,235	63,982	37,253
Transport accidents . . . . . (V01–V99,Y85)	48,053	33,311	14,742	6,010	4,551	1,459	41,892	28,652	13,240
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)	44,933	30,837	14,096	5,739	4,318	1,421	39,059	26,427	12,632

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, 2004—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on consuses 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*; see "Technical Notes."' Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 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)	1,199	926	273	161	141	20	1,028	775	253
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	1,921	1,548	373	110	92	18	1,805	1,450	355
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	63,959	38,739	25,220	4,398	3,245	1,153	59,343	35,330	24,013
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	18,807	9,856	8,951	978	653	325	17,780	9,170	8,610
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	649	573	76	56	51	5	593	522	71
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	3,308	2,594	714	427	355	72	2,856	2,220	636
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	3,229	1,902	1,327	179	107	72	3,038	1,785	1,253
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	20,950	13,934	7,016	1,716	1,327	389	19,153	12,541	6,612"
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae. . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	17,016	9,880	7,136	1,042	752	290	15,923	9,092	6,831
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	32,439	25,566	6,873	2,207	1,840	367	30,111	23,633	6,478
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	16,750	14,523	2,227	888	799	89	15,823	13,691	2,132
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	15,689	11,043	4,646	1,319	1,041	278	14,288	9,942	4,346
Assault (homicide). . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	17,357	13,578	3,779	3,271	2,782	489	13,965	10,699	3,266"
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	11,624	9,921	1,703	2,241	2,031	210	9,323	7,837	1,486"
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)	5,733	3,657	2,076	1,030	751	279	4,642	2,862	1,780
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	372	363	9	77	77	–	293	284	9
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,976	3,164	1,812	329	234	95	4,625	2,910	1,715
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	235	179	56	20	19	1	212	157	55
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,741	2,985	1,756	309	215	94	4,413	2,753	1,660
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	28	28	–	1	1	–	27	27	–
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,883	1,364	1,519	172	79	93	2,708	1,285	1,423

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, 2004—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on consuses 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 standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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
All causes	1,933,382	938,143	995,239	283,859	144,022	139,837	5,616	3,276	2,340
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	17	11	6	4	3	1	–	–	–
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	3,919	1,440	2,479	237	96	141	8	5	3
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	282	166	116	183	114	69	5	3	2
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	219	133	86	135	84	51	5	3	2
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	63	33	30	48	30	18	–	–	–
Whooping cough (A37)	8	5	3	1	–	1	1	1	–
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningococcal infection (A39)	90	50	40	22	13	9	–	–	–
Septicemia (A40–A41)	25,041	11,188	13,853	5,945	2,660	3,285	69	36	33
Syphilis (A50–A53)	16	6	10	23	13	10	–	–	–
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Measles (B05)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	3,533	2,330	1,203	846	554	292	19	12	7
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	3,862	3,227	635	7,163	4,693	2,470	110	83	27
Malaria (B50–B54)	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
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)	5,545	2,977	2,568	955	520	435	17	7	10
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	453,534	234,392	219,142	61,842	32,089	29,753	971	546	425
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	6,106	4,028	2,078	1,137	863	274	21	16	5
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	10,809	8,482	2,327	1,509	1,047	462	26	20	6
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	7,732	4,575	3,157	2,004	1,171	833	23	14	9
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	43,390	21,715	21,675	6,578	3,173	3,405	82	42	40
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	10,554	6,656	3,898	1,988	1,330	658	38	25	13
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	25,662	12,814	12,848	3,631	1,717	1,914	54	34	20
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	2,793	2,192	601	625	518	107	15	12	3
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	134,118	74,960	59,158	16,324	9,906	6,418	295	186	109
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	7,654	4,967	2,687	118	56	62	10	8	2
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	32,833	282	32,551	5,546	56	5,490	61	2	59
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	2,474	...	2,474	782	...	782	5	...	5
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	5,392	...	5,392	1,102	...	1,102	11	...	11
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	12,432	...	12,432	1,247	...	1,247	19	...	19
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	22,509	22,509	...	4,768	4,768	...	42	42	...
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	10,218	6,329	3,889	1,084	649	435	19	12	7
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	11,544	8,140	3,404	904	474	430	25	18	7
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	11,121	6,139	4,982	750	406	344	21	10	11
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	45,383	24,604	20,779	5,163	2,608	2,555	84	38	46
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	1,020	587	433	133	70	63	5	4	1
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	17,970	9,440	8,530	1,391	728	663	34	14	20
Leukemia (C91–C95)	17,936	10,098	7,838	1,831	959	872	31	16	15
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	8,397	4,448	3,949	1,800	850	950	14	4	10

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, 2004—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on consuses 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 standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . . . . . (C96)	60	31	29	8	1	7	–	–	–
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)	50,810	26,000	24,810	6,582	3,347	3,235	120	67	53
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	11,469	5,754	5,715	1,181	547	634	24	13	11
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	3,269	1,247	2,022	1,013	465	548	11	7	4
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	52,101	25,773	26,328	12,685	5,498	7,187	186	97	89
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	2,421	847	1,574	412	170	242	6	4	2
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	2,268	792	1,476	398	164	234	6	4	2
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	153	55	98	14	6	8	–	–	–
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	417	220	197	158	76	82	–	–	–
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	16,428	9,469	6,959	623	342	281	27	18	9
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	59,153	16,989	42,164	4,196	1,138	3,058	87	23	64
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	705,435	330,160	375,275	99,408	46,787	52,621	1,898	1,068	830
Diseases of heart. . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	537,512	263,638	273,874	73,373	35,749	37,624	1,533	907	626
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases . . . . . (I00–I09)	2,754	840	1,914	245	83	162	5	3	2
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . (I11)	19,630	8,401	11,229	6,718	3,336	3,382	122	72	50
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . .(I13)	1,878	748	1,130	877	404	473	11	6	5
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	374,900	193,976	180,924	46,064	22,720	23,344	1,131	686	445
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	130,419	69,443	60,976	16,035	7,721	8,314	316	190	126
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . .(I24)	1,988	1,019	969	389	232	157	8	5	3
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . . . . (I20,I25)	242,493	123,514	118,979	29,640	14,767	14,873	807	491	316
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described . . . . . .(I25.0)	49,197	26,188	23,009	9,497	5,231	4,266	317	205	112
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease . . . . . .(I20,I25.1–I25.9)	193,296	97,326	95,970	20,143	9,536	10,607	490	286	204
Other heart diseases . . . . . (I26–I51)	138,350	59,673	78,677	19,469	9,206	10,263	264	140	124
Acute and subacute endocarditis. . . . . .(I33)	859	468	391	203	104	99	1	–	1
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis . . . . . (I30–I31,I40)	533	268	265	162	88	74	–	–	–
Heart failure . . . . . .(I50)	49,628	19,125	30,503	5,198	2,154	3,044	87	44	43
All other forms of heart disease . . (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	87,330	39,812	47,518	13,906	6,860	7,046	176	96	80
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease . . . . . (I10,I12)	16,569	6,147	10,422	4,709	1,945	2,764	55	24	31
Cerebrovascular diseases. . . . . (I60–I69)	121,065	46,087	74,978	17,980	7,586	10,394	249	104	145
Atherosclerosis . . . . . .(I70)	10,514	3,980	6,534	823	296	527	14	7	7
Other diseases of circulatory system . . (I71–I78)	19,775	10,308	9,467	2,523	1,211	1,312	47	26	21
Aortic aneurysm and dissection . . . . . .(I71)	11,719	6,906	4,813	1,215	688	527	22	18	4
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries . . . . . (I72–I78)	8,056	3,402	4,654	1,308	523	785	25	8	17
Other disorders of cirulatory system . . . . (I80–I99)	3,571	1,576	1,995	790	355	435	10	6	4
Influenza and pneumonia . . . . . .(J10–J18)	49,456	21,905	27,551	5,620	2,729	2,891	171	99	72
Influenza. . . . . .(J10–J11)	1,004	377	627	50	25	25	3	–	3
Pneumonia . . . . . .(J12–J18)	48,452	21,528	26,924	5,570	2,704	2,866	168	99	69
Other acute lower respiratory infections . .(J20–J22)	246	99	147	31	15	16	1	1	
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . .(J20–J21)	159	72	87	28	15	13	1	1	–
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection . . . . . (J22)	87	27	60	3	–	3	–	–	–
Chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . . .(J40–J47)	109,670	51,909	57,761	7,331	4,010	3,321	230	131	99
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . .(J40–J42)	653	276	377	64	34	30	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, 2004—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
Emphysema . . . . . (J43)	12,471	6,348	6,123	716	458	258	22	14	8
Asthma . . . . . .(J45–J46)	2,377	743	1,634	1,001	452	549	11	3	8
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . . . (J44,J47)	94,169	44,542	49,627	5,550	3,066	2,484	195	113	82
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects . . . . . (J60–J66,J68)	951	912	39	54	54	–	1	1	–
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids . . . . . (J69)	14,411	7,367	7,044	1,488	762	726	31	13	18
Other diseases of respiratory system. . . . . (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	22,756	11,218	11,538	2,374	1,147	1,227	33	22	11
Peptic ulcer . . . . . (K25–K28)	3,045	1,356	1,689	362	187	175	7	5	2
Diseases of appendix. . . . . (K35–K38)	344	189	155	58	38	20	1	1	–
Hernia. . . . . (K40–K46)	1,335	540	795	148	65	83	4	4	–
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . . (K70,K73–K74)	20,144	12,931	7,213	2,506	1,650	856	88	65	23
Alcoholic liver disease . . . . . (K70)	9,153	6,558	2,595	1,160	805	355	49	41	8
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . . (K73–K74)	10,991	6,373	4,618	1,346	845	501	39	24	15
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . . (K80–K82)	2,460	1,110	1,350	313	120	193	4	1	3
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis . . . . . (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	31,508	15,247	16,261	7,759	3,505	4,254	92	49	43
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome. . . . . (N00–N01,N04)	113	52	61	24	10	14	–	–	–
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified. . . . . (N02–N03,N05–N07,N26)	416	202	214	90	42	48	1	1	–
Renal failure. . . . . (N17–N19)	30,948	14,981	15,967	7,640	3,451	4,189	91	48	43
Other disorders of kidney . . . . . (N25,N27)	31	12	19	5	2	3	–	–	–
Infections of kidney . . . . . (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	606	187	419	83	27	56	1	–	1
Hyperplasia of prostate. . . . . (N40)	438	438	. . .	34	34	. . .	2	2	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs. . . . . (N70–N76)	83	. . .	83	19	. . .	19	1	. . .	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . .(O00–O99)	302	. . .	302	245	. . .	245	1	. . .	1
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . .(O00–O07)	10	. . .	10	19	. . .	19	–	. . .	–
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . .(O10–O99)	292	. . .	292	226	. . .	226	1	. . .	1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . . (P00–P96)	6,118	3,529	2,589	4,740	2,653	2,087	161	86	75
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. . . . . .(Q00–Q99)	6,598	3,375	3,223	1,697	914	783	47	28	19
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified . . . . . (R00–R99)	23,344	10,064	13,280	4,376	2,244	2,132	208	134	74
All other diseases (residual).	165,312	66,039	99,273	23,295	10,222	13,073	445	221	224
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	85,466	53,465	32,001	12,446	8,430	4,016	369	272	97
Transport accidents . . . . . (V01–V99,Y85)	34,315	23,403	10,912	5,744	4,109	1,635	151	108	43
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)	31,931	21,540	10,391	5,395	3,821	1,574	135	92	43

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, 2004—Con.

[Race and Hispanic origin are reported separately on the death certificate. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Data for Hispanic persons are not tabulated separately by race; data for non-Hispanic persons are tabulated by race. Data for Hispanic origin should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies between reporting Hispanic origin on death certificates and on consuses 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 standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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
Other land transport accidents . . . . . (V01, V05–06,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)	782	580	202	194	158	36	10	10	–
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae . . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	1,602	1,283	319	155	130	25	6	6	–
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	51,151	30,062	21,089	6,702	4,321	2,381	218	164	54
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	16,379	8,318	8,061	980	614	366	49	33	16
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	451	395	56	127	115	12	–	–	–
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	2,133	1,646	487	519	416	103	25	19	6
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	2,151	1,265	886	791	468	323	12	10	2
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	16,313	10,684	5,629	2,460	1,607	853	81	66	15
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	13,724	7,754	5,970	1,825	1,101	724	51	36	15
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	27,001	21,214	5,787	1,970	1,614	356	121	93	28
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	14,507	12,534	1,973	995	891	104	39	33	6
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	12,494	8,680	3,814	975	723	252	82	60	22
Assault (homicide). . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	5,427	3,561	1,866	8,000	6,730	1,270	121	97	24
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	2,921	2,083	838	6,119	5,518	601	60	53	7
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)	2,506	1,478	1,028	1,881	1,212	669	61	44	17
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	187	181	6	90	88	2	2	2	
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	3,811	2,365	1,446	691	472	219	22	20	2
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	166	122	44	37	29	8	3	3	–
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	3,645	2,243	1,402	654	443	211	19	17	2
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	25	25	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	2,219	1,084	1,135	435	172	263	3	–	3

– 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, 2004

[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, 2004; 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* ; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
All causes	816.5	817.6	815.4	863.2	854.2	871.9	615.6	655.1	579.1	744.3	792.6	700.3
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
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	0.3
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	*
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.4	10.4	12.3	11.2	10.2	12.2	12.1	11.4	12.8	15.6	14.6	16.4
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	*	*	0.1	*	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	2.4	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.2	3.1	1.5
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.4	6.6	2.4	2.4	3.9	0.8	13.5	18.5	8.8	18.8	25.9	12.4
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	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.2
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	188.6	198.4	179.1	200.7	209.9	191.7	136.8	147.9	126.5	161.9	176.2	148.9
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.7	3.7	1.7	2.7	3.6	1.8	2.5	3.9	1.2	3.0	4.7	1.4
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.4	7.0	2.0	4.7	7.5	2.0	3.2	4.7	1.8	4.0	5.8	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.0	4.8	3.3	3.8	4.5	3.1	5.0	6.1	4.1	5.3	6.5	4.2
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	18.3	18.6	18.0	19.2	19.5	18.9	14.3	14.6	14.1	17.2	17.4	17.0
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.2	6.8	3.7	5.1	6.5	3.7	5.8	8.0	3.7	5.2	7.3	3.3
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.4	11.5	11.3	8.2	8.1	8.3	9.5	9.4	9.6
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.2	2.0	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.4	1.7	2.9	0.5
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	53.8	62.0	45.9	58.1	65.9	50.4	35.5	44.7	27.0	42.7	54.3	32.1
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	3.5	1.9	3.3	4.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.1	0.3	27.5	14.6	0.3	28.6	11.8	0.2	22.6	14.5	0.3	27.5
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.6	1.2	. . .	2.4	1.7	. . .	3.3	2.0	. . .	3.9
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	5.5	. . .	10.9	2.9	. . .	5.5	3.3	. . .	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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* ; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Malignant neoplasm of prostate . . . . . (C61)	9.9	20.1	. . .	10.0	20.1	. . .	9.5	19.8	. . .	12.5	26.1	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis. . (C64–C65)	4.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	5.8	3.4	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.8	3.6	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of bladder. . . . . (C67)	4.4	6.2	2.7	5.0	7.1	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.2
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system . . . . . (C70–C72)	4.4	4.9	3.9	4.9	5.5	4.4	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.8
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . . . . . (C81–C96)	18.6	20.4	16.8	20.2	22.2	18.3	11.6	12.5	10.7	13.6	14.4	12.8
Hodgkin's disease . . . . . (C81)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. . . . . (C82–C85)	7.1	7.6	6.6	8.0	8.5	7.5	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.7	4.0	3.3
Leukemia . . . . . (C91–C95)	7.3	8.3	6.3	8.0	9.1	6.9	4.2	4.7	3.7	4.8	5.3	4.4
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms. . . . . (C88,C90)	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
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)	21.1	21.9	20.3	22.6	23.4	21.8	14.7	15.5	13.9	17.2	18.4	16.2
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.2
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.8
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	24.9	24.4	25.4	24.4	24.3	24.5	27.2	24.9	29.2	33.2	30.2	36.0
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	6.1	7.2	5.1	7.2	8.3	6.0	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.4
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	22.5	13.1	31.5	25.6	14.9	36.1	8.8	5.1	12.2	11.0	6.2	15.3
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	293.3	281.2	304.9	311.7	296.7	326.5	213.8	212.8	214.7	260.3	257.2	263.2
Diseases of heart. . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	222.2	222.8	221.6	237.4	236.5	238.3	156.7	161.7	152.0	192.3	196.7	188.3
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases. . . . . (I00–I09)	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . (I11)	9.7	8.9	10.5	8.9	7.8	9.9	13.4	13.9	12.9	17.6	18.4	16.9
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . . . . (I13)	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.4
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	153.7	161.6	146.1	166.1	174.3	158.1	100.4	105.4	95.8	121.0	125.2	117.1
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	53.4	57.4	49.6	57.8	62.3	53.3	34.6	35.5	33.8	42.0	42.4	41.6
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I24)	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.8
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . (I20,I25)	99.5	103.3	95.7	107.5	111.1	103.9	65.0	68.9	61.4	78.0	81.5	74.7
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described . . . . . (I25.0)	21.7	23.9	19.5	22.1	24.1	20.1	20.0	23.3	16.9	25.0	28.9	21.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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* ; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	77.8	79.4	76.2	85.4	87.0	83.8	45.0	45.6	44.5	52.9	52.6	53.2
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	56.6	50.6	62.4	60.4	53.0	67.6	40.5	40.3	40.7	50.8	50.4	51.1
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Heart failure (I50)	19.5	15.4	23.4	21.5	16.8	26.1	10.7	9.3	11.9	13.5	11.8	15.1
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28,I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	36.5	34.5	38.5	38.2	35.5	40.9	29.0	30.1	28.0	36.3	37.5	35.1
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	7.9	6.1	9.5	7.4	5.6	9.2	9.7	8.4	11.0	12.3	10.7	13.8
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	51.1	40.7	61.2	53.7	41.8	65.3	40.1	35.7	44.2	46.9	41.5	51.9
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.0	3.1	4.9	4.6	3.5	5.6	1.8	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.6
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	8.1	8.5	7.6	8.7	9.2	8.2	5.5	5.6	5.4	6.6	6.7	6.6
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	4.7	5.6	3.8	5.1	6.1	4.1	2.8	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.8	2.6
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.0	4.0	2.7	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.9
Other disorders of cirulatory system (I80–I99)	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	20.3	18.6	22.0	22.0	19.8	24.2	13.1	13.2	12.9	14.8	15.1	14.5
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	19.9	18.3	21.5	21.6	19.5	23.6	12.9	13.1	12.8	14.6	14.9	14.4
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	*	*
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	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)	41.5	40.6	42.5	47.4	45.5	49.3	16.4	18.9	14.1	19.2	22.0	16.6
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Emphysema (J43)	4.6	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.9	2.5	1.3
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.7
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	35.3	34.5	36.2	40.6	39.0	42.2	12.5	14.6	10.7	14.5	16.8	12.4
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.1	0.3	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.1	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.9	4.2	3.6
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	5.5	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.1
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.2	12.1	6.3	9.9	13.0	6.8	6.2	8.3	4.3	6.6	9.1	4.3
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.3	6.3	2.3	4.6	6.8	2.4	3.0	4.4	1.8	3.0	4.4	1.8
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	4.9	5.8	4.1	5.3	6.2	4.5	3.2	3.9	2.5	3.5	4.7	2.5
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.5	14.1	14.8	14.1	13.9	14.4	15.9	15.1	16.6	20.3	19.2	21.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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* ; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	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)	14.2	13.8	14.6	13.9	13.6	14.1	15.6	14.8	16.3	20.0	18.9	21.0
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.4	. . .	0.2	0.4	. . .	0.1	0.2	. . .	0.1	0.2	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	0.0	. . .	0.1	0.0	. . .	0.1	0.1	. . .	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.3	0.5	. . .	1.0	0.7	. . .	1.2
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	. . .	0.4	0.2	. . .	0.3	0.5	. . .	0.9	0.6	. . .	1.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.8	5.6	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.1	9.9	11.5	8.4	12.7	14.9	10.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.5	4.5	5.1	4.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.3	9.5	11.0	10.5	9.4	11.6	9.2	9.9	8.6	11.6	12.6	10.8
All other diseases (residual)	68.8	57.2	79.9	73.3	59.9	86.4	49.2	45.4	52.8	60.9	56.1	65.4
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	38.1	49.8	26.8	40.2	52.0	28.8	29.1	40.5	18.6	32.8	46.7	20.1
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.4	23.0	9.9	16.9	23.7	10.3	14.0	20.3	8.3	15.2	22.8	8.2
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2, V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.3	21.3	9.5	15.8	21.9	9.8	13.2	18.9	8.0	14.3	21.2	7.9
Other land transport accidents (V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	21.8	26.8	16.9	23.3	28.3	18.5	15.1	20.2	10.3	17.6	23.9	11.9
Falls (W00–W19)	6.4	6.8	6.0	7.3	7.6	7.0	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.4	1.8
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	0.2	0.4	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	1.7	0.5	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.3	0.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.6	1.6
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	7.1	9.6	4.7	7.6	10.2	5.0	5.3	7.2	3.5	6.5	8.9	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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* ; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . . (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	5.8	6.8	4.8	6.2	7.2	5.2	4.0	5.1	3.0	4.8	6.1	3.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	11.0	17.7	4.6	12.3	19.6	5.1	5.8	9.3	2.4	5.2	9.0	1.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	5.7	10.0	1.5	6.5	11.3	1.7	2.4	4.4	0.6	2.6	4.9	0.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84, Y87.0)	5.3	7.6	3.1	5.8	8.3	3.4	3.3	4.9	1.9	2.6	4.1	1.3
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	5.9	9.4	2.5	3.6	5.3	1.9	15.7	27.3	5.0	21.1	37.1	6.4
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.0	6.9	1.1	2.1	3.5	0.9	11.7	21.9	2.3	16.1	30.3	3.0
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9,*U02,X85–X92, X96–Y09,Y87.1)	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.1	4.0	5.4	2.7	5.0	6.8	3.4
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	0.5	*
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.1
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent. . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	2.4	1.1
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care. . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	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, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

Table 15. Death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2004

[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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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	816.5	817.6	815.4	296.2	321.1	269.7	899.4	900.9	898.0
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.5	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.3	2.0
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	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	0.1
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.4	10.4	12.3	4.0	3.8	4.2	12.5	11.5	13.5
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	2.4	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.5	1.3
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.4	6.6	2.4	4.3	6.4	1.9	4.4	6.5	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	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.7	3.0	2.4
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	188.6	198.4	179.1	59.3	60.9	57.7	209.4	221.8	197.5
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	7.0	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.5	5.0	7.9	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.0	4.8	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.9	4.2	5.0	3.3
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	18.3	18.6	18.0	5.9	6.2	5.6	20.3	20.7	19.9
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.2	6.8	3.7	3.8	4.9	2.6	5.4	7.1	3.8
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.8	10.9	10.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	11.9	12.1	11.8
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.2	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	*	1.4	2.2	0.6
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	53.8	62.0	45.9	10.2	12.7	7.6	60.9	70.4	51.8
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	3.5	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.1	4.1	2.1
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	14.1	0.3	27.5	4.7	*	9.6	15.6	0.3	30.2
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.6	1.0	. . .	2.2	1.4	. . .	2.6
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.4	. . .	4.7	0.8	. . .	1.6	2.6	. . .	5.2
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.0	. . .	9.9	1.7	. . .	3.4	5.6	. . .	10.8
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	9.9	20.1	. . .	3.0	5.8	. . .	11.0	22.5	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	5.3	3.1	1.8	2.4	1.3	4.6	5.8	3.4
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.4	6.2	2.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	5.0	7.1	3.0
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.4	4.9	3.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	4.8	5.4	4.2
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	18.6	20.4	16.8	6.9	7.6	6.2	20.5	22.6	18.5
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.1	7.6	6.6	2.6	2.8	2.3	7.9	8.5	7.3
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.3	8.3	6.3	2.8	3.1	2.4	8.0	9.2	6.9

