
Technical Notes — Formulas

GENERAL:

$$\text{PERCENT CHANGE} = \frac{\text{New Data} - \text{Old Data}}{\text{Old Data}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Birth rate, Oregon, 1993} = 13.7$$

$$\text{Birth rate, Oregon, 1994} = 13.6$$

$$\text{Percent change} = \frac{13.6 - 13.7}{13.7} \times 100 = -0.7\%$$

PREGNANCY:

$$1. \text{ (CRUDE) BIRTH RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Births}}{\text{Population}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994,} = \frac{41,832}{3,082,800} \times 1,000 = 13.6$$

$$2. \text{ AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Births To Mothers in Age Category}}{\text{Female Population in Age Category}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994, Age 20-24} = \frac{10,999}{104,718} \times 1,000 = 105.0$$

$$3. \text{ FERTILITY RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Births to Mothers Aged 15-44}}{\text{Female Population Aged 15-44}} \times 1,000$$

NOTE: Some publications use the following:
$$\frac{\text{All Resident Births}}{\text{Female Population Aged 15-44}}$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994} = \frac{41,659}{682,428} \times 1,000 = 61.0$$

$$4. \text{ TOTAL FERTILITY RATE} = \text{The Sum of Age-Specific Birth Rates in 5-Year Categories between 15 and 44} \times 5$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994} = 5 (51.3 + 105.0 + 115.4 + 78.5 + 30.2 + 6.0) = 1,932.0$$

$$5. \text{ FETAL DEATH RATIO} = \frac{\text{Resident Fetal Deaths (350+ grams Birthweight)}}{\text{Resident Live Births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994, Residents} = \frac{224}{41,832} \times 1,000 = 5.4$$

$$\text{FETAL DEATH RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Fetal Deaths (350+ grams Birthweight)}}{\text{Resident Live Births} + \text{Resident Fetal Deaths}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994, Residents} = \frac{224}{43,591 + 224} \times 1,000 = 5.1$$

$$\text{PERINATAL DEATH RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Neonatal Deaths} + \text{Resident Fetal Deaths (350+ grams Birthweight)}}{\text{Resident Live Births} + \text{Resident Fetal Deaths}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994, Residents} = \frac{148 + 203}{41,566 + 203} \times 1,000 = 8.4$$

Note: Publications vary in the gestation cutoff for fetal deaths. In addition, some measures employ weeks of gestation in place of birthweight. Fetal and perinatal death rates are based on year of birth.

$$6. \text{ ABORTION RATIO} = \frac{\text{Resident Abortions}}{\text{Resident Births}} \times 1,000 \text{ or } \frac{\text{Occurrence Abortions}}{\text{Occurrence Births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994, Occurrence} = \frac{13,391}{43,591} \times 1,000 = 307.2$$

$$7. \text{ ABORTION RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Abortions or Occurrence Abortions}}{\text{Female Resident Population Aged 15-44}} \times 1,000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Oregon 1994, Occurrence} \\ \text{with total adjusted} \\ \text{for not stated ages} \end{aligned} = \frac{13,300}{682,428} \times 1,000 = 19.5$$

DEATHS:

$$8. \text{ (CRUDE) DEATH RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Deaths}}{\text{Population}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994} = \frac{27,361}{3,082,000} \times 1,000 = 8.9$$

$$9. \text{ INFANT DEATH RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Infant Deaths}}{\text{Resident Births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994} = \frac{295}{41,832} \times 1,000 = 7.1$$

$$10. \text{ NEONATAL DEATH RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Neonatal Deaths}}{\text{Resident Births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994} = \frac{164}{41,832} \times 1,000 = 3.9$$

$$11. \text{ POSTNEONATAL DEATH RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Postneonatal Deaths}}{\text{Resident Births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994} = \frac{131}{41,832} \times 1,000 = 3.1$$

$$12. \text{ CAUSE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Deaths Due to Specific Cause}}{\text{Population}} \times 100,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994, Heart Disease} = \frac{7,417}{3,082,000} \times 100,000 = 240.7$$

$$13. \text{ AGE AND SEX SPECIFIC DEATH RATE} = \frac{\text{Resident Deaths in Age-Sex Category}}{\text{Population in Age Sex Population}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994, Males Aged 5-14} = \frac{63}{225,880} \times 100,000 = 27.9$$