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, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	3.7	3.9	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	4.1	4.4	3.9
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)	21.1	21.9	20.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	23.3	24.4	22.3
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	4.6	4.7	4.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	5.1	5.2	5.0
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.4	2.0
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	24.9	24.4	25.4	14.5	13.4	15.7	26.5	26.2	26.8
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.4
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.4
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	0.0	0.1
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	6.1	7.2	5.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	6.9	8.1	5.7
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	22.5	13.1	31.5	4.6	2.8	6.5	25.4	14.9	35.3
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	293.3	281.2	304.9	89.3	90.6	87.9	325.9	313.4	337.9
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	222.2	222.8	221.6	67.2	70.2	64.1	247.0	248.5	245.5
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.7
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.7	8.9	10.5	3.6	3.8	3.4	10.7	9.8	11.6
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.3
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	153.7	161.6	146.1	49.6	52.7	46.2	170.3	179.9	161.1
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	53.4	57.4	49.6	17.3	18.4	16.0	59.2	64.0	54.7
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	*	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	99.5	103.3	95.7	32.2	34.2	30.1	110.1	114.9	105.6
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	21.7	23.9	19.5	7.9	9.8	5.9	23.8	26.2	21.5
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	77.8	79.4	76.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	86.3	88.7	84.1
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	56.6	50.6	62.4	13.2	13.0	13.5	63.6	57.0	69.9
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Heart failure (I50)	19.5	15.4	23.4	3.7	3.1	4.4	22.0	17.5	26.3
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	36.5	34.5	38.5	9.1	9.4	8.8	40.9	38.8	43.0
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	7.9	6.1	9.5	2.7	2.3	3.1	8.7	6.8	10.5
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	51.1	40.7	61.2	16.4	15.0	17.9	56.7	45.0	67.8
Atherosclerosis (I70)	4.0	3.1	4.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.5	3.5	5.5
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	8.1	8.5	7.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	9.0	9.6	8.5
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	4.7	5.6	3.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	5.3	6.3	4.2
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	3.4	2.9	3.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	3.8	3.2	4.3
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.9
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	20.3	18.6	22.0	7.0	6.6	7.6	22.4	20.6	24.2
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	*	*	0.4	0.3	0.5
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	19.9	18.3	21.5	7.0	6.5	7.5	22.0	20.3	23.7
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	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

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, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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
Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection (J22)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)	41.5	40.6	42.5	7.5	7.6	7.4	47.0	46.2	47.8
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.3
Emphysema (J43)	4.6	4.9	4.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	5.3	5.6	5.0
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.3	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.7
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	35.3	34.5	36.2	6.1	6.3	5.9	40.0	39.3	40.8
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.4	0.8	0.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.7	5.9	5.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.4	6.7	6.1
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	9.3	9.3	9.3	3.6	3.4	3.9	10.2	10.3	10.1
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	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)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.2	12.1	6.3	8.2	11.1	5.0	9.3	12.3	6.5
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.3	6.3	2.3	4.1	6.6	1.4	4.3	6.3	2.4
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	4.9	5.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.7	5.0	6.0	4.1
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.5	14.1	14.8	5.3	5.2	5.5	15.9	15.6	16.2
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	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	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.2
Renal failure (N17–N19)	14.2	13.8	14.6	5.2	5.0	5.4	15.7	15.3	16.0
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	*	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	0.4	. . .	*	*	. . .	0.2	0.4	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.3	. . .	0.6	0.2	. . .	0.4
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	. . .	0.4	0.3	. . .	0.6	0.2	. . .	0.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.8	5.6	4.1	6.5	7.2	5.7	4.5	5.3	3.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.4	3.6	3.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.3	9.5	11.0	3.9	4.5	3.3	11.2	10.2	12.1
All other diseases (Residual)	68.8	57.2	79.9	22.3	21.3	23.4	76.2	63.3	88.5
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	38.1	49.8	26.8	25.2	36.5	13.1	40.1	51.9	28.8
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.4	23.0	9.9	14.5	21.3	7.3	16.6	23.3	10.3

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, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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
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	21.3	9.5	13.9	20.2	7.1	15.5	21.5	9.8
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)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae. . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	*	0.7	1.2	0.3
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	21.8	26.8	16.9	10.6	15.2	5.8	23.5	28.7	18.6
Falls . . . . . (W00–W19)	6.4	6.8	6.0	2.4	3.1	1.6	7.0	7.4	6.7
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.4	0.1
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.0
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	7.1	9.6	4.7	4.2	6.2	1.9	7.6	10.2	5.1
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	5.8	6.8	4.8	2.5	3.5	1.5	6.3	7.4	5.3
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	11.0	17.7	4.6	5.3	8.6	1.8	11.9	19.2	5.0
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	5.7	10.0	1.5	2.1	3.7	0.4	6.3	11.1	1.7
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	5.3	7.6	3.1	3.2	4.9	1.4	5.7	8.1	3.4
Assault (homicide). . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	5.9	9.4	2.5	7.9	13.0	2.4	5.5	8.7	2.5
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.0	6.9	1.1	5.4	9.5	1.1	3.7	6.4	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	2.5	1.4	2.5	3.5	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.4
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.4	*	0.1	0.2	*
Events of undetermined intent . . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	2.4	1.3
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.6	2.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.3
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	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, 2004—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, 2004; 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 standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 Office of Management and Budget 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	967.8	957.4	977.7	768.8	818.7	723.4
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	2.0	1.5	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	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	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	12.5	11.4	13.6	16.1	15.1	17.0
Syphilis (A50–A53)	*	*	*	0.1	*	*
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	1.5
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	1.9	3.3	0.6	19.4	26.7	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)	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.3
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	227.0	239.2	215.3	167.5	182.4	153.9
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	3.1	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.9	1.4
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	5.4	8.7	2.3	4.1	6.0	2.4
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	3.9	4.7	3.1	5.4	6.7	4.3
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	21.7	22.2	21.3	17.8	18.0	17.6
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.3	6.8	3.8	5.4	7.6	3.4
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	12.8	13.1	12.6	9.8	9.8	9.9
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.7	2.9	0.6
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	67.1	76.5	58.1	44.2	56.3	33.2
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	3.8	5.1	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	16.4	0.3	32.0	15.0	0.3	28.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.2	. . .	2.4	2.1	. . .	4.0
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.7	. . .	5.3	3.0	. . .	5.7
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	6.2	. . .	12.2	3.4	. . .	6.5
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	11.3	23.0	. . .	12.9	27.1	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	5.1	6.5	3.8	2.9	3.7	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	5.8	8.3	3.3	2.4	2.7	2.2
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	5.6	6.3	4.9	2.0	2.3	1.8
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	22.7	25.1	20.4	14.0	14.8	13.2
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	9.0	9.6	8.4	3.8	4.1	3.4
Leukemia (C91–C95)	9.0	10.3	7.7	5.0	5.5	4.5

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, 2004—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
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms (C88,C90)	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.9
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)	25.4	26.5	24.4	17.8	19.0	16.7
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	5.7	5.9	5.6	3.2	3.1	3.3
Anemias (D50–D64)	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.8
Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)	26.1	26.3	25.9	34.4	31.3	37.2
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3
Malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2
Other nutritional deficiencies (E50–E64)	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
Meningitis (G00,G03)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Parkinson's disease (G20–G21)	8.2	9.7	6.8	1.7	1.9	1.5
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	29.6	17.3	41.4	11.4	6.5	15.8
Major cardiovascular diseases (I00–I78)	353.1	336.9	368.7	269.2	266.0	272.2
Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	269.1	269.1	269.1	198.7	203.2	194.6
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I00–I09)	1.4	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.8
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	9.8	8.6	11.0	18.2	19.0	17.5
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I13)	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.4	2.3	2.4
Ischemic heart diseases (I20–I25)	187.7	198.0	177.7	124.8	129.2	120.8
Acute myocardial infarction (I21–I22)	65.3	70.9	59.9	43.4	43.9	43.0
Other acute ischemic heart diseases (I24)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25)	121.4	126.1	116.9	80.3	83.9	76.9
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	24.6	26.7	22.6	25.7	29.7	22.1
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	96.8	99.3	94.3	54.6	54.2	54.9
Other heart diseases (I26–I51)	69.3	60.9	77.3	52.7	52.3	53.1
Acute and subacute endocarditis (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Heart failure (I50)	24.8	19.5	30.0	14.1	12.2	15.7
All other forms of heart disease (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	43.7	40.6	46.7	37.7	39.0	36.5
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease (I10,I12)	8.3	6.3	10.2	12.8	11.1	14.3
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	60.6	47.0	73.7	48.7	43.1	53.8
Atherosclerosis (I70)	5.3	4.1	6.4	2.2	1.7	2.7
Other diseases of circulatory system (I71–I78)	9.9	10.5	9.3	6.8	6.9	6.8
Aortic aneurysm and dissection (I71)	5.9	7.0	4.7	3.3	3.9	2.7
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries (I72–I78)	4.0	3.5	4.6	3.5	3.0	4.1
Other disorders of circulatory system (I80–I99)	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	24.8	22.4	27.1	15.2	15.5	15.0
Influenza (J10–J11)	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pneumonia (J12–J18)	24.3	22.0	26.5	15.1	15.4	14.8
Other acute lower respiratory infections (J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	0.1	0.1	0.1	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, 2004—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, 2004; 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 standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 Office of Management and Budget 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	0.1	*	*	*
Chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . . .(J40–J47)	54.9	53.0	56.7	19.9	22.8	17.2
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . .(J40–J42)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Emphysema . . . . . (J43)	6.2	6.5	6.0	1.9	2.6	1.3
Asthma . . . . . .(J45–J46)	1.2	0.8	1.6	2.7	2.6	2.8
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . . . (J44,J47)	47.1	45.5	48.8	15.0	17.4	12.9
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects . . . . . (J60–J66,J68)	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids . . . . . (J69)	7.2	7.5	6.9	4.0	4.3	3.8
Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . . (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	11.4	11.4	11.3	6.4	6.5	6.3
Peptic ulcer . . . . . (K25–K28)	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
Diseases of appendix. . . . . (K35–K38)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Hernia. . . . . (K40–K46)	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . (K70,K73–K74)	10.1	13.2	7.1	6.8	9.4	4.4
Alcoholic liver disease . . . . . (K70)	4.6	6.7	2.5	3.1	4.6	1.8
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . . (K73–K74)	5.5	6.5	4.5	3.6	4.8	2.6
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . . (K80–K82)	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis . . . . . (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	15.8	15.6	16.0	21.0	19.9	22.0
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome. . . . . (N00–N01,N04)	0.1	0.1	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
Renal failure. . . . . (N17–N19)	15.5	15.3	15.7	20.7	19.6	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	0.2	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)	0.2	. . .	0.3	0.7	. . .	1.3
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . (O00–O07)	*	. . .	*	*	. . .	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . (O10–O99)	0.1	. . .	0.3	0.6	. . .	1.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period. . . . . (P00–P96)	3.1	3.6	2.5	12.8	15.1	10.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. . . . . (Q00–Q99)	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.6	5.2	4.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified . . . . . (R00–R99)	11.7	10.3	13.0	11.9	12.8	11.0
All other diseases . . . . . (residual)	82.7	67.4	97.5	63.1	58.1	67.6
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	42.8	54.6	31.4	33.7	47.9	20.8
Transport accidents . . . . . (V01–V99,Y85)	17.2	23.9	10.7	15.6	23.4	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)	16.0	22.0	10.2	14.6	21.7	8.1

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, 2004—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, 2004; 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 standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. The multiple-race data for these states were bridged to the single-race categories of the 1977 Office of Management and Budget 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)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae. . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	25.6	30.7	20.7	18.2	24.6	12.3
Falls (W00–W19)	8.2	8.5	7.9	2.7	3.5	1.9
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	*
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.4	2.4	0.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.7	1.7
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	8.2	10.9	5.5	6.7	9.1	4.4
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae. . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	6.9	7.9	5.9	4.9	6.3	3.7
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	13.5	21.6	5.7	5.3	9.2	1.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	7.3	12.8	1.9	2.7	5.1	0.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	6.3	8.9	3.7	2.6	4.1	1.3
Assault (homicide). . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	2.7	3.6	1.8	21.7	38.3	6.6
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	1.5	2.1	0.8	16.6	31.4	3.1
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . .(*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.3	1.5	1.0	5.1	6.9	3.5
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.5	*
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.1
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)	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.1
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4

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, 2004

[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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 races			White			All other					
							Total			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All causes	800.8	955.7	679.2	786.3	936.9	666.9	861.3	1,044.6	726.1	1,027.3	1,269.4	855.3
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	*
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	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.2	12.3	10.3	10.2	11.3	9.4	17.6	19.7	16.2	22.5	25.7	20.4
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	2.4	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.1	2.4	3.3	1.7	2.6	3.8	1.7
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.5	6.6	2.4	2.3	3.8	0.9	14.2	20.1	9.0	20.4	29.2	13.0
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05,A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82,A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04, B06–B09,B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.6	2.5	3.2	4.1	2.6
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	185.8	227.7	157.4	184.4	224.4	157.0	192.4	248.4	156.7	227.2	301.2	182.5
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.6	4.0	1.5	2.5	3.7	1.5	3.2	5.6	1.4	3.8	6.9	1.6
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.3	7.7	1.7	4.3	7.7	1.6	4.4	7.3	2.2	5.4	9.0	2.8
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.0	5.5	2.8	3.5	4.9	2.5	7.2	10.4	5.1	7.5	11.1	5.2
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	18.0	21.5	15.3	17.6	21.0	14.9	20.7	24.8	17.9	24.7	30.0	21.2
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.1	7.4	3.2	4.7	6.7	3.0	7.8	11.7	4.7	6.9	10.7	4.1
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.6	12.3	9.3	10.4	12.2	9.1	11.8	13.1	10.6	13.6	15.4	12.1
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.2	2.2	0.4	1.1	2.1	0.4	1.7	3.3	0.5	2.2	4.6	0.7
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	53.2	70.1	40.9	53.6	69.4	41.9	49.9	73.2	34.0	59.8	90.0	39.9
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	3.9	1.7	3.0	4.5	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	13.8	0.3	24.4	13.4	0.3	23.9	15.4	0.4	26.5	19.0	0.5	32.2
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.4	1.1	. . .	2.2	2.2	. . .	3.8	2.6	. . .	4.5
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.3	. . .	4.1	2.2	. . .	3.9	3.3	. . .	5.6	4.1	. . .	6.9
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	4.9	. . .	8.8	5.1	. . .	9.1	3.9	. . .	6.8	4.5	. . .	7.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age–adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 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)	9.8	25.4	. . .	9.0	23.4	. . .	15.4	41.6	. . .	19.7	55.5	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis. . (C64–C65)	4.1	5.9	2.7	4.2	6.0	2.8	3.3	4.8	2.3	4.0	5.8	2.7
Malignant neoplasm of bladder. . . . . (C67)	4.4	7.6	2.2	4.5	8.0	2.3	3.0	4.2	2.2	3.6	4.9	2.7
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system . . . . . (C70–C72)	4.3	5.2	3.5	4.7	5.6	3.8	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.0
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue . . . . . (C81–C96)	18.4	23.6	14.6	18.6	24.0	14.7	16.2	20.2	13.4	18.9	23.6	15.8
Hodgkin's disease . . . . . (C81)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. . . . . (C82–C85)	7.0	8.8	5.7	7.3	9.2	6.0	4.7	5.9	3.9	5.0	6.2	4.1
Leukemia . . . . . (C91–C95)	7.2	9.6	5.5	7.4	9.9	5.6	5.8	7.5	4.6	6.7	8.7	5.3
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms. . . . . (C88,C90)	3.7	4.6	3.1	3.4	4.3	2.8	5.3	6.3	4.7	6.9	8.3	6.0
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)	20.8	25.0	17.6	20.7	25.0	17.6	20.3	24.6	17.3	23.9	29.6	19.9
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	4.5	5.7	3.8	4.6	5.8	3.9	3.9	4.5	3.5	4.4	5.2	3.9
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.1
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	24.5	28.2	21.7	22.3	26.2	19.2	39.6	41.8	37.7	48.0	51.3	45.3
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.5
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	6.1	9.3	4.1	6.4	9.8	4.4	2.9	4.6	2.0	2.7	4.3	1.9
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	21.8	17.7	23.8	22.5	18.3	24.7	15.4	12.4	16.8	18.5	15.2	19.9
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	286.5	340.0	243.8	279.8	333.6	236.7	320.0	372.6	279.8	381.9	451.1	331.0
Diseases of heart. . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	217.0	267.9	177.3	213.3	264.6	172.9	233.1	280.7	197.7	280.6	342.1	236.5
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases . . . . . (I00–I09)	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . (I11)	9.5	10.1	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.2	18.7	21.3	16.3	24.2	28.4	20.6
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . . . . (I13)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.6	2.9
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	150.2	194.1	116.7	149.2	194.2	114.7	152.1	187.6	126.2	179.8	223.9	148.7
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	52.2	67.8	40.2	52.2	68.3	39.5	52.0	62.3	44.3	62.0	74.8	52.7
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I24)	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.0
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . (I20,I25)	97.1	125.3	75.8	96.3	125.0	74.6	99.0	123.7	81.2	116.4	146.9	95.0
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described . . . . . (I25.0)	21.1	27.5	15.7	19.9	25.9	14.7	29.2	38.8	22.0	36.1	48.9	27.0
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . . . . (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	76.0	97.8	60.1	76.5	99.1	59.9	69.9	85.0	59.1	80.3	98.0	68.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age–adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 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)	55.2	61.7	49.9	54.1	60.3	49.0	58.8	68.4	51.9	72.5	85.6	63.2
Acute and subacute endocarditis	(I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis	(I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4
Heart failure	(I50)	18.9	19.9	18.0	19.0	20.0	18.1	17.0	18.4	15.9	20.9	23.4	19.3
All other forms of heart disease	(I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	35.7	41.0	31.4	34.5	39.5	30.4	41.0	48.9	35.2	50.4	60.9	43.0
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	(I10,I12)	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	14.7	14.8	14.3	18.2	19.0	17.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	(I60–I69)	50.0	50.4	48.9	48.0	48.1	47.2	61.0	64.5	57.8	69.9	74.9	65.5
Atherosclerosis	(I70)	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.3
Other diseases of circulatory system	(I71–I78)	7.9	10.2	6.3	7.9	10.2	6.1	8.3	9.8	7.1	9.7	11.6	8.3
Aortic aneurysm and dissection	(I71)	4.6	6.7	3.1	4.7	6.8	3.2	4.0	5.6	2.9	4.5	6.1	3.3
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	(I72–I78)	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	4.2	4.1	4.2	5.2	5.6	5.0
Other disorders of cirulatory system	(I80–I99)	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.9	2.6
Influenza and pneumonia	(J10–J18)	19.8	23.7	17.3	19.6	23.3	17.2	20.4	25.8	17.0	22.3	29.1	18.2
Influenza	(J10–J11)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pneumonia	(J12–J18)	19.4	23.3	16.9	19.2	22.9	16.8	20.2	25.6	16.8	22.1	28.9	18.0
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	*	*
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	(J20–J21)	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)	41.1	49.5	36.0	43.2	51.1	38.4	24.7	35.4	18.2	28.2	40.9	20.9
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	(J40–J42)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Emphysema	(J43)	4.6	5.8	3.8	4.9	6.1	4.1	2.4	3.8	1.4	2.7	4.6	1.6
Asthma	(J45–J46)	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.1
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases	(J44,J47)	35.0	42.3	30.5	37.0	43.9	32.8	19.6	28.8	14.1	22.2	33.0	16.0
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects	(J60–J66,J68)	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	0.6	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	(J69)	5.6	7.7	4.3	5.6	7.7	4.3	5.3	7.5	4.0	6.0	8.6	4.6
Other diseases of respiratory system	(J00–J06,J30–J39, J67,J70–J98)	9.2	11.1	7.8	9.3	11.3	7.9	7.8	9.4	6.8	8.6	10.4	7.4
Peptic ulcer	(K25–K28)	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.1
Diseases of appendix	(K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Hernia	(K40–K46)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	(K70,K73–K74)	9.0	12.5	5.8	9.2	12.8	6.0	7.4	10.5	4.9	7.9	11.7	4.9
Alcoholic liver disease	(K70)	4.2	6.3	2.2	4.3	6.5	2.2	3.5	5.4	2.0	3.5	5.6	1.9
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	(K73–K74)	4.8	6.1	3.7	4.9	6.2	3.8	3.9	5.1	2.9	4.3	6.2	2.9
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	(K80–K82)	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	(N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.2	17.3	12.3	12.8	15.9	10.8	23.5	26.7	21.4	29.6	34.2	26.7
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome	(N00–N01,N04)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age–adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 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	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Renal failure (N17–N19)	13.9	17.0	12.0	12.5	15.6	10.6	23.1	26.3	21.1	29.1	33.8	26.3
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.5	. . .	0.2	0.5	. . .	0.1	0.4	. . .	0.1	0.4	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	0.0	. . .	0.0	0.0	. . .	0.1	0.1	. . .	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.4	0.5	. . .	0.9	0.6	. . .	1.2
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	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.4	0.4	. . .	0.9	0.6	. . .	1.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.3	8.4	9.2	7.6	10.3	11.3	9.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.3	4.0	4.4	3.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.0	10.7	9.0	9.6	10.2	8.7	11.3	12.7	10.0	14.0	16.0	12.1
All other diseases (Residual)	67.1	67.3	65.2	66.2	66.1	64.5	69.6	73.5	65.9	84.9	91.8	79.3
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	37.7	52.1	24.5	38.8	53.2	25.3	32.1	46.5	20.1	36.3	54.4	21.7
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.2	23.1	9.7	16.7	23.6	10.0	14.4	21.3	8.5	15.7	24.4	8.4
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2, V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2,V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	15.2	21.4	9.3	15.6	21.8	9.5	13.5	19.8	8.1	14.8	22.7	8.1
Other land transport accidents (V01,V05–V06, V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3, V19.8–V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae (V90–V99,Y85)	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1
Nontransport accidents (W00–X59,Y86)	21.5	29.0	14.9	22.1	29.6	15.3	17.7	25.2	11.7	20.6	30.0	13.3
Falls (W00–W19)	6.3	8.2	4.8	6.6	8.6	5.1	3.7	5.3	2.5	3.6	5.5	2.3
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	*	0.3	0.6	*
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.3	2.2	0.6	1.3	2.2	0.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.4	3.3	1.8
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	7.1	9.5	4.7	7.6	10.1	5.0	5.5	7.7	3.5	6.9	9.9	4.5
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae (W20–W31,W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39, X50–X59,Y86)	5.7	7.6	4.0	5.7	7.7	4.0	5.1	7.0	3.6	6.0	8.4	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age–adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by race and sex: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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 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) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	10.9	18.0	4.5	12.0	19.6	5.0	5.8	9.8	2.4	5.3	9.6	1.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	5.6	10.3	1.5	6.3	11.4	1.7	2.5	4.7	0.6	2.7	5.4	0.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	5.3	7.6	3.1	5.7	8.2	3.3	3.4	5.1	1.9	2.6	4.2	1.3
Assault (homicide). . . . . .(*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	5.9	9.2	2.5	3.6	5.3	1.9	14.8	25.4	4.9	20.1	35.1	6.3
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.0	6.6	1.1	2.2	3.4	0.8	10.8	19.9	2.2	15.0	28.0	2.9
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . (*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9,*U02,X85–X92, X96–Y09,Y87.1)	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.1	4.0	5.5	2.7	5.1	7.1	3.4
Legal intervention . . . . . .(Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.4	*	0.2	0.5	*
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . .(Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.1
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent. . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . . . (Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.1
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . .(Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care. . . .(Y40–Y84,Y88)	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	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, 2004

[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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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	800.8	955.7	679.2	586.7	706.8	485.9	814.1	971.1	691.4
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.5
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Respiratory tuberculosis (A16)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other tuberculosis (A17–A19)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0
Whooping cough (A37)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scarlet fever and erysipelas (A38,A46)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Septicemia (A40–A41)	11.2	12.3	10.3	8.5	9.3	7.9	11.3	12.5	10.5
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.8	3.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.1
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	4.5	6.6	2.4	5.3	8.2	2.4	4.4	6.4	2.5
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49, A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8, A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.9	3.7	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.0
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	185.8	227.7	157.4	121.9	151.2	101.4	190.1	232.7	161.2
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.6	4.0	1.5	1.6	2.6	0.8	2.7	4.1	1.5
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.3	7.7	1.7	2.2	4.0	0.9	4.5	8.0	1.8
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	4.0	5.5	2.8	6.6	8.7	5.0	3.8	5.3	2.7
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	18.0	21.5	15.3	12.6	15.6	10.2	18.3	21.9	15.7
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	5.1	7.4	3.2	7.6	10.9	4.9	4.9	7.1	3.1
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.6	12.3	9.3	8.2	9.1	7.4	10.8	12.5	9.4
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.2	2.2	0.4	1.0	2.1	*	1.2	2.2	0.5
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	53.2	70.1	40.9	22.4	33.4	14.3	55.4	72.6	42.8
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	2.7	3.9	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.8	4.2	1.8
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	13.8	0.3	24.4	8.7	*	15.6	14.1	0.3	25.1
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.3	. . .	2.4	1.7	. . .	3.1	1.3	. . .	2.4
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.3	. . .	4.1	1.6	. . .	2.9	2.4	. . .	4.2
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	4.9	. . .	8.8	3.3	. . .	5.9	5.1	. . .	9.0
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	9.8	25.4	. . .	7.6	19.1	. . .	9.9	25.7	. . .
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.1	5.9	2.7	3.7	5.5	2.2	4.1	5.9	2.8
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.4	7.6	2.2	2.2	3.5	1.4	4.5	7.8	2.3
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.3	5.2	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.3	4.4	5.4	3.6
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	18.4	23.6	14.6	13.2	16.2	10.7	18.7	24.0	14.8
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.0	8.8	5.7	5.2	6.4	4.2	7.1	9.0	5.8
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.2	9.6	5.5	4.7	5.9	3.7	7.3	9.8	5.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age–adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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
Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms . . . . . (C88,C90)	3.7	4.6	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.7	4.6	3.1
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)	20.8	25.0	17.6	14.5	16.6	12.9	21.2	25.6	17.9
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	4.5	5.7	3.8	3.1	3.6	2.7	4.6	5.8	3.9
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	24.5	28.2	21.7	32.1	34.3	30.2	24.0	27.7	21.1
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	6.1	9.3	4.1	3.8	5.7	2.6	6.2	9.5	4.2
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	21.8	17.7	23.8	13.0	10.8	14.1	22.2	18.1	24.3
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	286.5	340.0	243.8	210.2	250.9	177.3	290.7	345.3	247.4
Diseases of heart. . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	217.0	267.9	177.3	158.4	193.9	130.0	220.4	272.4	179.9
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases . . . . . (I00–I09)	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . (I11)	9.5	10.1	8.5	7.8	9.1	6.7	9.6	10.2	8.6
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . .(I13)	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	150.2	194.1	116.7	119.2	149.6	95.3	151.9	196.8	117.8
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	52.2	67.8	40.2	40.9	51.2	32.7	53.0	68.9	40.7
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . .(I24)	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	*	0.9	1.1	0.7
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . . . . (I20,I25)	97.1	125.3	75.8	78.1	98.2	62.4	98.0	126.8	76.4
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described . . . . . .(I25.0)	21.1	27.5	15.7	17.5	24.6	11.8	21.2	27.6	15.9
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease . . . . . .(I20,I25.1–I25.9)	76.0	97.8	60.1	60.6	73.6	50.6	76.8	99.2	60.6
Other heart diseases . . . . . (I26–I51)	55.2	61.7	49.9	29.5	33.3	26.3	56.8	63.5	51.3
Acute and subacute endocarditis . . .(I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis. . . . . (I30–I31,I40)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Heart failure. . . . . .(I50)	18.9	19.9	18.0	9.7	10.2	9.2	19.4	20.5	18.4
All other forms of heart disease . (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	35.7	41.0	31.4	19.2	22.3	16.6	36.8	42.2	32.3
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease . . . . . (I10,I12)	7.7	7.5	7.6	6.6	6.7	6.3	7.7	7.5	7.6
Cerebrovascular diseases. . . . . (I60–I69)	50.0	50.4	48.9	38.2	41.5	35.4	50.5	50.7	49.5
Atherosclerosis . . . . . I70)	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.4	2.9	2.1	4.0	4.1	3.8
Other diseases of circulatory system . . (I71–I78)	7.9	10.2	6.3	4.6	6.0	3.4	8.1	10.5	6.5
Aortic aneurysm and dissection . . . . . .(I71)	4.6	6.7	3.1	2.4	3.5	1.5	4.8	6.9	3.3
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries . . . . . (I72–I78)	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.4	3.6	3.2
Other disorders of circulatory system . . . (I80–I99)	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.5
Influenza and pneumonia . . . . . .(J10–J18)	19.8	23.7	17.3	17.1	19.8	15.2	19.9	23.8	17.3
Influenza. . . . . .(J10–J11)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	*	*	0.4	0.4	0.3
Pneumonia . . . . . .(J12–J18)	19.4	23.3	16.9	17.0	19.7	15.1	19.5	23.5	17.0

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, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis (J20–J21)	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)	41.1	49.5	36.0	18.4	23.8	14.9	42.6	51.0	37.3
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified (J40–J42)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	*	*	0.2	0.3	0.2
Emphysema (J43)	4.6	5.8	3.8	1.6	2.2	1.2	4.8	6.1	4.0
Asthma (J45–J46)	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases (J44,J47)	35.0	42.3	30.5	15.4	20.4	12.1	36.2	43.6	31.6
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects (J60–J66,J68)	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	*	0.4	0.9	0.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.6	7.7	4.3	3.3	4.1	2.8	5.7	7.9	4.4
Other diseases of respiratory system (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	9.2	11.1	7.8	8.1	9.0	7.4	9.3	11.3	7.9
Peptic ulcer (K25–K28)	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.1
Diseases of appendix (K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hernia (K40–K46)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	9.0	12.5	5.8	14.0	19.7	8.6	8.5	11.8	5.7
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	4.2	6.3	2.2	6.3	10.9	2.0	3.9	5.9	2.2
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K73–K74)	4.8	6.1	3.7	7.7	8.8	6.6	4.6	5.9	3.5
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder (K80–K82)	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	14.2	17.3	12.3	11.9	14.0	10.4	14.3	17.5	12.3
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome (N00–N01,N04)	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	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	0.2	0.1	*	*	0.2	0.2	0.2
Renal failure (N17–N19)	13.9	17.0	12.0	11.7	13.7	10.3	14.0	17.2	12.1
Other disorders of kidney (N25,N27)	0.0	*	0.0	*	*	*	0.0	*	0.0
Infections of kidney (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	*	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Hyperplasia of prostate (N40)	0.2	0.5	. . .	*	*	. . .	0.2	0.5	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.1	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.5
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	0.0	. . .	0.0	*	. . .	*	0.0	. . .	0.0
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O10–O99)	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.5	0.2	. . .	0.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4.8	5.4	4.2	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.9	5.5	4.4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	10.0	10.7	9.0	5.3	6.1	4.5	10.3	11.0	9.4
All other diseases (residual)	67.1	67.3	65.2	45.0	46.3	42.7	68.5	68.6	66.6
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	37.7	52.1	24.5	29.8	43.0	16.4	38.5	53.0	25.4
Transport accidents (V01–V99,Y85)	16.2	23.1	9.7	15.1	22.1	7.9	16.3	23.2	9.9

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, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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)	15.2	21.4	9.3	14.4	20.9	7.7	15.2	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	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae. . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	*	0.7	1.1	0.3
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	21.5	29.0	14.9	14.6	20.8	8.5	22.2	29.9	15.5
Falls (W00–W19)	6.3	8.2	4.8	4.7	6.5	3.2	6.3	8.2	4.9
Accidental discharge of firearms . (W32–W34)	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.4	0.1
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.9
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	7.1	9.5	4.7	4.6	6.9	2.3	7.5	10.0	5.0
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	5.7	7.6	4.0	3.6	4.9	2.2	5.8	7.9	4.1
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	10.9	18.0	4.5	5.9	9.8	2.0	11.6	19.1	4.9
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	5.6	10.3	1.5	2.4	4.4	0.5	6.0	11.1	1.6
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	5.3	7.6	3.1	3.5	5.4	1.5	5.6	8.0	3.3
Assault (homicide). . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	5.9	9.2	2.5	7.2	11.5	2.3	5.6	8.6	2.6
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	4.0	6.6	1.1	4.8	8.1	1.0	3.7	6.3	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	2.5	1.4	2.4	3.4	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.4
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	*	0.1	0.3	*
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.7	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.8	2.3	1.3
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.6	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.3
Operations of war and their sequelae . (Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	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, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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	797.1	949.0	677.5	1,044.7	1,291.5	869.4
Salmonella infections (A01–A02)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shigellosis and amebiasis (A03,A06)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Certain other intestinal infections (A04,A07–A09)	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4
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	0.2	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)	10.3	11.4	9.5	22.8	26.2	20.7
Syphilis (A50–A53)	*	*	*	0.1	*	*
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis (A83–A84,A85.2)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Viral hepatitis (B15–B19)	1.5	2.1	1.0	2.7	3.8	1.7
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	1.9	3.1	0.6	20.9	29.8	13.3
Malaria (B50–B54)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae (A00,A05, A20–A36,A42–A44,A48–A49,A54–A79,A81–A82, A85.0–A85.1,A85.8,A86–B04,B06–B09, B25–B49,B55–B99)	2.4	2.9	1.9	3.3	4.2	2.6
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	188.6	229.2	160.9	231.1	306.4	185.7
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00–C14)	2.5	3.8	1.5	3.9	7.0	1.7
Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)	4.5	8.0	1.7	5.5	9.1	2.9
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (C16)	3.2	4.5	2.2	7.6	11.2	5.3
Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus (C18–C21)	17.9	21.4	15.2	25.1	30.6	21.6
Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	4.4	6.3	2.8	7.0	10.9	4.2
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)	10.6	12.3	9.2	13.8	15.7	12.2
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (C32)	1.2	2.1	0.4	2.3	4.6	0.7
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)	56.0	72.1	44.1	60.9	91.7	40.6
Malignant melanoma of skin (C43)	3.3	4.8	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
Malignant neoplasm of breast (C50)	13.7	0.3	24.5	19.4	0.5	32.9
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.1	...	2.1	2.7	...	4.6
Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified (C54–C55)	2.2	...	3.9	4.2	...	7.0
Malignant neoplasm of ovary (C56)	5.2	...	9.3	4.6	...	7.8
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (C61)	9.1	23.6	...	20.0	56.4	...
Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis (C64–C65)	4.2	6.1	2.8	4.1	5.9	2.8
Malignant neoplasm of bladder (C67)	4.7	8.2	2.3	3.6	5.0	2.8
Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system (C70–C72)	4.8	5.8	3.9	2.5	3.1	2.0
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (C81–C96)	18.9	24.4	14.9	19.2	23.9	16.0
Hodgkin's disease (C81)	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (C82–C85)	7.5	9.3	6.1	5.0	6.2	4.1
Leukemia (C91–C95)	7.5	10.1	5.7	6.7	8.7	5.4

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, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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)	3.5	4.4	2.8	7.0	8.4	6.1
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)	21.2	25.6	17.9	24.2	30.2	20.2
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior . . . . . (D00–D48)	4.7	5.9	3.9	4.5	5.3	4.0
Anemias . . . . . (D50–D64)	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.4	3.6	3.2
Diabetes mellitus . . . . . (E10–E14)	21.5	25.5	18.4	48.7	52.1	46.0
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E40–E64)	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.5
Malnutrition . . . . . (E40–E46)	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.5
Other nutritional deficiencies . . . . . (E50–E64)	0.1	0.0	0.1	*	*	*
Meningitis. . . . . (G00,G03)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Parkinson's disease. . . . . (G20–G21)	6.6	10.1	4.4	2.7	4.3	1.9
Alzheimer's disease. . . . . (G30)	23.0	18.7	25.2	18.7	15.5	20.1
Major cardiovascular diseases. . . . . (I00–I78)	283.3	338.1	239.5	387.8	458.3	336.2
Diseases of heart. . . . . (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)	216.3	268.7	175.1	284.7	347.3	240.0
Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases . . . . . (I00–I09)	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.0
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . . (I11)	7.9	8.3	7.2	24.6	28.8	21.0
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . . (I13)	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.3	3.7	3.0
Ischemic heart diseases . . . . . (I20–I25)	150.9	196.8	115.6	182.0	226.7	150.5
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . . (I21–I22)	52.9	69.4	39.9	62.9	76.0	53.5
Other acute ischemic heart diseases . . (I24)	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.0
Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease. . . . . (I20,I25)	97.2	126.4	75.1	117.6	148.6	96.0
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described . . . . . .(I25.0)	19.9	25.9	14.8	36.5	49.5	27.3
All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease . . . . . (I20,I25.1–I25.9)	77.3	100.5	60.2	81.2	99.1	68.7
Other heart diseases . . . . . (I26–I51)	55.6	61.9	50.3	74.0	87.4	64.5
Acute and subacute endocarditis . . . (I33)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6
Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis. . . . . (I30–I31,I40)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
Heart failure. . . . . .(I50)	19.5	20.5	18.6	21.3	23.7	19.7
All other forms of heart disease . (I26–I28, I34–I38,I42–I49,I51)	35.5	40.6	31.2	51.5	62.2	43.9
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease . . . . . (I10,I12)	6.6	6.4	6.5	18.6	19.3	17.7
Cerebrovascular diseases. . . . . (I60–I69)	48.3	48.2	47.7	71.1	76.3	66.6
Atherosclerosis . . . . . .(I70)	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4
Other diseases of circulatory system . . (I71–I78)	8.1	10.5	6.3	9.9	11.8	8.4
Aortic aneurysm and dissection . . . . . .(I71)	4.8	7.0	3.3	4.5	6.2	3.4
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries . . . . . (I72–I78)	3.2	3.5	3.0	5.3	5.7	5.1
Other disorders of circulatory system . . . (I80–I99)	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.8	2.9	2.6
Influenza and pneumonia . . . . . .(J10–J18)	19.6	23.4	17.2	22.5	29.4	18.4
Influenza. . . . . .(J10–J11)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pneumonia . . . . . .(J12–J18)	19.2	23.0	16.8	22.3	29.2	18.2
Other acute lower respiratory infections . .(J20–J22)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . .(J20–J21)	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, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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)	44.9	52.8	40.0	28.7	41.6	21.2
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . .(J40–J42)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Emphysema . . . . . (J43)	5.1	6.3	4.3	2.8	4.7	1.7
Asthma . . . . . .(J45–J46)	1.0	0.8	1.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Other chronic lower respiratory diseases . . . . . (J44,J47)	38.4	45.4	34.2	22.5	33.5	16.2
Pneumoconioses and chemical effects . . . . . (J60–J66,J68)	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids . . . . . (J69)	5.7	7.9	4.4	6.2	8.8	4.7
Other diseases of respiratory system. . . . . (J00–J06,J30–J39,J67,J70–J98)	9.3	11.4	8.0	8.7	10.6	7.5
Peptic ulcer . . . . . (K25–K28)	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.1
Diseases of appendix. . . . . (K35–K38)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Hernia. . . . . (K40–K46)	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)	8.7	11.9	5.8	8.1	12.0	4.9
Alcoholic liver disease . . . . . (K70)	4.0	6.0	2.2	3.6	5.7	2.0
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . . (K73–K74)	4.7	5.9	3.5	4.4	6.3	3.0
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . . (K80–K82)	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.2
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis . . . . . (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)	12.7	15.9	10.7	30.1	34.9	27.1
Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome. . . . . (N00–N01,N04)	0.0	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	0.3	0.4	0.3
Renal failure. . . . . (N17–N19)	12.5	15.6	10.5	29.6	34.4	26.7
Other disorders of kidney . . . . . (N25,N27)	0.0	*	*	*	*	*
Infections of kidney . . . . . (N10–N12,N13.6,N15.1)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Hyperplasia of prostate. . . . . (N40)	0.2	0.5	. . .	0.1	0.4	. . .
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs . . . . . (N70–N76)	0.0	. . .	0.0	*	. . .	*
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . (O00–O99)	0.1	. . .	0.3	0.6	. . .	1.2
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . (O00–O07)	*	. . .	*	*	. . .	*
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium . . . . . (O10–O99)	0.1	. . .	0.3	0.6	. . .	1.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period. . . . . (P00–P96)	3.6	4.1	3.2	10.3	11.4	9.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities. . . . . (Q00–Q99)	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.5	3.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified . . . . . (R00–R99)	9.9	10.5	9.0	14.2	16.1	12.3
All other diseases . . . . . (residual)	67.4	67.3	65.7	86.5	93.7	80.7
Accidents (unintentional injuries) . . . . . (V01–X59, Y85–Y86)	39.7	54.2	26.3	37.1	55.5	22.2
Transport accidents . . . . . (V01–V99,Y85)	16.8	23.6	10.3	16.1	24.9	8.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age–adjusted death rates for 113 selected causes by Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2004—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, 2004; 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*; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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
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)	15.6	21.7	9.8	15.1	23.1	8.2
Other land transport accidents . . . . (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9,V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9,V81.2–V81.9, V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2
Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae. . . . . (V90–V99,Y85)	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1
Nontransport accidents . . . . . (W00–X59,Y86)	23.0	30.7	16.1	21.1	30.6	13.6
Falls . . . . . W00–W19)	6.7	8.6	5.2	3.6	5.6	2.3
Accidental discharge of firearms. . (W32–W34)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	*
Accidental drowning and submersion . . . . . (W65–W74)	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.4	2.3	0.5
Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	1.0	1.3	0.8	2.5	3.4	1.8
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	8.1	10.8	5.5	7.1	10.1	4.6
Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae . . . (W20–W31, W35–W64,W75–W99,X10–X39,X50–X59,Y86)	5.9	7.9	4.1	6.1	8.7	4.3
Intentional self-harm (suicide) . . . . . (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	12.9	21.0	5.4	5.5	9.8	1.8
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (X72–X74)	6.8	12.3	1.9	2.8	5.6	0.5
Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . (*U03,X60–X71,X75–X84,Y87.0)	6.1	8.7	3.6	2.6	4.2	1.3
Assault (homicide). . . (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	2.7	3.6	1.8	20.7	36.2	6.5
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . .(*U01.4,X93–X95)	1.5	2.1	0.8	15.6	29.0	3.0
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae . . . . .(*U01.0–*U01.3,*U01.5–*U01.9, *U02,X85–X92,X96–Y09,Y87.1)	1.3	1.5	1.0	5.1	7.2	3.5
Legal intervention . . . . . (Y35,Y89.0)	0.1	0.2	*	0.2	0.5	*
Events of undetermined intent. . . . . (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.8	1.2
Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent . . . . . (Y22–Y24)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	*
Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae . . . .(Y10–Y21,Y25–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.1
Operations of war and their sequelae . . . . . (Y36,Y89.1)	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	*
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84,Y88)	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.6

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, 2004

[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, 2004. 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 *Tenth Revision, International Classification of Diseases*, 1992)	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
All injury (*U01–*U03,V01–Y36,Y85–Y87,Y89)	167,184	56.9	56.4
Unintentional (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)	112,012	38.1	37.7
Suicide (*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)	32,439	11.0	10.9
Homicide (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)	17,357	5.9	5.9
Undetermined (Y10–Y34,Y87.2,Y89.9)	4,976	1.7	1.7
Legal intervention/war (Y35–Y36,Y89[.0,.1])	400	0.1	0.1
Cut/pierce (W25–W29,W45,X78,X99,Y28,Y35.4)	2,799	1.0	1.0
Unintentional (W25–W29,W45)	107	0.0	0.0
Suicide (X78)	590	0.2	0.2
Homicide (X99)	2,079	0.7	0.7
Undetermined (Y28)	23	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war (Y35.4)	–	*	*
Drowning (W65–W74,X71,X92,Y21)	3,952	1.3	1.3
Unintentional (W65–W74)	3,308	1.1	1.1
Suicide (X71)	365	0.1	0.1
Homicide (X92)	56	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y21)	223	0.1	0.1
Fall (W00–W19,X80,Y01,Y30)	19,571	6.7	6.5
Unintentional (W00–W19)	18,807	6.4	6.3
Suicide (X80)	676	0.2	0.2
Homicide (Y01)	17	*	*
Undetermined (Y30)	71	0.0	0.0
Fire/hot object or substance (*U01.3,X00–X19,X76–X77,X97–X98, Y26–Y27,Y36.3[2]	3,728	1.3	1.3
Unintentional (X00–X19)	3,322	1.1	1.1
Suicide (X76–X77)	177	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01.3,X97–X98)	143	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y26–Y27)	86	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war (Y36.3)	–	*	*
Fire/flame (X00–X09,X76,X97,Y26)	3,627	1.2	1.2
Unintentional (X00–X09)	3,229	1.1	1.1
Suicide (X76)	175	0.1	0.1
Homicide (X97)	140	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y26)	83	0.0	0.0
Hot object/substance (X10–X19,X77,X98,Y27)	101	0.0	0.0
Unintentional (X10–X19)	93	0.0	0.0
Suicide (X77)	2	*	*
Homicide (X98)	3	*	*
Undetermined (Y27)	3	*	*
Firearm (*U01.4,W32–W34,X72–X74,X93–X95,Y22–Y24,Y35.0)	29,569	10.1	10.0
Unintentional (W32–W34)	649	0.2	0.2
Suicide (X72–X74)	16,750	5.7	5.6
Homicide (*U01.4,X93–X95)	11,624	4.0	4.0
Undetermined (Y22–Y24)	235	0.1	0.1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.0)	311	0.1	0.1
Machinery (W24,W30–W31)3	795	0.3	0.3
All transport (*U01.1,V01–V99,X82,Y03,Y32,Y36.1)	47,565	16.2	16.1
Unintentional (V01–V99)	47,385	16.1	16.0
Suicide (X82)	108	0.0	0.0
Homicide (*U01.1,Y03)	51	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y32)	21	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	–	*	*
Motor vehicle traffic (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2,V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6],,V20–V28 [.3–.9],V29–V79[.4–.9],V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1,V83–V8[,0–.3],[.0–.8],V89.2)[3]	43,432	14.8	14.7
Occupant (V30–V79[.4–.9],V83–V86[.0–.3])[3]	19,965	6.8	6.7
Motorcyclist (V20–V28[.3–.9],V29[.4–.9])[3]	3,940	1.3	1.3
Pedal cyclist (V12–V14[.3–.9],V19[.4–.6])[3]	637	0.2	0.2
Pedestrian (V02–V04[.1,.9],V09.2)[3]	4,839	1.6	1.7
Other (V80[.3–.5],V81.1,V82.1)[3]	11	*	*
Unspecified (V87[.0–.8],V89.2)[3]	14,040	4.8	4.7
Pedal cyclist, other (V10–V11,V12–V14[.0–.2],V15–V18,V19[.0–.3,8,.9])[3]	206	0.1	0.1
Pedestrian, other (V01,V02–V04[.0],V05,V06,V09[.0,.1,.3,.9])[3]	1,137	0.4	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for injury deaths according to mechanism and intent of death: United States, 2004—Con.