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE:

$$14. \text{ MARRIAGE RATE} = \frac{\text{Marriages}}{\text{Population}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994} = \frac{25,194}{3,082,000} \times 1,000 = 8.2$$

$$15. \text{ DIVORCE RATE} = \frac{\text{Divorces}}{\text{Population}} \times 1,000$$

$$\text{Oregon, 1994} = \frac{15,844}{3,082,000} \times 1,000 = 5.1$$

Beginning with 1998 data, the following methodology is being used for calculating confidence intervals and statistical significance. This explanation is paraphrased from "*Public Health Data: Our Silent Partner*", a training manual from the Public Health Practice Program Office of the National Center for Health Statistics.¹

CALCULATING CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR RATES:

Confidence limits for rates based on less than 100 events

When the number of events in the numerator is less than 100, the confidence interval for a rate can be estimated using the two formulas which follow and the values in Table B-1.

Lower Limit = R x L

Upper Limit = R x U

where:

R = the rate

L = the value in Table B-1 that corresponds to the number N in the numerator of the rate

U = the value in Table B-1 that corresponds to the number N in the numerator of the rate

Example: Confidence limits for rates based on less than 100 events

In Baker County, the teen pregnancy rate for 10- to 17-year-old teens in 1998 was 13.0 per thousand, based on 12 live births in the numerator. Using Table B-1:

Lower Limit = 13.0 x 0.51671 = 6.7

Upper Limit = 13.0 x 1.7468 = 22.7

This means that the chances are 95 out of 100 that the pregnancy rate in Baker County for teens 10-17 lies between 6.7 and 22.7 per 1,000. So if there were 100 counties like Baker County, the teen pregnancy rate would be expected to lie between 6.7 and 22.7 per 1,000 in 95 of these counties.

TABLE B-1. Values of L and U for calculating 95% confidence limits for the numbers of events and rates when the number of events is less than 100.								
N	L	U	N	L	U	N	L	U
1	0.02532	5.57164	34	0.69253	1.3974	67	0.77499	1.26996
2	0.1211	3.61234	35	0.69654	1.39076	68	0.77654	1.26774
3	0.20622	2.92242	36	0.70039	1.38442	69	0.77806	1.26556
4	0.27247	2.5604	37	0.70409	1.37837	70	0.77955	1.26344
5	0.3247	2.33367	38	0.70766	1.37258	71	0.78101	1.26136
6	0.36698	2.17658	39	0.7111	1.36703	72	0.78244	1.25933
7	0.40205	2.06038	40	0.71441	1.36172	73	0.78384	1.25735
8	0.43173	1.9704	41	0.71762	1.35661	74	0.78522	1.25541
9	0.45726	1.89831	42	0.72071	1.35171	75	0.78656	1.25351
10	0.47954	1.83904	43	0.7237	1.34699	76	0.78789	1.25165
11	0.4992	1.78928	44	0.7266	1.34245	77	0.78918	1.24983
12	0.51671	1.7468	45	0.72941	1.33808	78	0.79046	1.24805
13	0.53246	1.71003	46	0.73213	1.33386	79	0.79171	1.2463
14	0.54671	1.67783	47	0.73476	1.32979	80	0.79294	1.24459
15	0.55969	1.64935	48	0.73732	1.32585	81	0.79414	1.24291
16	0.57159	1.62394	49	0.73981	1.32205	82	0.79533	1.24126
17	0.58254	1.6011	50	0.74222	1.31838	83	0.79649	1.23965
18	0.59266	1.58043	51	0.74457	1.31482	84	0.79764	1.23807
19	0.60207	1.56162	52	0.74685	1.31137	85	0.79876	1.23652
20	0.61083	1.54442	53	0.74907	1.30802	86	0.79987	1.23499
21	0.61902	1.52861	54	0.75123	1.30478	87	0.80096	1.2335
22	0.62669	1.51401	55	0.75334	1.30164	88	0.80203	1.23203
23	0.63391	1.50049	56	0.75539	1.29858	89	0.80308	1.23059
24	0.64072	1.48792	57	0.75739	1.29562	90	0.80412	1.22917
25	0.64715	1.4762	58	0.75934	1.29273	91	0.80514	1.22778
26	0.65323	1.46523	59	0.76125	1.28993	92	0.80614	1.22641
27	0.65901	1.45495	60	0.76311	1.2872	93	0.80713	1.22507
28	0.66449	1.44528	61	0.76492	1.28454	94	0.8081	1.22375
29	0.66972	1.43617	62	0.76669	1.28195	95	0.80906	1.22245
30	0.6747	1.42756	63	0.76843	1.27943	96	0.81	1.22117
31	0.67945	1.41942	64	0.77012	1.27698	97	0.81093	1.21992
32	0.684	1.4117	65	0.77178	1.27458	98	0.81185	1.21868
33	0.68835	1.40437	66	0.7734	1.27225	99	0.81275	1.21746

Confidence limits for rates based on 100 or more events

In this case, use the following formula for the rate (R) based on the number of events (N):

$$\text{Lower Limit} = R - [1.96 \times R / \sqrt{N}]$$

$$\text{Upper Limit} = R + [1.96 \times R / \sqrt{N}]$$

where:

R = the rate (birth rate, mortality rate, teen pregnancy rate, etc.)