[Totals for selected causes of death differ from those shown in other tables that utilize standard mortality tabulation lists, see "Technical Notes." Populations used for computing death rates are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2004. 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 *Tenth Revision, International Classification of Diseases*, 1992)	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
Other land transport (V20–V28[.0–.2],V29–V79[.0–.3],V80[.0–.2,.6–.9], V81–V82[.0,.2–.9],V83–V86[.4–.9],V87.9,V88[.0–9],V89[.0,.1,.3,.9],X82,Y03,Y32)	1,537	0.5	0.5
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])	1,357	0.5	0.5
Suicide (X82)	108	0.0	0.0
Homicide (Y03)	51	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y32)	21	0.0	0.0
Other transport (*U01.1,V90–V99,Y36.1)	1,253	0.4	0.4
Unintentional (V90–V99)	1,253	0.4	0.4
Homicide (*U01.1)	–	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y36.1)	–	*	*
Natural/environmental (W42–W43,W53–W64,W92–W99,X20–X39,X51–X57)[3]	1,359	0.5	0.5
Overexertion (X50)[3]	12	*	*
Poisoning (*U01[.6–.7],X40–X49,X60–X69,X85–X90,Y10–Y19,Y35.2)	30,308	10.3	10.3
Unintentional (X40–X49)	20,950	7.1	7.1
Suicide (X60–X69)	5,800	2.0	2.0
Homicide (*U01[.6–.7],X85–X90)	103	0.0	0.0
Undetermined (Y10–Y19)	3,455	1.2	1.2
Legal intervention/war (Y35.2)	–	*	*
Struck by or against (W20–W22,W50–W52,X79,Y00,Y04,Y29,Y35.3)	1,013	0.3	0.3
Unintentional (W20–W22,W50–W52)	846	0.3	0.3
Suicide (X79)	2	*	*
Homicide (Y00,Y04)	163	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y29)	2	*	*
Legal intervention/war (Y35.3)	–	*	*
Suffocation (W75–W84,X70,X91,Y20)	14,043	4.8	4.8
Unintentional (W75–W84)	5,891	2.0	2.0
Suicide (X70)	7,336	2.5	2.5
Homicide (X91)	664	0.2	0.2
Undetermined (Y20)	152	0.1	0.0
Other specified, classifiable (*U01[.0,.2,.5],*U03.0,W23,W35–W41,W44,W49, W85–W91,X75,X81,X96,Y02,Y05–07,Y25,Y31,Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8],Y85)	2,092	0.7	0.7
Unintentional (W23,W35–W41,W44,W49,W85–W91,Y85)	1,425	0.5	0.5
Suicide (*U03.0,X75,X81)	366	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01[.0,.2,.5],X96,Y02,Y05–Y07)	211	0.1	0.1
Undetermined (Y25,Y31)	27	0.0	0.0
Legal intervention/war (Y35[.1,.5],Y36[.0,.2,.4–.8])	63	0.0	0.0
Other specified, not elsewhere classified (*U01.8,*U02,X58,X83,Y08,Y33, Y35.6,Y86–Y87,Y89[.0–.1])	1,925	0.7	0.6
Unintentional (X58,Y86)	983	0.3	0.3
Suicide (X83,Y87.0)	196	0.1	0.1
Homicide (*U01.8,*U02,Y08,Y87.1)	547	0.2	0.2
Undetermined (Y33,Y87.2)	176	0.1	0.1
Legal intervention/war (Y35.6,Y89[.0,.1])	23	0.0	0.0
Unspecified (*U01.9,*U03.9,X59,X84,Y09,Y34,Y35.7,Y36.9,Y89.9)	8,453	2.9	2.8
Unintentional (X59)	6,173	2.1	2.0
Suicide (*U03.9,X84)	73	0.0	0.0
Homicide (*U01.9,Y09)	1,699	0.6	0.6
Undetermined (Y34,Y89.9)	505	0.2	0.2
Legal intervention/war (Y35.7,Y36.9)	3	*	*

– Quantity zero.

* Figure does not meet standard 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, 1999–2004

[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. Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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 *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

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

[1]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, 1999–2004]

[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. Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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 *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

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

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]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, 1999–2004

[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. Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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 *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

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

[1]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, 1999–2004

[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. Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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 *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

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

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]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,M83.5,87.1,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, 1999–2004

[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. Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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 *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

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

[1]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, 1999–2004

[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. Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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 *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD–10) codes included in this table can be found in the note at the bottom of the table]

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

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

[2]Includes races other than white and black.

[3]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, 2004

[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, 2004, 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	2,357,714	33,421	40,868	85,362	177,697	264,697	399,666	1,356,003	. . .
Never married	248,424	30,818	23,253	30,260	38,636	29,473	26,588	69,396	. . .
Ever married	2,098,045	2,501	17,347	54,244	137,057	232,910	370,785	1,283,201	. . .
Married	919,270	2,133	12,759	34,317	82,017	142,230	215,471	430,343	. . .
Widowed	892,017	40	270	1,418	6,737	24,874	91,530	767,148	. . .
Divorced	286,758	328	4,318	18,509	48,303	65,806	63,784	85,710	. . .
Not stated	11,245	102	268	858	2,004	2,314	2,293	3,406	. . .
Male	1,159,028	24,587	28,359	53,677	111,163	158,032	222,891	560,319	. . .
Never married	151,158	23,013	17,268	21,199	26,755	19,084	16,296	27,543	. . .
Ever married	999,801	1,499	10,882	31,821	82,812	137,066	204,822	530,899	. . .
Married	622,749	1,298	8,109	20,011	49,536	89,912	143,383	310,500	. . .
Widowed	222,134	19	117	506	2,342	7,391	26,088	185,671	. . .
Divorced	154,918	182	2,656	11,304	30,934	39,763	35,351	34,728	. . .
Not stated	8,069	75	209	657	1,596	1,882	1,773	1,877	. . .
Female	1,198,686	8,834	12,509	31,685	66,534	106,665	176,775	795,684	. . .
Never married	97,266	7,805	5,985	9,061	11,881	10,389	10,292	41,853	. . .
Ever married	1,098,244	1,002	6,465	22,423	54,245	95,844	165,963	752,302	. . .
Married	296,521	835	4,650	14,306	32,481	52,318	72,088	119,843	. . .
Widowed	669,883	21	153	912	4,395	17,483	65,442	581,477	. . .
Divorced	131,840	146	1,662	7,205	17,369	26,043	28,433	50,982	. . .
Not stated	3,176	27	59	201	408	432	520	1,529	. . .
					Rate[3]				
Both sexes	1,012.6	80.1	102.1	193.5	427.0	910.3	2,164.6	7,605.0	1,212.7
Never married	366.9	82.7	152.3	405.8	847.8	1,728.4	3,451.6	10,385.8	1,865.7
Ever married	1,270.6	56.6	70.0	148.0	369.8	850.9	2,095.6	7,476.9	1,155.6
Married	717.7	52.4	57.6	112.0	276.4	672.4	1,744.3	5,364.9	867.4
Widowed	6,028.6	*	203.3	370.9	800.8	1,394.5	2,640.6	9,400.6	1,638.0
Divorced	1,288.8	103.8	174.5	329.3	737.9	1,483.2	3,403.1	8,743.9	1,636.9
Male	1,021.9	114.7	139.5	243.6	543.5	1,128.8	2,644.8	8,330.5	1,403.7
Never married	405.5	116.1	193.2	473.9	1,047.4	2,233.1	4,230.8	11,093.2	2,146.7
Ever married	1,313.2	92.9	95.5	181.2	462.7	1,042.7	2,546.8	8,195.7	1,327.7
Married	971.6	87.6	78.6	133.3	332.2	814.4	2,151.6	6,648.2	1,069.3
Widowed	7,986.6	*	*	548.1	1,182.9	2,330.5	4,000.3	12,533.1	2,355.2
Divorced	1,673.3	148.8	253.7	459.4	1,109.5	2,223.8	4,866.7	10,654.4	2,191.4
Female	1,003.8	43.6	63.5	143.5	314.3	707.4	1,761.4	7,165.5	1,059.0
Never married	319.7	44.7	94.6	303.6	593.2	1,221.3	2,672.4	9,967.4	1,587.8
Ever married	1,234.1	35.7	48.4	117.5	283.1	673.6	1,719.7	7,041.1	1,022.3
Married	463.4	32.2	39.3	91.5	220.0	517.3	1,267.2	3,576.3	610.1
Widowed	5,575.3	*	150.9	314.5	683.2	1,192.1	2,325.5	8,705.8	1,464.0
Divorced	1,014.8	75.3	116.4	228.0	462.2	983.2	2,476.9	7,792.2	1,290.9

. . . 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 36 reporting States and the District of Columbia, 2004

[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." Population estimates used for computing death rates are based on the Current Population Survey adjusted to July 1, 2004, resident population control totals for 36 reporting states and the District of Columbia. Excludes data for California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming; see "Technical Notes." For rates, the definition of educational attainment differs for the numerator and denominator; see "Technical Notes"]

Years of school completed and sex	25–64 years[1]	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	Age-adjusted rate[2]
				Number		
Both sexes	387,661	28,249	58,095	120,386	180,931	. . .
Under 12 years	84,642	6,690	12,924	23,265	41,763	. . .
12 years	169,756	12,645	26,755	53,496	76,860	. . .
13 years or more	120,423	8,001	16,505	39,580	56,337	. . .
Not stated[3]	12,840	913	1,911	4,045	5,971"	. . .
Male	240,317	19,587	36,512	75,661	108,557	. . .
Under 12 years	54,345	4,844	8,511	15,360	25,630	. . .
12 years	105,184	9,138	17,328	34,201	44,517	. . .
13 years or more	71,882	4,943	9,325	23,243	34,371	. . .
Not stated[3]	8,906	662	1,348	2,857	4,039"	. . .
Female	147,344	8,662	21,583	44,725	72,374	. . .
Under 12 years	30,297	1,846	4,413	7,905	16,133	. . .
12 years	64,572	3,507	9,427	19,295	32,343	. . .
13 years or more	48,541	3,058	7,180	16,337	21,966	. . .
Not stated[3]	3,934	251	563	1,188	1,932	. . .
				Rate[4]		
Both sexes	384.3	108.2	204.3	445.3	936.9	364.6
Under 12 years	715.2	202.2	408.9	850.3	1,588.4	667.2
12 years	515.3	161.9	282.8	598.3	1,141.5	477.1
13 years or more	214.6	53.4	104.4	257.7	566.3	208.3
Male	479.9	147.8	257.2	568.4	1,165.1	461.6
Under 12 years	858.7	258.3	480.0	1,081.5	2,034.1	838.7
12 years	634.5	212.5	351.3	782.7	1,495.5	618.8
13 years or more	264.6	69.8	124.5	309.1	676.5	250.7
Female	290.0	67.4	151.6	325.9	724.2	270.9
Under 12 years	550.2	128.8	318.0	600.8	1,178.2	486.2
12 years	394.5	99.9	208.2	422.1	860.9	344.9
13 years or more	167.8	38.7	86.3	208.4	451.3	166.7

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.

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

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

[4]Figures for education not stated are included in totals for "both sexes," "male," and "female" but are not distributed among specified years of education.

Table 27. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for ages 15 years and over, by injury at work, race, and sex: United States, 2004

[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 estimated as of July 1, 2004 ; see "Technical Notes." Race categories are consistent with the 1977 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards. California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming reported multiple-race data in 2004. 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	5,157	481	831	1,121	1,263	817	644	. . .
Male	4,729	450	768	1,040	1,160	759	552	. . .
Female	428	31	63	81	103	58	92	. . .
White, both sexes	4,458	428	707	966	1,064	709	584	. . .
Male	4,111	401	659	902	987	658	504	. . .
Female	347	27	48	64	77	51	80	. . .
Black, both sexes	545	36	100	126	148	82	53	. . .
Male	482	33	88	113	130	77	41	. . .
Female	63	3	12	13	18	5	12	. . .
					Rate			
All races[3], both sexes	2.2	1.2	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.2
Male	4.2	2.1	3.8	4.7	5.7	5.4	3.6	4.2
Female	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
White, both sexes	2.3	1.3	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.9	1.8	2.3
Male	4.4	2.4	4.1	5.0	5.8	5.5	3.8	4.4
Female	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Black, both sexes	1.9	0.6	1.8	2.2	3.0	2.8	1.7	2.0
Male	3.6	1.0	3.3	4.2	5.7	6.0	3.5	3.8
Female	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]Excludes figures for age not stated.

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

[3]Includes races other than white and black.

Table 28. Number of deaths, death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for injury at work, by race and sex: United States, 1993–2004

[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 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. Multiple-race data was reported for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming in 2004, and for California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New York, and Wisconsin 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						
2004	5,157	4,729	428	4,458	4,111	347	699	618	81	545	482	63
2003	5,025	4,609	416	4,272	3,929	343	753	680	73	577	530	47
2002	5,305	4,859	446	4,568	4,199	369	737	660	77	559	500	59
2001[1]	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						
2004	2.2	4.2	0.4	2.3	4.4	0.4	1.7	3.1	0.4	1.9	3.6	0.4
2003	2.2	4.1	0.4	2.3	4.2	0.4	1.8	3.5	0.3	2.1	4.0	0.3
2002	2.3	4.4	0.4	2.4	4.6	0.4	1.8	3.5	0.4	2.0	3.9	0.4
2001[1]	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[2]						
2004	2.2	4.2	0.4	2.3	4.4	0.3	1.7	3.3	0.4	2.0	3.8	0.4
2003	2.2	4.1	0.3	2.2	4.2	0.3	1.9	3.7	0.4	2.1	4.3	0.3
2002	2.3	4.4	0.4	2.4	4.5	0.4	1.9	3.7	0.4	2.1	4.1	0.4
2001[1]	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 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."
[2]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, 2004

[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, 2004; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992 (ICD–10). The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the ICD–10; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks (*) preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Area	All causes			Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)			Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)			Diabetes mellitus (E10–E14)		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	2,397,615	816.5	800.8	13,063	4.4	4.5	553,888	188.6	185.8	73,138	24.9	24.5
Alabama	46,121	1,018.1	992.5	207	4.6	4.7	9,756	215.4	203.7	1,449	32.0	30.7
Alaska	3,051	465.5	750.5	8	*	*	728	111.1	183.8	93	14.2	22.5
Arizona	43,198	752.1	758.1	158	2.8	2.9	9,618	167.4	167.2	1,196	20.8	20.9
Arkansas	27,528	1,000.1	924.7	77	2.8	3.0	6,304	229.0	208.9	838	30.4	28.0
California	232,525	647.8	715.6	1,379	3.8	3.9	53,700	149.6	166.8	7,117	19.8	22.2
Colorado	28,309	615.2	736.4	88	1.9	1.9	6,196	134.7	160.1	696	15.1	18.2
Connecticut	29,314	836.7	706.2	189	5.4	5.1	7,175	204.8	181.5	767	21.9	18.7
Delaware	7,143	860.2	823.3	58	7.0	6.8	1,827	220.0	207.4	210	25.3	24.1
District of Columbia	5,454	985.3	974.0	236	42.6	42.0	1,152	208.1	207.0	224	40.5	40.2
Florida	169,008	971.5	763.6	1,719	9.9	10.0	39,840	229.0	179.9	4,809	27.6	21.6
Georgia	65,818	745.4	924.6	700	7.9	7.9	14,313	162.1	196.3	1,623	18.4	22.5
Hawaii	9,030	715.1	623.1	23	1.8	1.8	2,088	165.3	147.8	194	15.4	13.4
Idaho	10,028	719.7	753.5	3	*	*	2,227	159.8	169.3	344	24.7	26.4
Illinois	102,670	807.6	801.4	414	3.3	3.3	24,289	191.0	193.2	3,069	24.1	24.2
Indiana	54,211	869.1	849.4	112	1.8	1.8	12,552	201.2	198.2	1,673	26.8	26.3
Iowa	26,897	910.4	729.4	27	0.9	0.9	6,340	214.6	181.8	700	23.7	19.4
Kansas	23,818	870.7	793.5	26	1.0	1.0	5,312	194.2	183.2	690	25.2	23.5
Kentucky	38,646	932.1	935.1	66	1.6	1.6	9,159	220.9	215.4	1,195	28.8	28.6
Louisiana	42,215	934.8	986.1	393	8.7	9.0	9,434	208.9	216.7	1,717	38.0	39.9
Maine	12,443	944.6	806.3	13	*	*	3,124	237.2	200.8	382	29.0	24.5
Maryland	43,232	777.8	806.0	557	10.0	9.6	10,168	182.9	188.6	1,417	25.5	26.4
Massachusetts	54,511	849.5	740.6	213	3.3	3.2	13,337	207.9	188.7	1,329	20.7	18.4
Michigan	85,169	842.2	812.6	215	2.1	2.1	19,653	194.3	189.5	2,953	29.2	28.4
Minnesota	37,034	726.0	691.2	51	1.0	1.0	9,093	178.3	176.4	1,130	22.2	21.4
Mississippi	27,871	960.1	998.2	164	5.6	5.9	5,983	206.1	209.8	665	22.9	23.6
Missouri	53,950	937.5	872.0	145	2.5	2.6	12,450	216.3	201.2	1,461	25.4	23.6
Montana	8,094	873.3	778.6	–	*	*	1,867	201.4	180.2	237	25.6	22.6
Nebraska	14,657	838.9	746.9	11	*	*	3,270	187.2	173.6	395	22.6	20.4
Nevada	17,929	767.9	880.5	79	3.4	3.4	4,119	176.4	193.4	290	12.4	13.9
New Hampshire	10,111	778.1	761.1	16	*	*	2,554	196.5	192.1	313	24.1	23.5
New Jersey	71,371	820.5	752.7	671	7.7	7.4	17,208	197.8	184.4	2,595	29.8	27.6
New Mexico	14,298	751.2	778.9	22	1.2	1.2	3,036	159.5	161.9	590	31.0	31.7
New York	152,681	794.1	733.9	1,722	9.0	8.7	36,100	187.8	176.2	3,913	20.4	19.0
North Carolina	72,384	847.5	874.9	407	4.8	4.7	16,477	192.9	195.4	2,253	26.4	27.0
North Dakota	5,601	882.9	697.1	3	*	*	1,265	199.4	166.9	209	32.9	26.5
Ohio	106,288	927.5	848.0	172	1.5	1.5	24,940	217.6	200.6	3,615	31.5	28.9
Oklahoma	34,483	978.6	947.7	73	2.1	2.1	7,269	206.3	196.2	1,139	32.3	31.0
Oregon	30,313	843.3	777.7	63	1.8	1.8	7,236	201.3	189.6	1,073	29.9	27.9
Pennsylvania	127,640	1,028.8	814.6	469	3.8	3.7	29,424	237.2	193.8	3,579	28.8	23.1
Rhode Island	9,769	904.0	741.1	28	2.6	2.6	2,418	223.8	194.1	280	25.9	21.9
South Carolina	37,276	887.9	898.0	268	6.4	6.4	8,348	198.9	195.5	1,165	27.8	27.6
South Dakota	6,833	886.4	746.4	8	*	*	1,555	201.7	176.8	229	29.7	25.2
Tennessee	55,829	946.1	954.0	289	4.9	4.8	12,586	213.3	208.6	1,882	31.9	31.6
Texas	152,870	679.7	835.6	1,052	4.7	4.9	33,937	150.9	182.2	5,435	24.2	29.7
Utah	13,331	558.0	760.4	31	1.3	1.6	2,445	102.3	141.2	485	20.3	28.6
Vermont	4,995	803.8	731.0	4	*	*	1,212	195.0	176.3	150	24.1	22.3
Virginia	56,550	758.1	809.2	229	3.1	3.0	13,385	179.4	187.6	1,602	21.5	22.7
Washington	44,770	721.7	738.3	122	2.0	1.9	10,989	177.1	183.6	1,508	24.3	25.0
West Virginia	20,793	1,145.4	966.0	31	1.7	1.7	4,694	258.6	211.7	840	46.3	38.1
Wisconsin	45,600	827.7	749.8	48	0.9	0.9	10,861	197.1	184.4	1,310	23.8	21.7
Wyoming	3,955	780.8	789.7	4	*	*	875	172.7	170.8	110	21.7	22.1
Puerto Rico[3]	28,912	742.3	781.9	526	13.5	14.5	4,818	123.7	128.0	2,717	69.8	72.2
Virgin Islands[3]	626	575.5	693.6	4	*	*	122	112.2	128.0	35	32.2	39.5
Guam[3]	683	411.2	686.0	3	*	*	112	67.4	123.5	27	16.3	32.2
American Samoa[3]	286	493.9	1,352.2	–	*	*	36	62.2	190.4	28	48.4	155.9
Northern Marianas[3]	164	209.6	1,160.1	–	*	*	22	28.1	206.8	19	*	*