N = the number of events (births, deaths, teen pregnancy, etc.)

Example: Confidence limits for rates based on 100 or more events

In Jackson County, the teen pregnancy rate for teens 10-17 was 13.7 in 1998 based on 143 pregnancies. Therefore, the confidence interval would be:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lower Limit} &= 13.7 - [1.96 \times (13.7 / \sqrt{143})] \\ &= 13.7 - [1.96 \times (13.7 / 11.96)] \\ &= 13.7 - [1.96 \times 1.15] \\ &= 13.7 - 2.25 \\ &= 11.5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Upper Limit} &= 13.7 + [1.96 \times (13.7 / \sqrt{143})] \\ &= 13.7 + [1.96 \times (13.7 / 11.96)] \\ &= 13.7 + [1.96 \times 1.15] \\ &= 13.7 + 2.25 \\ &= 16.0 \end{aligned}$$

So if there were 100 counties like Jackson County with similar populations, the teen pregnancy rate would be expected to lie between 11.5 and 16.0 per 1,000 in 95 of these counties.

DETERMINING STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR RATES:

If the difference between two rates would occur due to random variability less than 5 times out of 100, then we say that the difference is statistically significant at the 95% level. Otherwise the difference is not statistically significant.

Computing statistical significance when at least one of the rates is based on fewer than 100 events

To compare two rates, when one or both rates are based on fewer than 100 events, compute the confidence intervals for both rates. If the intervals overlap, the difference is not statistically significant.

Example: comparing rates when one is based on fewer than 100 events

Baker County teen pregnancy rate for age 10-17

Lower Limit = 6.7

Upper Limit = 22.7

Jackson County teen pregnancy rate for age 10-17

Lower Limit = 11.5

Upper Limit = 16.0

The confidence intervals overlap - the interval for Jackson County is entirely within the range of the interval for Baker County. Therefore, the difference between the teen pregnancy rate for age 10-17 in Baker County and the rate for Jackson County is not statistically significant.

Computing statistical significance when both rates are based on 100 or more events

When both rates are based on 100 or more events, calculate the difference between the two rates by subtracting the lower rate from the higher rate. The difference is considered statistically significant if it exceeds 1.96 times the standard error for the difference between the two rates.

$$1.96 \sqrt{\frac{R_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{R_2^2}{N_2}}$$

where:

R_1 = the first rate

R_2 = the second rate

N_1 = the first number

N_2 = the second number

If the difference is greater than the statistic, the difference would occur by chance less than 5 times out of 100. The difference is statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

If the difference is less than the statistic, the difference might occur by chance more than 5 times out of 100. The difference is not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

Example: comparing rates when both are based on 100 or more events

The teen pregnancy rate for Oregon teens age 10-17 in 1997 was 18.0 and the comparable rate for 1998 was 17.2. Both rates are based on more than 100 pregnancies (3,197 in 1997 and 3,176 in 1998). The difference between the rates is $18.0 - 17.2 = 0.8$. The statistic is calculated as follows:

$$1.96 \sqrt{\frac{18.0^2}{3,197} + \frac{17.2^2}{3,176}}$$

$$1.96 \sqrt{\left(\frac{324}{3,197} + \frac{295.84}{3,176}\right)}$$

$$1.96 \sqrt{(0.101 + 0.093)}$$

$$1.96 \sqrt{0.194}$$

$$= 1.96 \times .44$$

$$= 0.86$$

The difference between the rates (0.8) is less than this statistic (0.9). Therefore, the difference is not statistically significant. A difference of 0.8 between these two rates might occur by chance more than 5 times out of 100.

CALCULATING RATES ADJUSTED FOR SEX/AGE/RACE:

When comparing rates and ratios, the influences of sex, age, and race differences in the populations must be taken into account. Comparing many different age-sex-race specific rates can be cumbersome. The following techniques are used by vital statisticians to summarize these rates into one number.