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, 2004—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, 2004; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992 (ICD–10). The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the ICD–10; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Area	Alzheimer's disease (G30)			Diseases of heart (I00–I09,I11,I13,I20–I51)			Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)			Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	65,965	22.5	21.8	652,486	222.2	217.0	150,074	51.1	50.0	59,664	20.3	19.8
Alabama	1,385	30.6	31.1	12,774	282.0	276.3	2,986	65.9	65.0	994	21.9	21.9
Alaska	48	7.3	17.6	589	89.9	158.3	172	26.2	52.1	42	6.4	14.7
Arizona	1,675	29.2	30.0	10,539	183.5	185.7	2,446	42.6	43.3	1,111	19.3	19.7
Arkansas	622	22.6	20.7	7,534	273.7	250.9	1,948	70.8	65.0	759	27.6	25.3
California	6,964	19.4	21.8	64,999	181.1	202.1	16,882	47.0	52.7	7,323	20.4	22.8
Colorado	912	19.8	25.7	6,079	132.1	162.7	1,638	35.6	44.6	637	13.8	17.3
Connecticut	684	19.5	14.7	7,868	224.6	182.5	1,635	46.7	37.6	868	24.8	19.2
Delaware	155	18.7	18.2	2,015	242.7	232.3	350	42.2	40.6	145	17.5	16.9
District of Columbia	119	21.5	20.6	1,544	278.9	274.9	218	39.4	38.9	91	16.4	16.4
Florida	4,307	24.8	17.8	47,160	271.1	204.9	9,715	55.8	42.0	3,044	17.5	13.2
Georgia	1,710	19.4	27.5	16,557	187.5	239.7	4,063	46.0	60.5	1,547	17.5	23.6
Hawaii	171	13.5	10.8	2,457	194.6	167.3	714	56.5	47.1	236	18.7	15.5
Idaho	343	24.6	25.4	2,450	175.8	184.3	712	51.1	53.8	219	15.7	16.2
Illinois	2,595	20.4	19.6	28,284	222.5	219.1	6,489	51.0	50.0	2,779	21.9	21.2
Indiana	1,552	24.9	23.8	14,636	234.6	228.0	3,454	55.4	53.7	1,136	18.2	17.5
Iowa	968	32.8	23.3	7,299	247.1	191.9	1,960	66.3	49.5	890	30.1	22.2
Kansas	769	28.1	23.8	6,048	221.1	197.3	1,611	58.9	51.8	562	20.5	17.6
Kentucky	982	23.7	25.1	10,465	252.4	254.9	2,339	56.4	58.0	965	23.3	24.1
Louisiana	1,267	28.1	31.5	10,852	240.3	256.6	2,489	55.1	59.4	913	20.2	22.0
Maine	512	38.9	32.4	2,948	223.8	188.3	801	60.8	51.0	308	23.4	19.9
Maryland	905	16.3	17.3	11,346	204.1	212.4	2,718	48.9	51.5	1,111	20.0	21.1
Massachusetts	1,673	26.1	20.8	13,824	215.4	183.3	3,254	50.7	42.5	1,959	30.5	24.9
Michigan	2,232	22.1	20.7	24,825	245.5	234.3	5,290	52.3	49.9	1,957	19.4	18.3
Minnesota	1,231	24.1	21.7	7,891	154.7	144.3	2,542	49.8	46.2	750	14.7	13.2
Mississippi	630	21.7	23.9	8,282	285.3	300.1	1,651	56.9	60.1	637	21.9	23.5
Missouri	1,381	24.0	21.8	15,500	269.3	248.4	3,503	60.9	56.0	1,389	24.1	22.1
Montana	228	24.6	21.1	1,838	198.3	173.6	484	52.2	45.7	165	17.8	15.2
Nebraska	459	26.3	21.7	3,738	213.9	185.3	978	56.0	48.0	347	19.9	17.1
Nevada	292	12.5	17.2	4,693	201.0	236.6	1,030	44.1	53.4	402	17.2	21.0
New Hampshire	331	25.5	24.8	2,639	203.1	197.6	586	45.1	44.2	271	20.9	20.2
New Jersey	1,711	19.7	17.0	20,560	236.4	213.0	3,781	43.5	39.2	1,586	18.2	16.2
New Mexico	328	17.2	18.8	3,264	171.5	180.4	721	37.9	40.5	308	16.2	17.3
New York	1,989	10.3	9.2	52,480	272.9	247.9	6,927	36.0	32.9	5,499	28.6	25.9
North Carolina	2,188	25.6	27.8	17,607	206.1	214.4	4,955	58.0	61.1	1,686	19.7	20.9
North Dakota	313	49.3	33.5	1,470	231.7	175.8	475	74.9	54.6	148	23.3	16.6
Ohio	2,927	25.5	22.4	29,078	253.8	229.0	6,501	56.7	50.9	2,204	19.2	17.2
Oklahoma	867	24.6	24.4	10,335	293.3	284.3	2,183	62.0	60.6	810	23.0	22.6
Oregon	1,262	35.1	30.6	6,725	187.1	169.3	2,328	64.8	58.2	558	15.5	13.7
Pennsylvania	3,277	26.4	18.6	36,434	293.7	223.7	7,792	62.8	47.1	2,938	23.7	17.5
Rhode Island	283	26.2	18.7	2,969	274.7	216.0	522	48.3	38.1	260	24.1	18.2
South Carolina	1,245	29.7	32.0	9,182	218.7	222.0	2,643	63.0	65.2	770	18.3	19.1
South Dakota	243	31.5	23.5	1,783	231.3	187.1	469	60.8	48.1	179	23.2	17.9
Tennessee	1,615	27.4	29.3	15,038	254.8	259.1	3,680	62.4	64.7	1,571	26.6	27.8
Texas	4,336	19.3	26.4	40,196	178.7	227.0	9,853	43.8	56.9	3,209	14.3	18.6
Utah	376	15.7	22.9	2,942	123.1	175.0	790	33.1	47.7	384	16.1	22.8
Vermont	173	27.8	24.9	1,289	207.4	186.6	302	48.6	43.5	86	13.8	12.2
Virginia	1,480	19.8	22.4	14,284	191.5	206.5	3,788	50.8	55.5	1,449	19.4	21.5
Washington	2,233	36.0	36.1	10,644	171.6	174.7	3,243	52.3	53.5	738	11.9	11.9
West Virginia	493	27.2	22.8	5,674	312.6	260.9	1,178	64.9	54.1	474	26.1	21.9
Wisconsin	1,419	25.8	21.6	11,909	216.2	191.8	3,071	55.7	48.8	1,141	20.7	17.8
Wyoming	105	20.7	22.1	950	187.6	191.0	214	42.2	43.9	109	21.5	22.4
Puerto Rico[3]	1,165	29.9	33.2	6,025	154.7	164.4	1,626	41.7	44.8	1,044	26.8	28.9
Virgin Islands[3]	9	*	*	170	156.3	199.2	50	46.0	58.3	12	*	*
Guam[3]	3	*	*	217	130.7	235.7	39	23.5	39.5	8	*	*
American Samoa[3]	–	*	*	45	77.7	241.9	23	39.7	115.8	4	*	*
Northern Marianas[3]	1	*	*	23	29.4	183.4	13	*	*	1	*	*

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, 2004—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, 2004; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992 (ICD–10). The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the ICD–10; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Area	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40–J47)			Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70,K73–K74)			Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis (N00–N07,N17–N19,N25–N27)			Accidents (V01–X59,Y85–Y86)		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	121,987	41.5	41.1	27,013	9.2	9.0	42,480	14.5	14.2	112,012	38.1	37.7
Alabama	2,361	52.1	50.0	477	10.5	9.9	1,049	23.2	22.7	2,403	53.0	52.8
Alaska	139	21.2	39.4	47	7.2	8.2	23	3.5	7.0	326	49.7	56.1
Arizona	2,416	42.1	42.4	655	11.4	11.6	634	11.0	11.1	2,770	48.2	48.6
Arkansas	1,428	51.9	47.4	231	8.4	7.9	562	20.4	18.7	1,406	51.1	50.4
California	12,522	34.9	39.7	3,703	10.3	10.9	2,373	6.6	7.4	10,633	29.6	30.4
Colorado	1,899	41.3	51.7	427	9.3	9.8	406	8.8	11.0	1,810	39.3	42.1
Connecticut	1,432	40.9	34.7	293	8.4	7.6	604	17.2	14.4	1,261	36.0	33.4
Delaware	345	41.5	39.8	78	9.4	8.8	128	15.4	14.8	294	35.4	34.9
District of Columbia	165	29.8	29.5	71	12.8	12.8	79	14.3	14.5	219	39.6	39.4
Florida	8,971	51.6	38.8	2,122	12.2	10.5	2,252	12.9	9.8	8,229	47.3	44.7
Georgia	3,125	35.4	45.8	676	7.7	8.4	1,458	16.5	21.2	3,667	41.5	44.8
Hawaii	307	24.3	21.0	87	6.9	6.4	164	13.0	11.3	390	30.9	29.2
Idaho	572	41.1	44.4	111	8.0	8.1	109	7.8	8.2	593	42.6	43.1
Illinois	4,723	37.1	37.5	1,058	8.3	8.3	2,339	18.4	18.3	4,133	32.5	32.3
Indiana	3,145	50.4	49.8	509	8.2	8.0	1,244	19.9	19.4	2,395	38.4	38.0
Iowa	1,547	52.4	42.5	188	6.4	5.7	266	9.0	7.1	1,108	37.5	33.0
Kansas	1,316	48.1	44.9	206	7.5	7.3	554	20.3	17.9	1,144	41.8	40.3
Kentucky	2,265	54.6	54.7	355	8.6	8.1	827	19.9	20.3	2,260	54.5	54.6
Louisiana	1,615	35.8	38.2	363	8.0	8.1	1,110	24.6	26.2	2,300	50.9	51.6
Maine	766	58.2	49.3	121	9.2	7.9	264	20.0	16.9	480	36.4	35.2
Maryland	1,910	34.4	36.5	419	7.5	7.4	699	12.6	13.2	1,412	25.4	25.8
Massachusetts	2,574	40.1	35.2	536	8.4	7.8	1,250	19.5	16.6	1,366	21.3	19.6
Michigan	4,252	42.0	41.0	983	9.7	9.4	1,507	14.9	14.3	3,312	32.8	32.2
Minnesota	1,839	36.1	35.4	333	6.5	6.4	669	13.1	12.3	1,867	36.6	35.1
Mississippi	1,350	46.5	48.4	267	9.2	9.2	662	22.8	23.9	1,703	58.7	59.5
Missouri	2,731	47.5	44.1	432	7.5	7.0	1,083	18.8	17.3	2,728	47.4	46.1
Montana	578	62.4	56.1	95	10.2	9.0	108	11.7	10.1	535	57.7	54.6
Nebraska	815	46.6	42.0	116	6.6	6.4	283	16.2	14.4	743	42.5	39.4
Nevada	1,124	48.1	56.8	286	12.2	12.3	425	18.2	21.5	1,021	43.7	45.4
New Hampshire	600	46.2	45.8	100	7.7	7.2	163	12.5	12.4	445	34.2	33.6
New Jersey	3,031	34.8	32.1	704	8.1	7.6	1,624	18.7	17.0	2,324	26.7	25.8
New Mexico	753	39.6	41.7	289	15.2	15.0	227	11.9	12.5	1,223	64.3	65.6
New York	6,786	35.3	32.8	1,296	6.7	6.4	2,383	12.4	11.4	4,530	23.6	22.6
North Carolina	3,625	42.4	44.0	781	9.1	9.0	1,470	17.2	17.9	4,019	47.1	47.7
North Dakota	273	43.0	34.7	58	9.1	8.3	55	8.7	6.3	274	43.2	37.9
Ohio	5,896	51.5	47.0	1,063	9.3	8.7	1,896	16.5	15.0	4,234	36.9	35.6
Oklahoma	1,985	56.3	54.0	386	11.0	10.3	565	16.0	15.6	1,947	55.3	54.9
Oregon	1,778	49.5	46.7	390	10.8	10.2	308	8.6	7.9	1,444	40.2	38.3
Pennsylvania	5,978	48.2	37.6	1,101	8.9	7.7	3,067	24.7	19.0	5,200	41.9	38.6
Rhode Island	463	42.8	35.3	129	11.9	11.0	131	12.1	9.5	298	27.6	24.2
South Carolina	1,792	42.7	43.1	457	10.9	10.4	818	19.5	19.8	2,094	49.9	49.9
South Dakota	391	50.7	42.7	95	12.3	11.7	92	11.9	9.8	416	54.0	50.5
Tennessee	2,987	50.6	50.9	637	10.8	10.2	680	11.5	11.7	3,156	53.5	53.4
Texas	7,402	32.9	41.9	2,281	10.1	11.3	2,561	11.4	14.4	8,323	37.0	39.7
Utah	595	24.9	35.5	117	4.9	6.4	235	9.8	14.1	697	29.2	33.3
Vermont	296	47.6	44.1	47	7.6	6.8	57	9.2	8.2	253	40.7	38.7
Virginia	2,730	36.6	39.9	545	7.3	7.2	1,249	16.7	18.1	2,630	35.3	36.0
Washington	2,549	41.1	43.3	568	9.2	8.9	348	5.6	5.7	2,341	37.7	37.3
West Virginia	1,225	67.5	55.3	258	14.2	11.8	450	24.8	20.5	1,110	61.1	58.7
Wisconsin	2,312	42.0	38.7	421	7.6	7.3	925	16.8	15.0	2,303	41.8	39.1
Wyoming	308	60.8	62.6	45	8.9	8.3	45	8.9	9.2	243	48.0	47.0
Puerto Rico[3]	1,127	28.9	31.0	250	6.4	6.5	920	23.6	24.6	1,102	28.3	28.9
Virgin Islands[3]	5	*	*	10	*	*	7	*	*	28	25.7	27.5
Guam[3]	20	12.0	26.9	11	*	*	22	13.2	22.5	53	31.9	37.4
American Samoa[3]	14	*	*	–	*	*	5	*	*	11	*	*
Northern Marianas[3]	4	*	*	5	*	*	6	*	*	22	28.1	30.8

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, 2004—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, 2004; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992 (ICD–10). The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the ICD–10; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Area	Motor vehicle accidents[4]			Intentional self-harm (suicide)(*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)			Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)			Injury by firearms[5]		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
United States[2]	44,933	15.3	15.2	32,439	11.0	10.9	17,357	5.9	5.9	29,569	10.1	10.0
Alabama	1,259	27.8	27.6	541	11.9	11.7	369	8.1	8.2	679	15.0	14.8
Alaska	119	18.2	18.9	155	23.6	23.4	41	6.3	6.1	117	17.9	17.7
Arizona	1,125	19.6	19.6	880	15.3	15.7	509	8.9	8.8	897	15.6	15.8
Arkansas	779	28.3	28.2	361	13.1	12.9	211	7.7	7.8	406	14.7	14.6
California	4,417	12.3	12.4	3,368	9.4	9.6	2,490	6.9	6.8	3,316	9.2	9.2
Colorado	700	15.2	15.3	797	17.3	17.3	219	4.8	4.7	553	12.0	12.1
Connecticut	336	9.6	9.6	294	8.4	8.1	110	3.1	3.3	173	4.9	4.9
Delaware	141	17.0	16.8	93	11.2	10.9	35	4.2	4.2	75	9.0	8.8
District of Columbia	46	8.3	8.2	33	6.0	5.7	174	31.4	30.2	143	25.8	24.7
Florida	3,294	18.9	18.7	2,389	13.7	13.1	1,032	5.9	6.1	1,890	10.9	10.6
Georgia	1,497	17.0	17.4	973	11.0	11.3	659	7.5	7.3	1,062	12.0	12.1
Hawaii	142	11.2	11.2	116	9.2	9.0	31	2.5	2.4	41	3.2	3.2
Idaho	249	17.9	17.9	236	16.9	17.4	31	2.2	2.2	177	12.7	12.9
Illinois	1,513	11.9	11.9	1,028	8.1	8.1	871	6.9	6.8	994	7.8	7.7
Indiana	1,006	16.1	16.0	704	11.3	11.3	332	5.3	5.3	639	10.2	10.2
Iowa	418	14.1	13.5	343	11.6	11.3	57	1.9	1.9	195	6.6	6.4
Kansas	500	18.3	18.0	370	13.5	13.5	117	4.3	4.3	294	10.7	10.7
Kentucky	992	23.9	23.7	560	13.5	13.2	228	5.5	5.5	551	13.3	13.0
Louisiana	1,022	22.6	22.5	537	11.9	12.0	602	13.3	13.0	902	20.0	19.7
Maine	180	13.7	13.6	171	13.0	12.2	21	1.6	1.6	108	8.2	7.7
Maryland	671	12.1	12.1	500	9.0	8.9	533	9.6	9.7	656	11.8	11.9
Massachusetts	532	8.3	8.1	425	6.6	6.4	175	2.7	2.8	206	3.2	3.2
Michigan	1,307	12.9	12.8	1,098	10.9	10.8	673	6.7	6.7	1,048	10.4	10.4
Minnesota	652	12.8	12.6	524	10.3	10.1	134	2.6	2.6	363	7.1	7.0
Mississippi	915	31.5	31.3	350	12.1	12.1	283	9.7	9.8	471	16.2	16.2
Missouri	1,111	19.3	19.0	715	12.4	12.3	369	6.4	6.4	664	11.5	11.4
Montana	241	26.0	25.3	175	18.9	18.6	25	2.7	2.7	125	13.5	13.0
Nebraska	282	16.1	15.6	166	9.5	9.5	39	2.2	2.2	119	6.8	6.7
Nevada	422	18.1	18.3	440	18.8	19.2	186	8.0	7.8	392	16.8	17.0
New Hampshire	165	12.7	12.6	133	10.2	9.8	23	1.8	1.7	69	5.3	4.9
New Jersey	771	8.9	8.9	597	6.9	6.8	405	4.7	4.8	454	5.2	5.3
New Mexico	480	25.2	25.1	356	18.7	18.7	173	9.1	9.2	289	15.2	15.1
New York	1,586	8.2	8.1	1,187	6.2	6.0	860	4.5	4.5	951	4.9	4.9
North Carolina	1,691	19.8	19.8	1,027	12.0	12.0	613	7.2	7.1	1,055	12.4	12.3
North Dakota	117	18.4	17.8	73	11.5	11.2	11	*	*	50	7.9	7.7
Ohio	1,383	12.1	11.9	1,319	11.5	11.3	563	4.9	5.0	1,036	9.0	8.9
Oklahoma	765	21.7	21.3	506	14.4	14.3	221	6.3	6.3	457	13.0	12.9
Oregon	501	13.9	13.7	555	15.4	15.0	112	3.1	3.1	385	10.7	10.4
Pennsylvania	1,595	12.9	12.4	1,410	11.4	11.1	683	5.5	5.7	1,270	10.2	10.2
Rhode Island	99	9.2	8.8	85	7.9	7.5	29	2.7	2.7	41	3.8	3.6
South Carolina	1,034	24.6	24.4	482	11.5	11.3	323	7.7	7.7	574	13.7	13.6
South Dakota	189	24.5	24.2	112	14.5	14.7	24	3.1	3.1	77	10.0	9.9
Tennessee	1,386	23.5	23.2	792	13.4	13.1	417	7.1	7.0	869	14.7	14.5
Texas	3,864	17.2	17.4	2,300	10.2	10.7	1,416	6.3	6.2	2,342	10.4	10.7
Utah	321	13.4	14.1	377	15.8	17.3	45	1.9	1.9	225	9.4	10.2
Vermont	83	13.4	12.9	93	15.0	14.3	10	*	*	61	9.8	9.3
Virginia	1,016	13.6	13.6	828	11.1	11.0	407	5.5	5.4	817	11.0	10.9
Washington	669	10.8	10.6	830	13.4	13.2	217	3.5	3.5	569	9.2	9.1
West Virginia	414	22.8	22.4	285	15.7	15.3	79	4.4	4.4	253	13.9	13.5
Wisconsin	815	14.8	14.5	662	12.0	11.8	151	2.7	2.7	413	7.5	7.3
Wyoming	121	23.9	22.4	88	17.4	17.4	19	*	*	56	11.1	11.0

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, 2004—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, 2004; see "Technical Notes." Numbers after causes of death are categories of the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*, 1992 (ICD–10). The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the ICD–10; see "Technical Notes." For explanation of asterisks preceding cause-of-death codes, see "Technical Notes"]

Area	Motor vehicle accidents[4]			Intentional self-harm (suicide)(*U03,X60–X84,Y87.0)			Assault (homicide) (*U01–*U02,X85–Y09,Y87.1)			Injury by firearms[5]		
	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Number	Rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]
Puerto Rico[3]	523	13.4	13.4	279	7.2	7.4	730	18.7	18.3	700	18.0	17.5
Virgin Islands[3]	14	*	*	5	*	*	37	34.0	36.8	36	33.1	35.4
Guam[3]	19	*	*	16	*	*	8	*	*	6	*	*
American Samoa[3]	–	*	*	4	*	*	4	*	*	1	*	*
Northern Marianas[3]	7	*	*	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 between areas; for method of computation, see "Technical Notes."

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

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

[4]ICD–10 codes for Motor vehicle accidents are V02–V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12–V14, V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6, V20–V79, V80.3–V80.5, V81.0–V81.1, V82.0–V82.1, V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8, V88.0–V88.8, V89.0, 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 1975–2004

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11months) 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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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"]

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						
2004	6.79	7.47	6.09	5.66	6.22	5.07	10.92	12.01	9.77	13.79	15.19	12.33
2003	6.85	7.60	6.07	5.72	6.36	5.05	11.09	12.24	9.90	14.01	15.53	12.43
2002	6.97	7.64	6.27	5.79	6.42	5.13	11.41	12.24	10.55	14.36	15.43	13.25
2001	6.85	7.52	6.14	5.65	6.21	5.06	11.33	12.44	10.18	14.02	15.48	12.52
2000	6.91	7.57	6.21	5.68	6.22	5.11	11.44	12.57	10.26	14.09	15.50	12.63
1999	7.06	7.72	6.36	5.77	6.35	5.15	11.94	12.94	10.90	14.56	15.92	13.16
1998	7.20	7.83	6.54	5.95	6.47	5.41	11.92	13.01	10.79	14.31	15.75	12.82
1997	7.23	7.95	6.47	6.03	6.67	5.36	11.76	12.83	10.65	14.16	15.47	12.82
1996	7.32	8.02	6.59	6.07	6.67	5.44	12.18	13.31	11.01	14.68	16.04	13.27
1995	7.59	8.33	6.81	6.29	6.99	5.55	12.61	13.53	11.65	15.12	16.34	13.86
1994	8.02	8.81	7.20	6.57	7.22	5.89	13.47	14.82	12.08	15.83	17.49	14.12
1993	8.37	9.25	7.43	6.82	7.56	6.05	14.07	15.58	12.52	16.52	18.33	14.67
1992	8.52	9.39	7.61	6.92	7.69	6.12	14.44	15.72	13.10	16.85	18.38	15.26
1991	8.94	10.00	7.84	7.30	8.26	6.30	15.07	16.53	13.57	17.57	19.38	15.71
1990	9.22	10.26	8.13	7.56	8.51	6.56	15.52	16.96	14.03	17.96	19.62	16.25
1989	9.81	10.81	8.77	8.08	9.01	7.10	16.33	17.60	15.02	18.61	20.02	17.15
1988	9.95	10.99	8.86	8.36	9.35	7.31	16.08	17.33	14.79	18.54	20.04	16.99
1987	10.08	11.17	8.94	8.48	9.45	7.45	16.46	18.06	14.80	18.75	20.63	16.83
1986	10.35	11.55	9.10	8.80	9.87	7.67	16.72	18.45	14.91	18.90	20.91	16.81
1985	10.64	11.91	9.32	9.17	10.39	7.88	16.84	18.33	15.28	19.01	20.76	17.22
1984	10.79	11.90	9.62	9.30	10.38	8.17	17.05	18.37	15.69	19.15	20.67	17.58
1983	11.16	12.31	9.96	9.61	10.66	8.49	17.80	19.44	16.11	19.98	21.95	17.96
1982	11.52	12.77	10.21	9.94	11.08	8.73	18.31	20.07	16.49	20.48	22.45	18.44
1981	11.93	13.14	10.66	10.34	11.50	9.12	18.82	20.36	17.24	20.81	22.54	19.03
1980	12.60	13.93	11.21	10.86	12.12	9.52	20.19	21.89	18.43	22.19	24.16	20.15
Race of child[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						
2004	4.52	4.94	4.09	3.78	4.14	3.41	7.19	7.82	6.54	9.13	9.95	8.27
2003	4.62	5.08	4.14	3.87	4.26	3.46	7.40	8.14	6.64	9.40	10.40	8.37
2002	4.66	5.06	4.25	3.89	4.27	3.50	7.55	8.03	7.05	9.51	10.13	8.87
2001	4.54	4.97	4.08	3.78	4.15	3.39	7.37	8.06	6.65	9.21	10.15	8.25
2000	4.63	5.06	4.17	3.82	4.16	3.46	7.60	8.39	6.79	9.38	10.39	8.35
1999	4.73	5.11	4.33	3.88	4.19	3.56	7.94	8.60	7.25	9.77	10.72	8.79
1998	4.80	5.21	4.37	3.98	4.31	3.63	7.91	8.63	7.17	9.55	10.51	8.56
1997	4.77	5.20	4.32	3.99	4.37	3.59	7.74	8.36	7.09	9.40	10.12	8.65
1996	4.77	5.18	4.34	3.97	4.31	3.62	7.86	8.59	7.12	9.56	10.45	8.65
1995	4.91	5.36	4.44	4.08	4.50	3.64	8.13	8.71	7.53	9.85	10.63	9.05
1994	5.12	5.58	4.64	4.20	4.55	3.83	8.60	9.51	7.65	10.21	11.32	9.07
1993	5.29	5.75	4.81	4.29	4.64	3.92	9.02	9.90	8.11	10.69	11.76	9.59
1992	5.37	5.84	4.89	4.35	4.72	3.96	9.19	10.02	8.32	10.83	11.83	9.79
1991	5.59	6.17	4.98	4.53	5.01	4.04	9.52	10.54	8.47	11.25	12.56	9.89
1990	5.85	6.50	5.16	4.79	5.38	4.17	9.86	10.79	8.89	11.55	12.69	10.38
1989	6.23	6.79	5.63	5.15	5.66	4.60	10.30	11.08	9.49	11.92	12.84	10.97

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 1975–2004—Con.

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11months) 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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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"]

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						
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
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						
2004	2.27	2.53	2.00	1.87	2.07	1.66	3.72	4.19	3.23	4.66	5.24	4.06
2003	2.23	2.52	1.94	1.84	2.09	1.58	3.69	4.10	3.26	4.60	5.13	4.06
2002	2.31	2.58	2.03	1.89	2.15	1.63	3.86	4.21	3.50	4.85	5.30	4.38
2001	2.31	2.55	2.06	1.87	2.06	1.67	3.96	4.37	3.53	4.81	5.32	4.27
2000	2.28	2.51	2.04	1.86	2.06	1.66	3.83	4.18	3.47	4.70	5.11	4.28
1999	2.33	2.61	2.03	1.88	2.16	1.60	4.00	4.34	3.64	4.79	5.20	4.36
1998	2.40	2.62	2.16	1.97	2.16	1.78	4.01	4.38	3.62	4.76	5.24	4.26
1997	2.45	2.75	2.14	2.04	2.30	1.77	4.02	4.47	3.56	4.77	5.34	4.17
1996	2.55	2.84	2.24	2.09	2.36	1.81	4.32	4.72	3.90	5.11	5.60	4.62
1995	2.67	2.97	2.37	2.21	2.49	1.91	4.47	4.82	4.11	5.27	5.71	4.81
1994	2.90	3.22	2.56	2.37	2.67	2.06	4.88	5.32	4.42	5.61	6.17	5.04
1993	3.07	3.50	2.62	2.54	2.92	2.13	5.06	5.68	4.42	5.83	6.57	5.08
1992	3.14	3.55	2.72	2.58	2.97	2.16	5.25	5.69	4.78	6.02	6.54	5.47
1991	3.35	3.82	2.86	2.76	3.25	2.26	5.55	5.99	5.10	6.32	6.82	5.81
1990	3.38	3.76	2.97	2.78	3.14	2.39	5.66	6.16	5.13	6.41	6.93	5.87
1989	3.59	4.01	3.14	2.93	3.35	2.49	6.03	6.52	5.53	6.69	7.18	6.19
1988	3.64	4.04	3.21	3.09	3.51	2.65	5.75	6.11	5.37	6.49	6.90	6.07
1987	3.62	4.06	3.15	3.08	3.49	2.64	5.77	6.34	5.18	6.45	7.10	5.77
1986	3.64	4.13	3.13	3.08	3.53	2.62	5.93	6.62	5.21	6.59	7.33	5.83
1985	3.68	4.15	3.19	3.17	3.64	2.67	5.84	6.33	5.33	6.40	6.95	5.83
1984	3.79	4.23	3.31	3.22	3.65	2.76	6.18	6.71	5.63	6.83	7.46	6.18
1983	3.88	4.30	3.44	3.29	3.68	2.88	6.39	6.98	5.78	7.05	7.75	6.32
1982	3.82	4.29	3.33	3.25	3.68	2.79	6.28	6.92	5.61	6.86	7.59	6.10
1981	3.91	4.34	3.46	3.35	3.77	2.92	6.31	6.84	5.76	6.83	7.38	6.26
1980	4.13	4.62	3.61	3.47	3.93	2.98	6.97	7.62	6.30	7.57	8.25	6.87

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates by race and sex: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975–2004—Con.

[Rates are infant (under 1 year), neonatal (under 28 days), and postneonatal (28 days–11months) 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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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"]

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 child[2]	Postneonatal mortality rate											
1980	4.13	4.62	3.61	3.52	3.98	3.02	6.61	7.22	5.97	7.29	7.95	6.62
1979	4.20	4.71	3.67	3.54	4.02	3.03	6.92	7.57	6.25	7.47	8.21	6.71
1978	4.30	4.72	3.85	3.63	4.03	3.20	7.05	7.60	6.48	7.64	8.22	7.05
1977	4.24	4.75	3.71	3.59	4.07	3.08	7.01	7.69	6.31	7.56	8.32	6.78
1976	4.32	4.79	3.83	3.65	4.08	3.19	7.19	7.83	6.52	7.63	8.36	6.88
1975	4.49	4.95	4.00	3.80	4.24	3.33	7.45	8.03	6.86	7.89	8.54	7.22
1970	4.93	5.41	4.42	3.98	4.40	3.54	9.49	10.33	8.62	9.89	10.81	8.94
1960	7.31	8.10	6.49	5.66	6.35	4.94	16.35	17.84	14.84	16.48	17.99	14.95
1950	8.71	9.41	7.98	7.40	8.04	6.73	16.92	18.11	15.70	16.10	17.18	15.00
1940	18.27	19.89	16.55	16.03	17.47	14.50	34.07	37.35	30.74	33.05	36.29	29.72

[1]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, 2004

[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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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 races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
All causes	27,936	18,231	8,494	679.4	565.7	1,378.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	480	315	144	11.7	9.8	23.4
Certain intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A08)	14	11	1	*	*	*
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis of infectious origin (A09)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Tuberculosis (A16–A19)	1	1	–	*	*	*
Tetanus (A33,A35)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Diphtheria (A36)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Whooping cough (A37)	15	12	2	*	*	*
Meningococcal infection (A39)	8	7	–	*	*	*
Septicemia (A40–A41)	271	165	96	6.6	5.1	15.6
Congenital syphilis (A50)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Gonococcal infection (A54)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Viral diseases (A80–B34)	117	82	28	2.8	2.5	4.5
Acute poliomyelitis (A80)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Varicella (chickenpox) (B01)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Measles (B05)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (B20–B24)	3	2	1	*	*	*
Mumps (B26)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Other and unspecified viral diseases (A81–B00,B02–B04,B06–B19,B25,B27–B34)	114	80	27	2.8	2.5	4.4
Candidiasis (B37)	19	10	9	*	*	*
Malaria (B50–B54)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Pneumocystosis (B59)	2	1	1	*	*	*
All other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases (A20–A32,A38,A42–A49, A51–A53,A55–A79,B35–B36,B38–B49,B55–B58,B60–B99)	33	26	7	0.8	0.8	*
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	145	122	17	3.5	3.8	*
Malignant neoplasms (C00–C97)	74	63	7	1.8	2.0	*
Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (C81–C85)	1	1	–	*	*	*
Leukemia (C91–C95)	23	18	3	0.6	*	*
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms (C00–C80,C88,C90,C96–C97)	50	44	4	1.2	1.4	*
In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior (D00–D48)	71	59	10	1.7	1.8	*
Diseases of the blood and blood–forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50–D89)	94	62	23	2.3	1.9	3.7
Anemias (D50–D64)	15	8	4	*	*	*
Hemorrhagic conditions and other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (D65–D76)	61	41	17	1.5	1.3	*
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D80–D89)	18	13	2	*	*	*
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E88)	233	184	39	5.7	5.7	6.3
Short stature, not elsewhere classified (E34.3)	6	5	1	*	*	*
Nutritional deficiencies (E40–E64)	7	5	1	*	*	*
Cystic fibrosis (E84)	7	7	–	*	*	*
Volume depletion, disorders of fluid, electrolyte and acid-base balance (E86–E87)	66	43	19	1.6	1.3	*
All other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E32,E34.0–E34.2, E34.4–E34.9,E65–E83,E85,E88)	147	124	18	3.6	3.8	*
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G98)	377	290	69	9.2	9.0	11.2
Meningitis (G00,G03)	66	46	17	1.6	1.4	*
Infantile spinal muscular atrophy, type I (Werdnig-Hoffman) (G12.0)	13	12	1	*	*	*
Infantile cerebral palsy (G80)	12	8	3	*	*	*
Anoxic brain damage, not elsewhere classified (G93.1)	45	29	15	1.1	0.9	*
Other diseases of nervous system (G04,G06–G11,G12.1–G12.9,G20–G72, G81–G92,G93.0,G93.2–G93.9,G95–G98)	241	195	33	5.9	6.1	5.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H93)	4	1	2	*	*	*
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	593	399	152	14.4	12.4	24.7
Pulmonary heart disease and diseases of pulmonary circulation (I26–I28)	155	103	39	3.8	3.2	6.3
Pericarditis, endocarditis and myocarditis (I30,I33,I40)	15	9	5	*	*	*
Cardiomyopathy (I42)	116	86	18	2.8	2.7	*
Cardiac arrest (I46)	23	13	9	0.6	*	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes, by race: United States, 2004—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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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 races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
Cerebrovascular diseases . . . (I60–I69)	127	79	40	3.1	2.5	6.5
All other diseases of circulatory system . . . (I00–I25,I31,I34–I38,I44–I45,I47–I51,I70–I99)	157	109	41	3.8	3.4	6.7
Diseases of the respiratory system . . . (J00–J98)	646	388	221	15.7	12.0	35.9
Acute upper respiratory infections . . . (J00–J06)	5	5	–	*	*	*
Influenza and pneumonia . . . (J10–J18)	273	161	93	6.6	5.0	15.1
Influenza . . . (J10–J11)	18	12	4	*	*	*
Pneumonia . . . (J12–J18)	255	149	89	6.2	4.6	14.4
Acute bronchitis and acute bronchiolitis . . . (J20–J21)	58	42	12	1.4	1.3	*
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . . (J40–J42)	17	12	5	*	*	*
Asthma . . . (J45–J46)	7	5	2	*	*	*
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids . . . (J69)	12	5	6	*	*	*
Other and unspecified diseases of respiratory system . . . (J22,J30–J39,J43–J44, J47–J68,J70–J98)	274	158	103	6.7	4.9	16.7
Diseases of the digestive system . . . (K00–K92)	580	340	209	14.1	10.5	33.9
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis . . . (K29,K50–K55)	309	162	130	7.5	5.0	21.1
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without hernia . . . (K40–K46,K56)	72	52	17	1.8	1.6	*
All other and unspecified diseases of digestive system. . (K00–K28,K30–K38,K57–K92)	199	126	62	4.8	3.9	10.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system . . . (N00–N95)	200	113	77	4.9	3.5	12.5
Renal failure and other disorders of kidney . . . (N17–N19,N25,N27)	166	93	65	4.0	2.9	10.6
Other and unspecified diseases of genitourinary system . . . (N00–N15,N20–N23, N26,N28–N95)	34	20	12	0.8	0.6	*
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . (P00–P96)	14,079	8,643	4,883	342.4	268.2	792.6
Newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labor and delivery . . . (P00–P04)	3,108	1,906	1,077	75.6	59.1	174.8
Newborn affected by maternal hypertensive disorders . . . (P00.0)	81	47	32	2.0	1.5	5.2
Newborn affected by other maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy . . . (P00.1–P00.9)	82	53	24	2.0	1.6	3.9
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy . . . (P01)	1,715	1,002	642	41.7	31.1	104.2
Newborn affected by incompetent cervix . . . (P01.0)	455	248	186	11.1	7.7	30.2
Newborn affected by premature rupture of membranes . . . (P01.1)	779	454	287	18.9	14.1	46.6
Newborn affected by multiple pregnancy . . . (P01.5)	263	165	90	6.4	5.1	14.6
Newborn affected by other maternal complications of pregnancy . . . (P01.2–P01.4,P01.6–P01.9)	218	135	79	5.3	4.2	12.8
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes . . . (P02)	1,042	683	321	25.3	21.2	52.1
Newborn affected by complications involving placenta . . . (P02.0–P02.3)	557	390	148	13.5	12.1	24.0
Newborn affected by complications involving cord . . . (P02.4–P02.6)	56	38	14	1.4	1.2	*
Newborn affected by chorioamnionitis . . . (P02.7)	429	255	159	10.4	7.9	25.8
Newborn affected by other and unspecified abnormalities of membranes . . . (P02.8–P02.9)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery . . . (P03)	139	95	38	3.4	2.9	6.2
Newborn affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk . . . (P04)	49	26	20	1.2	0.8	3.2
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal malnutrition . . . (P05–P08)	4,713	2,703	1,829	114.6	83.9	296.9
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition . . . (P05)	71	47	20	1.7	1.5	3.2
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified . . . (P07)	4,642	2,656	1,809	112.9	82.4	293.6
Extremely low birth weight or extreme immaturity . . . (P07.0,P07.2)	3,572	2,032	1,404	86.9	63.0	227.9
Other low birth weight or preterm . . . (P07.1,P07.3)	1,070	624	405	26.0	19.4	65.7
Disorders related to long gestation and high birth weight . . . (P08)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Birth trauma . . . (P10–P15)	22	17	5	0.5	*	*
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia . . . (P20–P21)	530	376	132	12.9	11.7	21.4
Intrauterine hypoxia . . . (P20)	107	81	24	2.6	2.5	3.9
Birth asphyxia . . . (P21)	423	295	108	10.3	9.2	17.5
Respiratory distress of newborn . . . (P22)	875	558	293	21.3	17.3	47.6
Other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . (P23–P28)	1,217	772	405	29.6	24.0	65.7
Congenital pneumonia . . . (P23)	106	71	30	2.6	2.2	4.9
Neonatal aspiration syndromes . . . (P24)	40	26	13	1.0	0.8	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes, by race: United States, 2004—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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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 races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
Interstitial emphysema and related conditions originating in the perinatal period (P25)	142	97	40	3.5	3.0	6.5
Pulmonary hemorrhage originating in the perinatal period (P26)	169	88	73	4.1	2.7	11.8
Chronic respiratory disease originating in the perinatal period (P27)	270	141	120	6.6	4.4	19.5
Atelectasis (P28.0–P28.1)	419	304	104	10.2	9.4	16.9
All other respiratory conditions originating in the perinatal period (P28.2–P28.9)	71	45	25	1.7	1.4	4.1
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35–P39)	1,038	650	347	25.2	20.2	56.3
Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	827	519	276	20.1	16.1	44.8
Omphalitis of newborn with or without mild hemorrhage (P38)	3	3	–	*	*	*
All other infections specific to the perinatal period (P35,P37,P39)	208	128	71	5.1	4.0	11.5
Hemorrhagic and hematological disorders of newborn (P50–P61)	733	484	205	17.8	15.0	33.3
Neonatal hemorrhage (P50–P52,P54)	616	408	170	15.0	12.7	27.6
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (P53)	–	–	–	*	*	*
Hemolytic disease of newborn due to isoimmunization and other perinatal jaundice (P55–P59)	13	9	4	*	*	*
Hematological disorders (P60–P61)	104	67	31	2.5	2.1	5.0
Syndrome of infant of a diabetic mother and neonatal diabetes mellitus (P70.0–P70.2)	5	3	2	*	*	*
Necrotizing enterocolitis of newborn (P77)	441	255	166	10.7	7.9	26.9
Hydrops fetalis not due to hemolytic disease (P83.2)	196	169	14	4.8	5.2	*
Other perinatal conditions (P29,P70.3–P76,P78–P81,P83.0–P83.1, P83.3–P83.9,P90–P96)	1,201	750	408	29.2	23.3	66.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	5,622	4,271	1,077	136.7	132.5	174.8
Anencephaly and similar malformations (Q00)	293	248	34	7.1	7.7	5.5
Congenital hydrocephalus (Q03)	95	70	18	2.3	2.2	*
Spina bifida (Q05)	18	15	2	*	*	*
Other congenital malformations of nervous system (Q01–Q02,Q04,Q06–Q07)	344	269	62	8.4	8.3	10.1
Congenital malformations of heart (Q20–Q24)	1,391	1,056	279	33.8	32.8	45.3
Other congenital malformations of circulatory system (Q25–Q28)	255	177	66	6.2	5.5	10.7
Congenital malformations of respiratory system (Q30–Q34)	633	461	144	15.4	14.3	23.4
Congenital malformations of digestive system (Q35–Q45)	100	71	24	2.4	2.2	3.9
Congenital malformations of genitourinary system (Q50–Q64)	328	260	50	8.0	8.1	8.1
Congenital malformations and deformations of musculoskeletal system, limb and integument (Q65–Q85)	528	401	90	12.8	12.4	14.6
Down's syndrome (Q90)	113	83	21	2.7	2.6	3.4
Edward's syndrome (Q91.0–Q91.3)	492	378	91	12.0	11.7	14.8
Patau's syndrome (Q91.4–Q91.7)	302	231	56	7.3	7.2	9.1
Other congenital malformations and deformations (Q10–Q18,Q86–Q89)	528	400	102	12.8	12.4	16.6
Other chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified (Q92–Q99)	202	151	38	4.9	4.7	6.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	3,361	2,091	1,135	81.7	64.9	184.2
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	2,246	1,441	726	54.6	44.7	117.8
Other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R53,R55–R94,R96–R99)	1,115	650	409	27.1	20.2	66.4
All other diseases (residual)	25	19	6	0.6	*	*
External causes of mortality (*U01,V01–Y84)	1,497	993	440	36.4	30.8	71.4
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01–X59)	1,052	706	303	25.6	21.9	49.2
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	145	104	32	3.5	3.2	5.2
Motor vehicle accidents (V02–V04,V09.0,V09.2,V12–V14,V19.0–V19.2, V19.4–V19.6,V20–V79,V80.3–V80.5,V81.0–V81.1,V82.0–V82.1,V83–V86, V87.0–V87.8,V88.0–V88.8,V89.0,V89.2)	143	103	31	3.5	3.2	5.0
Other and unspecified transport accidents (V01,V05–V06,V09.1,V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11,V15–V18,V19.3,V19.8,V19.9,V80.0–V80.2,V80.6–V80.9, V81.2–V81.9,V82.2–V82.9,V87.9,V88.9,V89.1,V89.3,V89.9,V90–V99)	2	1	1	*	*	*
Falls (W00–W19)	23	18	3	0.6	*	*
Accidental discharge of firearms (W32–W34)	1	1	–	*	*	*
Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74)	62	51	9	1.5	1.6	*
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed (W75)	513	322	173	12.5	10.0	28.1
Other accidental suffocation and strangulation (W76–W77,W81–W84)	154	98	48	3.7	3.0	7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Number of infant deaths and infant mortality rates for 130 selected causes, by race: United States, 2004—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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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 races[1]	White	Black	All races[1]	White	Black
Accidental inhalation and ingestion of food or other objects causing obstruction of respiratory tract . . . . . (W78–W80)	58	45	10	1.4	1.4	*
Accidents caused by exposure to smoke, fire and flames . . . . . (X00–X09)	26	15	11	0.6	*	*
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances . . . . . (X40–X49)	13	10	3	*	*	*
Other and unspecified accidents . . . . . (W20–W31,W35–W64,W85–W99, X10–X39,X50–X59)	57	42	14	1.4	1.3	*
Assault (homicide) . . . . . .(*U01,X85–Y09)	325	208	103	7.9	6.5	16.7
Assault (homicide) by hanging, strangulation and suffocation. . . . . (X91)	42	29	11	1.0	0.9	*
Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms. . . . . (*U01.4,X93–X95)	6	3	3	*	*	*
Neglect, abandonment and other maltreatment syndromes . . . . . (Y06–Y07)	101	67	31	2.5	2.1	5.0
Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means . . . . . .(*U01.0–*U01.3, *U01.5–*U01.9,X85–X90,X92,X96–X99,Y00–Y05,Y08–Y09)	176	109	58	4.3	3.4	9.4
Complications of medical and surgical care . . . . . (Y40–Y84)	16	11	2	*	*	*
Other external causes and their sequelae . . . . . (X60–X84,Y10–Y36)	104	68	32	2.5	2.1	5.2

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 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, 2004

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths 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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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"]