The *direct adjusted rate* applies each of the specific rates for a particular population (such as a county or a Health Service Area) to a standard population distribution (such as the state).

The *standard mortality ratio* compares the number of deaths for a particular population (such as a county or a Health Service Area) to the number of deaths which would be expected if some standard set of rates (such as the state or the U.S. rates) had occurred.²

Both of these techniques have their advantages and disadvantages. The easiest to calculate is the direct adjusted rate. The following example shows how to adjust a county's death rate for sex so that it may be compared to the state rate.

$$\frac{\left[\frac{\text{county male deaths}}{\text{county male population}} \times \frac{\text{state male population}}{\text{state male population}} \right] + \left[\frac{\text{county female deaths}}{\text{county female population}} \times \frac{\text{state female population}}{\text{state female population}} \right] \times 1,000}{\text{TOTAL STATE POPULATION}}$$

The same logic can be used to adjust for age and/or race.

The year 2000 U.S. standard population used in calculating age-adjusted death rates of Table 6-44 is shown below:

Year 2000 United States standard population: Numbers and proportions (weights)					
Age	Number	Weights	Age	Number	Weights
All ages.....	1,000,000	1.000000	35-44 years.....	162,613	0.162613
Under 1 year.....	13,818	0.013818	45-54 years.....	134,834	0.134834
1-4 years.....	55,317	0.055317	55-64 years.....	87,247	0.087247
5-14 years.....	145,565	0.145565	65-74 years.....	66,037	0.066037
15-24 years.....	138,646	0.138646	75-84 years.....	44,842	0.044842
25-34 years.....	135,573	0.135573	85 years and over.....	15,508	0.015508

Minino AM, Arias E, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Smith BL. Deaths: Final Data for 2000. National vital statistics reports; vol 50 no 15 Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002. p117.