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]	27,936	6.79	18,231	5.66	8,494	13.79	18,593	4.52	12,198	3.78	5,622	9.13
Male	15,718	7.47	10,265	6.22	4,769	15.19	10,390	4.94	6,840	4.14	3,124	9.95
Female	12,218	6.09	7,966	5.07	3,725	12.33	8,203	4.09	5,358	3.41	2,498	8.27
Alabama	516	8.67	275	6.79	239	13.25	302	5.07	153	3.78	149	8.26
Alaska	69	6.67	36	5.47	6	*	36	3.48	20	3.04	3	*
Arizona	630	6.73	531	6.54	41	11.96	425	4.54	369	4.55	26	7.58
Arkansas	319	8.27	216	7.12	99	13.40	190	4.93	132	4.35	55	7.45
California	2,811	5.16	2,158	4.89	397	12.39	1,904	3.49	1,482	3.36	255	7.96
Colorado	434	6.34	374	5.98	43	14.68	306	4.47	264	4.22	27	9.22
Connecticut	233	5.54	155	4.50	68	12.88	173	4.11	116	3.37	53	10.04
Delaware	98	8.62	52	6.52	45	15.48	64	5.63	34	4.26	29	9.98
District of Columbia	95	11.98	14	*	79	14.65	69	8.70	13	*	55	10.20
Florida	1,537	7.05	884	5.60	623	11.81	990	4.54	567	3.60	402	7.62
Georgia	1,181	8.51	545	6.07	613	13.93	794	5.72	354	3.94	428	9.73
Hawaii	104	5.69	27	5.21	9	*	78	4.27	21	4.05	7	*
Idaho	139	6.17	133	6.13	1	*	88	3.91	86	3.96	–	*
Illinois	1,349	7.46	835	5.95	488	15.73	899	4.97	579	4.13	302	9.73
Indiana	700	8.03	528	6.96	163	16.92	475	5.45	362	4.77	106	11.00
Iowa	195	5.07	173	4.84	14	*	123	3.20	114	3.19	5	*
Kansas	284	7.16	228	6.48	47	16.54	177	4.46	148	4.21	23	8.09
Kentucky	378	6.78	312	6.26	62	12.59	218	3.91	178	3.57	38	7.72
Louisiana	684	10.46	284	7.65	395	14.78	411	6.29	156	4.20	252	9.43
Maine	79	5.67	73	5.46	4	*	59	4.23	55	4.11	4	*
Maryland	630	8.44	252	5.74	359	13.96	449	6.02	175	3.98	260	10.11
Massachusetts	380	4.84	284	4.44	80	9.18	295	3.76	223	3.49	59	6.77
Michigan	984	7.58	560	5.50	396	17.51	694	5.35	394	3.87	277	12.25
Minnesota	332	4.70	244	4.21	61	9.21	225	3.19	177	3.05	34	5.13
Mississippi	420	9.81	146	6.21	270	14.58	257	6.00	84	3.57	169	9.13
Missouri	584	7.51	409	6.38	168	14.66	374	4.81	266	4.15	103	8.99
Montana	52	4.51	41	4.17	1	*	30	2.60	22	2.24	1	*
Nebraska	173	6.57	140	5.91	26	16.53	111	4.22	92	3.88	16	*
Nevada	225	6.39	153	5.27	55	18.56	150	4.26	104	3.58	35	11.81
New Hampshire	81	5.56	73	5.30	7	*	65	4.46	58	4.21	7	*
New Jersey	651	5.65	401	4.75	211	10.66	460	3.99	281	3.33	154	7.78
New Mexico	179	6.31	138	5.79	6	*	107	3.77	85	3.56	2	*
New York	1,518	6.07	891	5.00	540	10.90	1,069	4.28	652	3.66	364	7.35
North Carolina	1,053	8.79	547	6.26	463	16.76	722	6.02	361	4.13	327	11.84
North Dakota	46	5.62	36	5.13	2	*	37	4.52	29	4.13	–	*
Ohio	1,143	7.67	739	6.09	390	16.34	748	5.02	480	3.96	256	10.72
Oklahoma	411	8.01	283	7.06	81	17.21	240	4.68	164	4.09	53	11.26
Oregon	251	5.49	220	5.34	13	*	177	3.87	156	3.78	8	*
Pennsylvania	1,049	7.25	714	6.16	307	13.47	709	4.90	478	4.12	211	9.26
Rhode Island	68	5.32	54	4.97	13	*	51	3.99	42	3.86	8	*
South Carolina	525	9.28	243	6.79	277	14.12	364	6.43	169	4.72	193	9.84
South Dakota	93	8.20	64	6.96	–	*	57	5.03	45	4.89	–	*
Tennessee	687	8.63	402	6.65	278	15.97	430	5.40	242	4.01	183	10.52
Texas	2,407	6.31	1,819	5.60	539	12.73	1,578	4.14	1,197	3.69	345	8.15
Utah	264	5.21	250	5.21	10	*	173	3.41	166	3.46	7	*
Vermont	30	4.55	30	4.68	–	*	20	3.03	20	3.12	–	*
Virginia	776	7.47	430	5.81	325	14.19	527	5.07	291	3.93	218	9.52
Washington	451	5.52	359	5.35	43	10.60	273	3.34	221	3.29	27	6.66
West Virginia	158	7.57	149	7.44	9	*	100	4.79	95	4.75	5	*
Wisconsin	420	5.99	274	4.57	128	19.39	280	3.99	188	3.13	81	12.27
Wyoming	60	8.81	53	8.34	–	*	40	5.88	38	5.98	–	*

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, 2004—Con.

[Rates are infant deaths (under 1 year) per 1,000 live births in specified group. Infant deaths 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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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"]

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	409	8.00	398	8.58	11	*	311	6.08	302	6.51	9	*
Virgin Islands	13	*	2	*	11	*	8	*	1	*	7	*
Guam	40	11.73	1	*	–	*	26	7.62	1	*	–	*
American Samoa	26	15.17	–	*	–	*	17	*	–	*	–	*
Northern Marianas	12	*	1	*	–	*	6	*	–	*	–	*

* 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, 2004

[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 help 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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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 other				All other	
	All races	White	Total	Black	All races	White	Total	Black
Maternal causes (A34,O00–O95,O98–O99)	540	300	240	214	13.1	9.3	27.0	34.7
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (O00–O07)	32	11	21	19	0.8	*	2.4	*
Ectopic pregnancy (O00)	14	5	9	9	*	*	*	*
Spontaneous abortion (O03)	5	4	1	1	*	*	*	*
Medical abortion (O04)	2	–	2	2	*	*	*	*
Other abortion (O05)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified pregnancy with abortive outcome (O01–O02,O06–O07)	11	2	9	7	*	*	*	*
Other direct obstetric causes (A34,O10–O92)	343	188	155	138	8.3	5.8	17.4	22.4
Eclampsia and pre-eclampsia (O11,O13–O16)	54	27	27	25	1.3	0.8	3.0	4.1
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth and placenta previa (O20,O44–O46,O67,O72)	38	28	10	10	0.9	0.9	*	*
Complications predominately related to the puerperium (A34,O85–O92)	102	53	49	45	2.5	1.6	5.5	7.3
Obstetrical tetanus (A34)	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*
Obstetric embolism (O88)	48	27	21	19	1.2	0.8	2.4	*
Other complications predominately related to the puerperium (O85–O87,O89–O92)	54	26	28	26	1.3	0.8	3.1	4.2
All other direct obstetric causes (O10,O12,O21–O43,O47–O66,O68–O71,O73–O75)	149	80	69	58	3.6	2.5	7.8	9.4
Obstetric death of unspecified cause (O95)	32	19	13	12	0.8	*	*	*
Indirect obstetric causes (O98–O99)	133	82	51	45	3.2	2.5	5.7	7.3
Maternal causes more than 42 days after delivery or termination of pregnancy (O96–O97)	157	111	46	37	3.8	3.4	5.2	6.0
Death from any obstetric cause occurring more than 42 days but less than one year after delivery (O96)	145	102	43	35	3.5	3.2	4.8	5.7
Death from sequelae of direct obstetric causes (O97)	12	9	3	2	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard 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, 2004

[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 help 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 2004, multiple-race data was reported for deaths in California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and for births in California, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York State (excluding New York City), Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, 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)	540	80	459	225	209	13.1	8.5	14.6	9.8	36.1
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	(O00–O07)	32	1	31	10	19	0.8	*	1.0	*	*
Ectopic pregnancy	(O00)	14	–	14	5	9	*	*	*	*	*
Spontaneous abortion	(O03)	5	1	4	3	1	*	*	*	*	*
Medical abortion	(O04)	2	–	2	–	2	*	*	*	*	*
Other abortion	(O05)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Other and unspecified pregnancy with abortive outcome	(O01–O02,O06–O07)	11	–	11	2	7	*	*	*	*	*
Other direct obstetric causes	(A34,O10–O92)	343	52	290	137	136	8.3	5.5	9.3	6.0	23.5
Eclampsia and pre-eclampsia	(O11,O13–O16)	54	12	42	15	25	1.3	*	1.3	*	4.3
Hemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth and placenta previa	(O20,O44–O46,O67,O72)	38	10	28	18	10	0.9	*	0.9	*	*
Complications predominately related to the puerperium	(A34,O85–O92)	102	12	90	41	45	2.5	*	2.9	1.8	7.8
Obstetrical tetanus	(A34)	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	*	*
Obstetric embolism	(O88)	48	6	42	21	19	1.2	*	1.3	0.9	*
Other complications predominately related to the puerperium	(O85–O87,O89–O92)	54	6	48	20	26	1.3	*	1.5	0.9	4.5
All other direct obstetric causes	(O10,O12,O21–O43,O47–O66,O68–O71,O73–O75)	149	18	130	63	56	3.6	*	4.1	2.7	9.7
Obstetric death of unspecified cause	(O95)	32	7	25	14	10	0.8	*	0.8	*	*
Indirect obstetric causes	(O98–O99)	133	20	113	64	44	3.2	2.1	3.6	2.8	7.6
Maternal causes more than 42 days after delivery or termination of pregnancy	(O96–O97)	157	35	122	77	36	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.4	6.2
Death from any obstetric cause occurring more than 42 days but less than one year after delivery	(O96)	145	32	113	71	34	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.1	5.9
Death from sequelae of direct obstetric causes	(O97)	12	3	9	6	2	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard 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 2004 are based on records of deaths that occurred during 2004 and were received as of March 31, 2006. The U.S. Standard Certificate of Death—which is used as a model by the states—was revised in 2003 (38). Prior to 2003, the Standard Certificate of Death had not been revised since 1989. This report includes data for 10 states (California, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming) that used the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death in 2004 for the entire year, two states (New Hampshire and Connecticut) that implemented the 2003 revision for part of 2004, and 38 states and the District of Columbia that collected and reported death data in 2004 based on the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death. Data for New Hampshire was collected and reported using the 1989 revision until mid-April, which is when the state began using the 2003 revision. Connecticut began using the 2003 revision in early 2004 but was unable to transmit the data to NCHS in the revised format; therefore, Connecticut converted data received on revised certificates into the old format and layout. The 1989 and 2003 revisions are described in detail elsewhere (38–41).

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

Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the states and provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP) and from copies of the original certificates received by NCHS from the state registration offices. In 2004, all the states and the District of Columbia participated in this program and submitted part or all of the mortality data for 2004 in electronic data files to NCHS. Except for Illinois and West Virginia, all areas provided precoded medical (cause-of-death) data to NCHS. For 2004, all states submitted precoded demographic data for all deaths.

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

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

Cause-of-death classification

The mortality statistics presented in this report were compiled in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, which specify that member nations classify and code causes of death in accordance with the current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD). The ICD provides the basic guidance used in virtually all countries to code and classify causes of death. Effective with deaths occurring in 1999, the United States began using the Tenth Revision of this classification (ICD–10) (8). For earlier years, causes of death were classified according to the revisions then in use: 1979–1998, Ninth Revision; 1968–1978, Eighth Revision, adapted for use in the United States; 1958–1967, Seventh Revision; and 1949–1957, Sixth Revision.

Changes in classification of causes of death that are due to these revisions may result in discontinuities in cause-of-death trends. Consequently, cause-of-death comparisons among revisions require consideration of comparability ratios and, where available, estimates of their standard errors. Comparability ratios between the Ninth and Tenth Revisions, between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions, between the Seventh and Eighth Revisions, and between the Sixth and Seventh Revisions may be found in other NCHS reports and independent tabulations (22–24,42–44).

Rules for coding cause(s) of death may sometimes require modification when evidence suggests that such modifications will improve the quality of cause-of-death data. 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, whereas 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* (45,46), which includes rules for selecting the underlying cause of death for tabulation purposes, definitions, tabulation lists, and regulations on the use of the ICD.

Before 1968, mortality medical data were based on manual coding of an underlying cause of death for each certificate in accordance with WHO rules. Effective with data year 1968, NCHS converted to computerized coding of the underlying cause and manual coding of all causes (multiple causes) on the death certificate. In this system, called "Automated Classification of Medical Entities" (ACME) (47), 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) (48,49) was introduced in order 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 2004, 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 shown in NCHS multiple cause-of-death statistics (50–52).

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) (53). 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 2004" (30).

Leading cause-of-death trends, discussed in this report, are based on cause-of-death data according to ICD–10 for 1999–2004, and on data for the most comparable ICD–9 cause-of-death titles for 1979–1998. 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" (24) and "Deaths: Final Data for 1999" (25). 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 1979–1998 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 website at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statab/hist001r.pdf.

Revision of the ICD and resulting changes in classification and rules for selecting the underlying cause of death have important implications for the analysis of mortality trends by cause of death. For some causes of death, the discontinuity in trend can be substantial (23,24). 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 caused by 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) (38). This change was implemented to reflect the increasing diversity of the population of the United States and to be consistent with the decennial census. The race and ethnicity items on the revised certificate are compliant with the 1997 revision of the Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting. These were issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and have replaced the previous standards that were issued in 1977. The new standards mandate the collection of more than one race where applicable 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), Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI). If two or more specific subgroups such as Korean and Chinese are reported, these count as a single race of Asian rather than as multiple races.

In 2004, multiple race was reported on the revised death certificates of California, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming as well as on the unrevised certificates of Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin (Table I). Because New Hampshire did not report multiple race for the entire data year, the following computations exclude data for New Hampshire. More than one race was reported for 0.5 percent of the records in the 14 reporting states. Although still uncommon, multiple races were reported more often for younger decedents than for older decedents (2.4 percent of decedents under 25 years of age versus 0.7 percent of decedents between 25 and 64 years of age and 0.3 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 NHOPI category was mentioned in combination with another race (49.2 percent) more often than the other categories (white, 0.4; black or African American, 0.9; Asian, 5.1; AIAN, 16.2 percent).

Although Connecticut began using the 2003 revision of the death certificate in early 2004, they were unable to transmit the data to NCHS

Table I. Deaths by race: California, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, 2004

[By state of occurrence]

Race	Deaths	Percent of deaths
Total	748,855	100.0
One race	745,433	99.5
White	638,228	85.2
Black	66,691	8.9
Asian	27,159	3.6
American Indian	6,031	0.8
Other[1]	5,958	0.8
NHOPI[2]	1,366	0.2
Two or more races	3,422	0.5
Two races	3,029	0.4
American Indian and white	944	0.1
Asian and white	533	0.1
Asian and NHOPI	507	0.1
NHOPI and white	479	0.1
Black and white	363	0.0
Black and American Indian	123	0.0
Black and Asian	47	0.0
American Indian and Asian	20	0.0
Black and NHOPI	8	*
American Indian and NHOPI	5	*
Three races	382	0.1
Asian, NHOPI, and white	302	0.0
Black, American Indian, and white	44	0.0
Black, Asian, and white	14	*
American Indian, Asian, and white	9	*
American Indian, NHOPI, and white	6	*
Black, American Indian, and Asian	2	*
Black, Asian, and NHOPI	2	*
Black, American Indian, and NHOPI	2	*
American Indian, Asian, and NHOPI	1	*
Four races	11	*
American Indian, Asian, NHOPI, and white	8	*
Black, Asian, NHOPI, and white	3	*

* 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 future specification or to report a Hispanic group as a race.

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

in the revised format. Connecticut converted data received on revised certificates into the old format and layout for transmission to NCHS.

Data from the vital records of the remaining 34 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 (10,41). In addition, these states report a minimum set of four races as stipulated in the 1977 standard. These are White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), and Asian or Pacific Islander (API).

In order to provide uniformity and comparability of the data during the transition period, before all or most of the data are available in the new multiple-race format, it was necessary to "bridge" the responses of those for whom more than one race was reported (multiple race) to one, single race. The bridging procedure is similar to the procedure used to bridge multiracial population estimates (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_documentation_5-10-04.pdf.

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

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

Quality of race and Hispanic origin data—Death rates for Hispanic, AIAN, and API persons should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting Hispanic origin or race on the death certificate as compared with race on censuses, surveys, and birth certificates. Studies have shown underreporting on death certificates of AIAN, API, and Hispanic decedents as well as undercounts of these groups in the censuses (16–18,54).

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 (16–18,54). 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 assure unbiased death rates by race.

Studies (16–18,54) show that a person self-reported as AIAN or Asian on census or survey records was sometimes reported as white on the death certificate. The net effect of misclassification is an underestimation of deaths and death rates for races other than white and black. In addition, undercoverage of minority groups in the census and resultant population estimates introduces biases into death rates by race (16–18,54–56). Unlike the 1990 census, coverage error in the 2000 census was found to be statistically significant only for the non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black populations, with the former having been over-counted by approximately 1.13 percent and the latter under-counted by approximately 1.84 percent (55).

The National Longitudinal Mortality Study (NLMS) (17), examined the reliability of race and Hispanic origin reported on approximately 250,000 death certificates with what was reported on a total of 26 CPS conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the years 1979–1985 (18). Agreement between the two sources was found to be excellent for the white and black populations, both exhibiting CPS to death certificate ratios of 1.00. On the other hand, substantial differences were found for other race groups. The ratio of CPS to death certificates was found to be 1.30 for the AIAN population and 1.07 for the API

population, indicating net underreporting on death certificates of 30 percent for the AIAN population and 7 percent for the API population. The ratio of deaths for CPS to death certificates for Hispanics was found to be 1.05 percent, indicating a net underreport on death certificates for the population of 5 percent.

In 2004, data on Central and South American and Other Hispanic origin reflects some processing problems for two 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. For New York State, records that do not indicate a check in one or more of the Hispanic Origin checkboxes are reported as Non-Hispanic.

Other races and race not stated—Beginning in 1992, all records coded as "Other races" (0.16 percent of the total deaths in 2004) were assigned to the specified race of the previous record. Records for which race was unknown, not stated, or not classifiable (0.16 percent) were assigned the racial designation of the previous record.

Infant and maternal mortality rates—For 1989–2004, 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 (40,57). 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 (58,59).

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 2004, the percentage of infant deaths of unknown origin was 0.9 and the percentage of live births to mothers of unknown origin was 0.8 for the United States.

Small numbers of infant deaths for specific Hispanic-origin groups result in infant mortality rates subject to relatively large random variation (see "Random variation"). Infant mortality rates by Hispanic origin are less subject to reporting error when based on linked files of infant deaths and live births (36,60).

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 (36,60). 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 are 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 (18,60).

Life tables

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

For data years 1997–1999, a revised life table methodology was used to construct complete life tables by single years of age that extend to age 100 (62) using a methodology similar to that of the decennial life tables (63). The advantages of the revised methodology are its comparability with decennial life table methodology, greater accuracy, and greater age detail. A comparison of the two methods shows small differences in resulting values for life expectancy (62). Although the revised method produces complete life tables—that is, life tables by single years of age—life table data shown in this report are summarized in 5-year age groupings. To calculate the probability of dying at each age, the revised methodology uses vital statistics death rates for ages under 85 years and mortality data from the Medicare program for ages 85 years and over. Medicare data were used to model the probability of dying at ages 85 and over because the data are shown to be significantly more reliable than vital statistics data at the oldest ages (64).

Life tables for 2000–2003 used a slight modification of the life table method introduced in 1997. (As a result of an error recently discovered in the originally published 2003 life tables, and because population estimates in single-years for ages 85 and over have become available from the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2003 tables have been re-estimated based on the original 1997 methodology. Likewise, the 2004 life tables are based on the original 1997 methodology. See text below.)

Beginning with the 2004 data year, the methodology developed in 1997 was used without the modification used from 2000–2003, as population estimates in single-years for ages 85 and over became available from the U.S Census Bureau. For data year 2004, pooled 1999–2001 Medicare data were used to model the probability of dying at ages 85 and over.

Causes of death contributing to changes in life expectancy

Causes of death contributing to changes in life expectancy were estimated using a life table partitioning technique. The method partitions changes into component additive parts and identifies the

causes of death having the greatest influence, positive or negative, on changes in life expectancy (19,65,66).

Injury mortality by mechanism and intent

In Table 18, injury mortality data are presented using the External cause of injury mortality matrix for ICD–10. 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.).

The number of deaths for selected causes in this framework may differ from those shown in tables that use the standard mortality tabulation lists. Following WHO conventions, standard mortality tabulations (Table 10) present external causes of death (ICD–10 codes *U01–*U03,V01–Y89). In contrast, the matrix (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" (6).

Codes for firearm deaths

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

Codes for drug-induced deaths

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

Codes for alcohol-induced deaths

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

Marital status

Age-specific and age-adjusted death rates by marital status are shown 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 (56). 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.

Educational attainment

Beginning in 2003, some registration areas adopted the new standard death certificate, which includes a revised educational attainment item. This replaces the previous item which focused on

highest grade of school completed. The subject of the new item continues to focus on collegiate track education and does not capture vocational training. The item was changed to be consistent with the U.S Census Bureau data, to improve the ability to identify specific degrees, to improve the ability to identify persons who had completed 12 years of education but did not hold either a GED or high school diploma, and to replace the old item which was inappropriately and inaccurately used to infer degree status. According to testing by the U.S Census Bureau, the new item identifies about 2 percent more 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 (67). In 2004, 12 states used the preferred question for all or part of the year. These states included California, Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming. Because most states have not yet adopted the preferred question, Table 26 is still shown using the old education item. However, Table II shows a comparison of the percent distribution of deaths by measures of educational attainment in use in 2002 and 2004 for nine states. Three of the 12 states using the revised certificate are not included in Table II. Those states are New Hampshire because they did not begin using the new item until mid-April, Connecticut because they were unable to transmit data to NCHS in the revised format, and South Dakota because they first began reporting education in 2004 and, therefore, have no comparison data for 2002.

Table 26 is based on data from 36 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 and Rhode Island were excluded because the educational attainment item was not on their certificates. Data for California, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, and New York City were excluded because these states used the revised educational attainment item, and their data would therefore 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 (68).

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 (67).

Injury at work

Information on deaths attributed to injuries at work is derived from a separate item on the death certificate that asks the medical certifier whether the death resulted from an injury sustained at work. The item is on the death certificate of all states. Number of deaths, age-specific death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for injury at work are shown in Tables 27 and 28. Deaths, crude death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for injury at work are shown for 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."

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 2004" (69). 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, 2004, population estimate of persons under 1 year of age, based on 2000 census populations. These rates are presented as rates per 100,000 population in this age group. Because of differences in the denominators, infant death rates may differ from infant mortality rates.

Another data source is available for infant mortality. The linked file of live births and infant deaths differs from the infant mortality data presented in this report in the following ways: the linked file includes only events in which both the birth and the death occur in the United States and includes late filed births. During the processing of the linked file, there is an additional opportunity to exclude infant records that are duplicate records or records that have additional information that raise questions about their age. Therefore, although the differences are

Table II. Percent distribution of deaths by education items: California, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Washington, and Wyoming, 2002 and 2004

[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		2004	
Years of school completed	Percent distribution	Educational attainment	Percent distribution
Total	100	Total	100
Under 12 years	26.3	Less than high school diploma or GED	28.9
12 years	42.8	High school diploma or GED	39.4
13 years or more	27.4	Some college or collegiate degree	29.8
Not stated	3.5	Not stated	1.9

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

normally miniscule, infant mortality rates based on the linked file tend to be somewhat smaller than those based on data from the general mortality file as presented in this report. The linked file uses the mother's self-reported race from the child's birth certificate (36,60). Because the mother's self-report is of better quality than infant's race from the death certificate and because the numerator and denominator are referring to the same 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. Rates are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths in a calendar year by the number of live births registered for the same period and are presented as rates per 100,000 live births. The number of live births used in the denominator is an approximation of the population of pregnant women who are at risk of a maternal death.

"Maternal deaths" are defined by the WHO as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes" (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 if "pregnant" was reported in Part II of the cause-of-death section of the death certificate. If a specified length of time is not provided by the medical certifier, the pregnancy is assumed to have been terminated 42 days or less prior to death. Moreover, if only indirect maternal causes of death (i.e., a previously existing disease or a disease that developed during pregnancy that was not due to direct obstetric causes but was aggravated by physiologic effects of pregnancy) are reported in Part I and pregnancy is reported in either Part I or Part II, the death is classified as a maternal death.

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

The 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death introduced a standard question format with categories to take advantage of additional codes available in ICD–10 for deaths with a connection to pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. As states revise their certificates, most are expected to introduce the standard item or replace 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. As of 2004, 28 states (one state added the question midyear) have a separate question related to pregnancy status of female decedents around the time of their death, and two states have a prompt that encourages certifiers to report recent pregnancies on the death certificate; however, at least six different questions are used.

The number of maternal deaths has been tending to increase as a result of direct and indirect effects of inclusion of a pregnancy status item on the U.S. Standard Certificate of Death (71). For states that already had a separate question, additional guidance being provided on use in identifying maternal deaths is resulting in more deaths being identified. For states that are adopting the standard item, additional information is available to use in identifying maternal deaths.

Quality of reporting and processing cause of death

One index of the quality of reporting causes of death is the proportion of death certificates coded to Chapter XVIII; Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (ICD–10 codes R00–R99). Although deaths occur for which the underlying causes are impossible to determine, this proportion indicates the care and consideration given to the cause-of-death statement by the medical certifier. This proportion also may be used as a rough measure of the specificity of the medical diagnoses made by the certifier in various areas. The percentage of all reported deaths in the United States assigned to Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified, was 1.26 in 2004, differing little from 2002 and 2003 (1.23 and 1.28, respectively) but lower than in 2000 and 2001 (1.33 and 1.34 percent, respectively). From 1990 to 1999, the percentage of deaths from this cause for all ages combined was fairly stable, fluctuating between 1.08 and 1.18 percent.

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

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 (46,72,73).

For data year 2004, complete confirmation of deaths from infrequent and rare causes was not provided by the following states: California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

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 2004 are shown by race for 10-year age groups in Table III and are available by single years of age on the mortality website at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm (74).

Population estimates in Table IV for Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and other Hispanics, and population estimates by marital status in Tables V, are based on the CPS adjusted to resident population control totals for the United States (75) 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, 2004 (74).

Population estimates by educational attainment, shown in Table VI, are also based on the CPS adjusted to resident population control totals (74), and are also subject to sampling variation (see "Random variation"). The control totals used are 2000-based population estimates for 38 states and the District of Columbia for July 1, 2004 (75).

Population estimates for each state, shown in Table VII, were estimated from state-level postcensal population estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2004 (74). Population estimates for Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, also shown in Table VII, are based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2004 (76). Population estimates for each state and territory are based on demographic analysis and are therefore not subject to sampling variation.

Death rates for 1991–2004 shown in this report are based on populations that are consistent with the 2000 census levels (74,75,77–81). 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, which were 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 VIII)

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

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

Beginning with the 1999 data year, a new population standard was adopted by NCHS for use in age-adjusting death rates. 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* (82). Beginning with 2003 data, the traditional standard million population along with corresponding standard weights to six decimal places were replaced by the projected year 2000 population age distribution (see Table VIII). The effect of the change is negligible and does not significantly affect comparability with age-adjusted rates calculated using the previous method.

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

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

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 ages than for younger ages (67). The year 2000 standard population used for computing age-adjusted rates and standard errors by education is shown in Table X.

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

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

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

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

Random variation

The mortality data presented in this report, with the exception of data for 1972, are not subject to sampling error. In 1972, mortality data were based on a 50 percent sample of deaths because of

Table III. Estimated population by 10-year age groups, specified race and sex: United States, 2004

[Populations are postcensal estimates based on the 2000 census, estimated as of July 1, 2004, see "Technical Notes"]

Age	All races			White			Black			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian and Pacific Islander		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	293,655,404	144,537,402	149,118,002	238,268,102	117,915,508	120,352,594	38,600,765	18,416,886	20,183,879	3,148,484	1,572,049	1,576,435	13,638,053	6,632,959	7,005,094
Under 1 year	4,077,187	2,085,436	1,991,751	3,176,265	1,625,299	1,550,966	661,160	337,225	323,935	43,272	22,026	21,246	196,490	100,886	95,604
1–4 years	15,994,081	8,177,557	7,816,524	12,461,493	6,380,698	6,080,795	2,599,363	1,319,973	1,279,390	178,321	90,367	87,954	754,904	386,519	368,385
5–14 years	40,750,728	20,860,278	19,890,450	31,633,848	16,229,235	15,404,613	6,719,897	3,413,646	3,306,251	572,170	290,104	282,066	1,824,813	927,293	897,520
15–24 years	41,701,105	21,438,383	20,262,722	32,727,487	16,896,350	15,831,137	6,440,904	3,248,277	3,192,627	584,333	299,643	284,690	1,948,381	994,113	954,268
25–34 years	40,031,937	20,336,031	19,695,906	31,506,447	16,204,754	15,301,693	5,535,770	2,649,620	2,886,150	471,466	244,135	227,331	2,518,254	1,237,522	1,280,732
35–44 years	44,108,652	22,033,878	22,074,774	35,619,055	17,993,795	17,625,260	5,732,303	2,695,431	3,036,872	465,813	232,555	233,258	2,291,481	1,112,097	1,179,384
45–54 years	41,618,805	20,452,674	21,166,131	34,444,360	17,115,739	17,328,621	4,929,108	2,278,248	2,650,860	396,380	192,286	204,094	1,848,957	866,401	982,556
55–64 years	29,078,923	13,999,435	15,079,488	24,803,473	12,062,385	12,741,088	2,900,104	1,292,946	1,607,158	235,866	113,559	122,307	1,139,480	530,545	608,935
65–74 years	18,463,473	8,427,628	10,035,845	15,952,643	7,357,705	8,594,938	1,732,803	721,663	1,011,140	120,668	55,762	64,906	657,359	292,498	364,861
75–84 years	12,970,882	5,218,229	7,752,653	11,562,349	4,688,373	6,873,976	994,740	359,196	635,544	59,781	24,999	34,782	354,012	145,661	208,351
85 years and over	4,859,631	1,507,873	3,351,758	4,380,682	1,361,175	3,019,507	354,613	100,661	253,952	20,414	6,613	13,801	103,922	39,424	64,498

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2004, United States resident population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. 2005.

Table IV. Estimated population by 10-year age groups, according to specified Hispanic origin, race for non-Hispanic population, and sex: United States, 2004

[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 July1, 2004; 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. Due to rounding, population estimates for Hispanic subgroups may not add to Hispanic control totals. The control totals are 2000-based population estimates for the United States for July 1, 2004; 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	293,655,404	4,077,187	15,994,081	40,750,728	41,701,105	40,031,937	44,108,652	41,618,805	29,078,923	18,463,473	12,970,882	4,859,631
Male	144,537,402	2,085,436	8,177,557	20,860,278	21,438,383	20,336,031	22,033,878	20,452,674	13,999,435	8,427,628	5,218,229	1,507,873
Female	149,118,002	1,991,751	7,816,524	19,890,450	20,262,722	19,695,906	22,074,774	21,166,131	15,079,488	10,035,845	7,752,653	3,351,758
Hispanic	41,322,073	906,645	3,463,280	7,662,196	7,097,580	7,616,544	6,160,458	4,028,291	2,222,088	1,270,259	684,511	210,221
Male	21,347,067	463,176	1,769,126	3,918,696	3,794,469	4,162,557	3,241,840	2,022,757	1,057,912	565,561	279,593	71,380
Female	19,975,006	443,469	1,694,154	3,743,500	3,303,111	3,453,987	2,918,618	2,005,534	1,164,176	704,698	404,918	138,841
Mexican American	27,239,634	675,088	2,508,864	5,330,669	4,834,388	5,241,024	3,871,513	2,390,845	1,263,640	642,429	375,223	105,951
Male	14,308,129	344,906	1,276,274	2,725,485	2,617,699	2,909,627	2,077,069	1,238,207	632,221	294,517	154,712	37,412
Female	12,931,505	330,182	1,232,590	2,605,184	2,216,689	2,331,397	1,794,444	1,152,638	631,419	347,912	220,511	68,539
Puerto Rican	3,796,668	65,903	263,826	758,766	645,468	574,229	550,226	427,471	259,879	171,389	59,519	19,992
Male	1,873,185	36,378	131,676	390,781	335,765	275,821	262,879	207,446	120,818	81,723	20,581	9,317
Female	1,923,483	29,525	132,150	367,985	309,703	298,408	287,347	220,025	139,061	89,666	38,938	10,675
Cuban	1,615,256	20,861	93,093	199,041	151,258	197,466	271,567	182,397	166,501	161,055	123,290	48,727
Male	836,311	9,444	49,475	106,824	81,978	108,431	149,210	100,538	81,161	82,869	55,317	11,064
Female	778,945	11,417	43,618	92,217	69,280	89,035	122,357	81,859	85,340	78,186	67,973	37,663
Central and South American	6,698,717	106,177	452,134	1,020,963	1,153,232	1,311,731	1,200,929	800,080	368,394	189,590	81,306	14,181
Male	3,359,080	54,443	232,615	506,090	600,550	722,486	615,372	377,550	154,577	61,058	29,280	5,059
Female	3,339,637	51,734	219,519	514,873	552,682	589,245	585,557	422,530	213,817	128,532	52,026	9,122
Other Hispanic	1,971,693	38,618	145,354	352,735	313,229	292,074	266,212	227,486	163,652	105,798	45,174	21,361
Male	970,321	18,003	79,083	189,501	158,473	146,189	137,310	99,006	69,130	45,393	19,708	8,525
Female	1,001,372	20,615	66,271	163,234	154,756	145,885	128,902	128,480	94,522	60,405	25,466	12,836
Non-Hispanic[1]	252,333,331	3,170,542	12,530,801	33,088,532	34,603,525	32,415,393	37,948,194	37,590,514	26,856,835	17,193,214	12,286,371	4,649,410
Male	123,190,335	1,622,260	6,408,431	16,941,582	17,643,914	16,173,474	18,792,038	18,429,917	12,941,523	7,862,067	4,938,636	1,436,493
Female	129,142,996	1,548,282	6,122,370	16,146,950	16,959,611	16,241,919	19,156,156	19,160,597	13,915,312	9,331,147	7,347,735	3,212,917
White	199,775,516	2,311,447	9,182,432	24,587,374	26,158,589	24,395,789	29,873,175	30,694,282	22,722,334	14,755,436	10,913,284	4,181,374
Male	97,986,186	1,183,535	4,705,654	12,623,328	13,375,991	12,301,121	14,957,489	15,228,450	11,070,814	6,823,868	4,422,410	1,293,526
Female	101,789,330	1,127,912	4,476,778	11,964,046	12,782,598	12,094,668	14,915,686	15,465,832	11,651,520	7,931,568	6,490,874	2,887,848
Black	36,921,613	633,727	2,481,257	6,356,421	6,139,230	5,238,855	5,488,073	4,764,636	2,814,236	1,686,037	971,702	347,439
Male	17,591,122	323,126	1,259,543	3,228,916	3,093,094	2,504,230	2,577,874	2,200,194	1,253,399	701,718	350,614	98,414
Female	19,330,491	310,601	1,221,714	3,127,505	3,046,136	2,734,625	2,910,199	2,564,442	1,560,837	984,319	621,088	249,025

[1]Includes races other than white and black. SOURCE: Population estimates for specified Hispanic subgroups based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. 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 74 and 75.

Table V. Estimated population for ages 15 years and over by marital status, 10-year age groups and sex: United States, 2004

[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, 2004]

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	232,833,387	41,701,101	40,031,946	44,108,670	41,618,799	29,078,902	18,463,480	17,830,489
Never married	67,707,285	37,281,921	15,266,925	7,457,641	4,557,089	1,705,224	770,301	668,184
Ever married	165,126,102	4,419,180	24,765,021	36,651,029	37,061,710	27,373,678	17,693,179	17,162,305
Married	128,079,499	4,073,771	22,157,023	30,647,477	29,674,076	21,153,119	12,352,563	8,021,470
Widowed	14,796,434	29,292	132,816	382,338	841,322	1,783,737	3,466,315	8,160,614
Divorced	22,250,169	316,117	2,475,182	5,621,214	6,546,312	4,436,822	1,874,301	980,221
All races, male	113,414,137	21,438,385	20,336,032	22,033,892	20,452,681	13,999,422	8,427,633	6,726,092
Never married	37,279,391	19,825,499	8,938,254	4,473,280	2,554,312	854,581	385,178	248,287
Ever married	76,134,746	1,612,886	11,397,778	17,560,612	17,898,369	13,144,841	8,042,455	6,477,805
Married	64,094,964	1,481,729	10,319,345	15,007,751	14,912,194	11,039,621	6,663,921	4,670,403
Widowed	2,781,335	8,882	31,403	92,316	197,987	317,144	652,152	1,481,451
Divorced	9,258,447	122,275	1,047,030	2,460,545	2,788,188	1,788,076	726,382	325,951
All races, female	119,419,250	20,262,716	19,695,914	22,074,778	21,166,118	15,079,480	10,035,847	11,104,397
Never married	30,427,894	17,456,422	6,328,671	2,984,361	2,002,777	850,643	385,123	419,897
Ever married	88,991,356	2,806,294	13,367,243	19,090,417	19,163,341	14,228,837	9,650,724	10,684,500
Married	63,984,535	2,592,042	11,837,678	15,639,726	14,761,882	10,113,498	5,688,642	3,351,067
Widowed	12,015,099	20,410	101,413	290,022	643,335	1,466,593	2,814,163	6,679,163
Divorced	12,991,722	193,842	1,428,152	3,160,669	3,758,124	2,648,746	1,147,919	654,270

SOURCE: Population estimates based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division of the U.S. Census Bureau. 2006.

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 (83,84). When the number of deaths is small (perhaps fewer than 100), random variation tends to be relatively large. Therefore, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting statistics based on small numbers of deaths.

Measuring random variability—To quantify the random variation associated with mortality statistics, one must make an assumption regarding the appropriate underlying distribution. Deaths, as infrequent events, can be viewed as deriving from a Poisson probability distribution. The Poisson distribution is simple conceptually and computationally, and it provides reasonable, conservative variance estimates for mortality statistics when the probability of dying is relatively low (83). Using the properties of the Poisson distribution, the standard error (SE) associated with the number of deaths (D) is

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

where var(D) denotes the variance of D.

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

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

Table VI. Estimated population for ages 25–64, by educational attainment and sex: Total of 36 reporting states and the District of Columbia, 2004

[Population estimates based onthe Current Population Survey adjusted to resident population controls. The control totals used are 2000-based population estimates for 36 states and the District of Columbia for July 1, 2004; 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	100,884,157	26,103,560	28,434,907	27,034,884	19,310,806
Under 12 years	11,834,841	3,308,587	3,160,916	2,736,017	2,629,321
12 years	32,946,304	7,812,097	9,459,818	8,940,892	6,733,497
13 or more years	56,103,012	14,982,876	15,814,173	15,357,975	9,947,988
Male	50,076,765	13,252,843	14,196,270	13,310,247	9,317,405
Under 12 years	6,328,547	1,875,007	1,773,291	1,420,222	1,260,027
12 years	16,578,349	4,299,945	4,931,903	4,369,789	2,976,712
13 or more years	27,169,869	7,077,891	7,491,076	7,520,236	5,080,666
Female	50,807,392	12,850,717	14,238,637	13,724,637	9,993,401
Under 12 years	5,506,294	1,433,580	1,387,625	1,315,795	1,369,294
12 years	16,367,955	3,512,152	4,527,915	4,571,103	3,756,785
13 or more years	28,933,143	7,904,985	8,323,097	7,837,739	4,867,322

SOURCE: Population estimates based on unpublished tabulations prepared by the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau. 2006.

Table VII. Estimated population for the United States, each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas, 2004

[Populations for the United States are postcensal estimates produced in 2004 based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2004. Populations for each state, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Northern Marianas are postcensal estimates produced in 2005 based on the 2000 census estimated as of July 1, 2004]

Area	Total
United States	293,655,404
Alabama	4,530,182
Alaska	655,435
Arizona	5,743,834
Arkansas	2,752,629
California	35,893,799
Colorado	4,601,403
Connecticut	3,503,604
Delaware	830,364
District of Columbia	553,523
Florida	17,397,161
Georgia	8,829,383
Hawaii	1,262,840
Idaho	1,393,262
Illinois	12,713,634
Indiana	6,237,569
Iowa	2,954,451
Kansas	2,735,502
Kentucky	4,145,922
Louisiana	4,515,770
Maine	1,317,253
Maryland	5,558,058
Massachusetts	6,416,505
Michigan	10,112,620
Minnesota	5,100,958
Mississippi	2,902,966
Missouri	5,754,618
Montana	926,865
Nebraska	1,747,214
Nevada	2,334,771
New Hampshire	1,299,500
New Jersey	8,698,879
New Mexico	1,903,289
New York	19,227,088
North Carolina	8,541,221
North Dakota	634,366
Ohio	11,459,011
Oklahoma	3,523,553
Oregon	3,594,586
Pennsylvania	12,406,292
Rhode Island	1,080,632
South Carolina	4,198,068
South Dakota	770,883
Tennessee	5,900,962
Texas	22,490,022
Utah	2,389,039
Vermont	621,394
Virginia	7,459,827
Washington	6,203,788
West Virginia	1,815,354
Wisconsin	5,509,026
Wyoming	506,529
Puerto Rico	3,894,855
Virgin Islands	108,775
Guam	166,090
American Samoa	57,902
Northern Marianas	78,252

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. See references 74 and 76.

Table VIII. United States standard population

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

Table IX. United States standard population for 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 X. 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 XI. 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

Table XII. United States standard population for the territories

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

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,

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

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

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

where

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Central and South Americans, and other and unknown 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 CPS for 2004 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

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

For age-adjusted death rates (R')

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

where a and b in formulas 7 and 8 represent parameters presented in Table XIII, which are derived from the CPS data for 2004 and 2005 and vary depending on the subgroup of interest (85,86).

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

For death rates shown in Tables 5, 25, and 26, sampling variability in the population denominator has a substantial 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 or 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 (*).

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

Characteristic	Total		White, black, non-Hispanic white, or non-Hispanic black		Hispanic	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
Table 5						
All origins	0.000000	0	0.000000	0	0.000000	0
Hispanic subgroups (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other Hispanic)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	–0.000096	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 85 and 86.

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. The number of deaths that constitutes "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 (58,82,87). Formula 9 is used to calculate 95 percent confidence limits for the death rate when the normal approximation is appropriate.

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

where *L(R)* and *U(R)* are the lower and upper limits of the confidence interval, respectively. The resulting 95 percent confidence interval can be interpreted to mean that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the "true" death rate falls between *L(R)* and *U(R)*. For example, suppose that the crude death rate for Malignant neoplasms is 188.6 per 100,000 population based on 553,888 deaths. Lower and upper 95 percent confidence limits using formula 9 are calculated as

$L(188.6) = 188.6 - 1.96(.25) = 188.1$ and
$U(188.6) = 188.6 + 1.96(.25) = 189.1$

Thus, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the true death rate for malignant neoplasms is between 188.1 and 189.1. Formula 9 can also be used to calculate 95 percent confidence intervals for the number of deaths, age-adjusted death rates, infant mortality rates, and other mortality statistics when the normal approximation is appropriate by replacing R with D, R', IMR, etc.

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

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

If $|z| \geq 1.96$ then the difference between the rates is statistically significant at the 0.05-level. If $|z| < 1.96$ then the difference is not statistically significant. Formula 10 can also be used to perform tests for other mortality statistics when the normal approximation is appropriate (when both statistics being compared meet the normal criteria) by replacing R_1 and R_2 with D_1 and D_2, R' and R' , etc. Suppose that the age-adjusted death rate for Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung (lung cancer) for females is 41.3 per 100,000 U.S. standard population in 2003 (R_1) and 40.9 per 100,000 U.S. standard population in 2004 (R_2). The standard error for each of these figures, $\mathrm{SE}(R_1)$ and $\mathrm{SE}(R_2)$, is calculated using formula 4. Using formula 10, one can test if the decrease in the age-adjusted rate is statistically significant.

$$z = \frac{41.3 - 40.9}{\sqrt{(0.159)^2 + (0.157)^2}} = 1.79$$

Because $z = 1.79 < 1.96$, the decrease from 2003 to 2004 in the female age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer is not statistically significant.

Confidence intervals and statistical tests based on fewer than 100 deaths—When the number of deaths is not large (fewer than 100), the Poisson distribution cannot be approximated by the normal distribution. The normal distribution is a symmetric distribution with a range from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$. As a result, confidence intervals based on the normal distribution also have this range. The number of deaths or the death rate, however, cannot be less than zero. When the number of deaths is very small, approximating confidence intervals for deaths and death rates using the normal distribution will sometimes produce lower confidence limits that are negative. The Poisson distribution, in contrast, is an asymmetric distribution with zero as a lower bound. Thus, confidence limits based on this distribution will never be less than zero. A simple method based on the more general family of gamma distributions, of which the Poisson is a member, can be used to approximate confidence intervals for deaths and death rates when the number of deaths is small (82,87). For more information regarding how the gamma method is derived, see *Derivation of the gamma method* at the end of this section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

where *L* and *U* in formulas 11 and 12 are the lower and upper confidence limit factors which correspond to the appropriate number of deaths, *D*, in Table XIV. For example, suppose that the death rate for AIAN females aged 10–14 is 21.5 per 100,000 and based on 32 deaths. Applying formula 12, values for L and U from Table XIV for 32 deaths are multiplied by the death rate, 21.5, such that

$L(R) = L(21.5) = 0.683999 \times 21.5 = 14.7$ and
$U(R) = U(21.5) = 1.411702 \times 21.5 = 30.4$

These confidence limits indicate that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the actual death rate for AIAN females aged 10–14 is between 14.7 and 30.4 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 (58,82). 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 $R_2 > R_1$, and then test if $L(R_2) > U(R_1)$. Positive tests denote statistical significance at the 0.05-level. For example, suppose that AIAN females aged 10–14 years have a death rate (R_1) of 21.5 based on 32 deaths and that API males aged 10–14 years have a death rate (R_2) of 10.6 per 100,000 based on 47 deaths. The 95 percent confidence limits for R_1 and R_2 *calculated using formula 12 would be*

$L(R_1) = L(21.5) = 0.683999 \times 21.5 = 14.7$ and

$U(R_1) = U(21.5) = 1.411702 \times 21.5 = 30.4$

$L(R_2) = L(10.6) = 0.734762 \times 10.6 = 7.8$ and

$U(R_2) = U(10.6) = 1.329788 \times 10.6 = 14.1$

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

This test may also be used to perform tests for other statistics when the normal approximation is not appropriate for one or both of the statistics being compared by replacing R_1 and R_2 with D_1 and D_2, R'_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 (88). 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 (89): $E(X) = yz$ and $Var(X) = yz^2$. For the number of deaths, *D*, $E(D) = D$ and $Var(D) = D$. It follows that $y = D$ and $z = 1$. Thus,

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

From equation 13, the shape of the distribution of deaths clearly 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 $z = P^{-1}$. 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, the shape of the distribution of the death rate is clearly also dependent solely on the number of deaths.

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

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

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

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

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

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			

For more detail regarding the derivation of the gamma method and its application to age-adjusted death rates and other mortality statistics, see references (7,82,87).

Availability of mortality data

Mortality data are available in publications, unpublished tables, and electronic products as described on the mortality website at the following address: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm. More detailed analysis than that 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, the *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 (89).

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