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

22 National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 49, No. 2, May 18, 2001

Table 1. Estimated comparability ratios for 113 selected causes of death

List number	Cause of death ¹	Number of deaths allocated according to		Estimated comparability ratio	Standard error	Relative standard error	95 percent confidence limits	
		ICD-10 ²	ICD-9 ²				Lower	Upper
001	Salmonella infections	30	37	0.8108	0.0644	7.9	0.6846	0.9370
002	Shigellosis and amebiasis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
003	Certain other intestinal infections	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
004	Tuberculosis	653	764	0.8547	0.0172	2	0.8209	0.8885
005	Respiratory tuberculosis	518	572	0.9056	0.0201	2.2	0.8662	0.9450
006	Other tuberculosis	135	192	0.7031	0.0407	5.8	0.6233	0.7830
007	Whooping cough	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
008	Scarlet fever and erysipelas	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
009	Meningococcal infection	221	222	0.9955	0.0149	1.5	0.9663	1.0247
010	Septicemia	21,258	17,791	1.1949	0.0042	0.3	1.1867	1.2030
011	Syphilis	21	33	0.6364	0.1184	18.6	0.4043	0.8685
012	Acute poliomyelitis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
013	Arthropod-borne viral encephalitis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
014	Measles	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
015	Viral hepatitis	1,123	1,346	0.8343	0.0120	1.4	0.8109	0.8578
016	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	25,089	23,586	1.0637	0.0018	0.2	1.0601	1.0673
017	Malaria	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
018	Other and unspecified infectious and parasitic diseases and their sequelae	2,865	2,607	1.0990	0.0154	1.4	1.0688	1.1291
019	Malignant neoplasms	464,688	461,544	1.0068	0.0002	0.0	1.0064	1.0072
020	Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	5,927	6,172	0.9603	0.0040	0.4	0.9525	0.9681
021	Malignant neoplasm of esophagus	9,596	9,630	0.9965	0.0020	0.2	0.9926	1.0003
022	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	11,480	11,408	1.0063	0.0019	0.2	1.0025	1.0101
023	Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum and anus	48,583	48,619	0.9993	0.0009	0.1	0.9975	1.0010
024	Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	9,732	10,102	0.9634	0.0023	0.2	0.9588	0.9679
025	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	24,313	24,361	0.9980	0.0009	0.1	0.9963	0.9997
026	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	3,209	3,194	1.0047	0.0053	0.5	0.9943	1.0150
027	Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus and lung	131,750	133,936	0.9837	0.0005	0.1	0.9827	0.9846
028	Malignant melanoma of skin	5,941	6,139	0.9677	0.0032	0.3	0.9614	0.9741
029	Malignant neoplasm of breast	38,102	37,891	1.0056	0.0010	0.1	1.0036	1.0075
030	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	3,753	3,802	0.9871	0.0034	0.3	0.9805	0.9938
031	Malignant neoplasms of corpus uteri and uterus, part unspecified	5,318	5,183	1.0260	0.0040	0.4	1.0182	1.0339
032	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	11,292	11,344	0.9954	0.0016	0.2	0.9923	0.9985
033	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	30,672	30,267	1.0134	0.0015	0.1	1.0105	1.0162
034	Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis	9,521	9,521	1.0000	0.0022	0.2	0.9957	1.0043
035	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	9,563	9,594	0.9968	0.0026	0.3	0.9916	1.0019
036	Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system	10,039	10,359	0.9691	0.0025	0.3	0.9642	0.9740
037	Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue	44,715	44,530	1.0042	0.0012	0.1	1.0019	1.0064
038	Hodgkin's disease	1,021	1,036	0.9855	0.0089	0.9	0.9680	1.0030
039	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	17,924	18,326	0.9781	0.0018	0.2	0.9745	0.9817
040	Leukemia	16,600	16,405	1.0119	0.0019	0.2	1.0083	1.0155
041	Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms	9,099	8,763	1.0383	0.0030	0.3	1.0324	1.0443
042	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
043	All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms	51,182	45,492	1.1251	0.0021	0.2	1.1210	1.1292
044	In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior	9,263	5,532	1.6744	0.0164	1.0	1.6422	1.7067
045	Anemias	3,059	3,200	0.9559	0.0077	0.8	0.9409	0.9710
046	Diabetes mellitus	48,636	48,242	1.0082	0.0011	0.1	1.0060	1.0103
047	Nutritional deficiencies	3,215	2,763	1.1636	0.0165	1.4	1.1312	1.1960
048	Malnutrition	2,607	2,665	0.9782	0.0151	1.5	0.9487	1.0078
049	Other nutritional deficiencies	608	98	6.2041	0.5961	9.6	5.0358	7.3724
050	Meningitis	592	584	1.0137	0.0136	1.3	0.9871	1.0403
051	Parkinson's disease	10,404	10,392	1.0012	0.0028	0.3	0.9956	1.0067
052	Alzheimer's disease	29,707	19,121	1.5536	0.0071	0.5	1.5398	1.5675
053	Major cardiovascular diseases	796,919	798,435	0.9981	0.0002	0.0	0.9977	0.9985
054	Diseases of heart	615,564	624,405	0.9858	0.0002	0.0	0.9854	0.9863
055	Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases	2,446	2,980	0.8208	0.0089	1.1	0.8034	0.8382
056	Hypertensive heart disease	17,322	21,577	0.8028	0.0028	0.3	0.7973	0.8083
057	Hypertensive heart and renal disease	2,170	2,027	1.0705	0.0160	1.5	1.0392	1.1019
058	Ischemic heart diseases	466,459	466,935	0.9990	0.0002	0.0	0.9985	0.9994
059	Acute myocardial infarction	178,125	180,169	0.9887	0.0003	0.0	0.9880	0.9893
060	Other acute ischemic heart diseases	2,667	2,638	1.0110	0.0117	1.2	0.9880	1.0340
061	Other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	285,667	284,128	1.0054	0.0004	0.0	1.0046	1.0062

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Estimated comparability ratios for 113 selected causes of death—Con.

List number	Cause of death ¹	Number of deaths allocated according to		Estimated comparability ratio	Standard error	Relative standard error	95 percent confidence limits	
		ICD-10 ²	ICD-9 ²				Lower	Upper
062	Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described.	64,354	61,362	1.0488	0.0016	0.2	1.0456	1.0519
063	All other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease	221,313	222,766	0.9935	0.0004	0.0	0.9927	0.9942
064	Other heart diseases	127,167	130,886	0.9716	0.0010	0.1	0.9696	0.9736
065	Acute and subacute endocarditis.	552	554	0.9964	0.0137	1.4	0.9695	1.0233
066	Diseases of pericardium and acute myocarditis	489	475	1.0295	0.0160	1.6	0.9981	1.0608
067	Heart failure	44,297	42,554	1.0410	0.0013	0.1	1.0384	1.0435
068	All other forms of heart disease	81,829	87,303	0.9373	0.0014	0.2	0.9345	0.9401
069	Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease.	11,958	10,684	1.1192	0.0050	0.4	1.1094	1.1291
070	Cerebrovascular diseases.	137,264	129,640	1.0588	0.0008	0.1	1.0572	1.0604
071	Atherosclerosis	13,894	14,417	0.9637	0.0025	0.3	0.9588	0.9686
072	Other diseases of circulatory system	18,239	19,289	0.9456	0.0021	0.2	0.9414	0.9498
073	Aortic aneurysm and dissection	12,216	12,201	1.0012	0.0010	0.1	0.9992	1.0032
074	Other diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries.	6,023	7,088	0.8497	0.0053	0.6	0.8394	0.8601
075	Other disorders of circulatory system	2,984	2,899	1.0293	0.0172	1.7	0.9956	1.0631
076	Influenza and pneumonia	50,526	72,371	0.6982	0.0018	0.3	0.6947	0.7016
077	Influenza.	572	567	1.0088	0.0073	0.7	0.9945	1.0231
078	Pneumonia	49,954	71,804	0.6957	0.0018	0.3	0.6922	0.6992
079	Other acute lower respiratory infections	346	355	0.9746	0.0392	4.0	0.8978	1.0515
080	Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis	265	355	0.7465	0.0264	3.5	0.6947	0.7983
081	Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
082	Chronic lower respiratory diseases.	94,326	90,022	1.0478	0.0009	0.1	1.0460	1.0496
083	Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified	913	2,320	0.3935	0.0107	2.7	0.3726	0.4145
084	Emphysema.	14,369	14,774	0.9726	0.0031	0.3	0.9666	0.9786
085	Asthma	4,217	4,718	0.8938	0.0061	0.7	0.8819	0.9057
086	Other chronic lower respiratory diseases.	74,827	68,210	1.0970	0.0014	0.1	1.0943	1.0998
087	Pneumoconioses and chemical effects	860	845	1.0178	0.0099	1.0	0.9983	1.0372
088	Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids	10,183	9,104	1.1185	0.0048	0.4	1.1092	1.1279
089	Other diseases of respiratory system	16,656	14,269	1.1673	0.0052	0.4	1.1572	1.1774
090	Peptic ulcer	3,574	3,686	0.9696	0.0045	0.5	0.9608	0.9784
091	Diseases of appendix	209	202	1.0347	0.0242	2.3	0.9873	1.0820
092	Hernia	658	633	1.0395	0.0154	1.5	1.0094	1.0696
093	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis.	21,688	20,920	1.0367	0.0027	0.3	1.0314	1.0420
094	Alcoholic liver disease.	10,147	9,965	1.0183	0.0050	0.5	1.0085	1.0281
095	Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11,541	10,955	1.0535	0.0041	0.4	1.0454	1.0615
096	Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder	1,725	1,803	0.9567	0.0060	0.6	0.9450	0.9685
097	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis.	24,939	20,242	1.2320	0.0044	0.4	1.2234	1.2407
098	Acute and rapidly progressive nephritic and nephrotic syndrome	161	249	0.6466	0.0342	5.3	0.5796	0.7136
099	Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis unspecified	468	1,213	0.3858	0.0144	3.7	0.3575	0.4141
100	Renal failure	24,290	18,758	1.2949	0.0050	0.4	1.2852	1.3047
101	Other disorders of kidney.	20	22	0.9091	0.0867	9.5	0.7392	1.0790
102	Infections of kidney	731	726	1.0069	0.0144	1.4	0.9786	1.0352
103	Hyperplasia of prostate.	326	327	0.9969	0.0159	1.6	0.9658	1.0280
104	Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs.	63	64	0.9844	0.0410	4.2	0.9040	1.0648
105	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
106	Pregnancy with abortive outcome	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
107	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
108	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	10,184	9,555	1.0658	0.0033	0.3	1.0593	1.0724
109	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities.	5,950	7,025	0.8470	0.0055	0.6	0.8362	0.8577
110	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified.	16,940	17,732	0.9553	0.0034	0.4	0.9487	0.9620
111	All other diseases (Residual)	109,853	122,107	0.8996	0.0015	0.2	0.8968	0.9025
112	Accidents (unintentional injuries)	31,084	30,163	1.0305	0.0014	0.1	1.0278	1.0333
113	Transport accidents	17,547	17,586	0.9978	0.0006	0.1	0.9966	0.9990
114	Motor vehicle accidents	14,539	17,051	0.8527	0.0027	0.3	0.8473	0.8581
115	Other land transport accidents	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
116	Water, air and space, and other and unspecified transport accidents and their sequelae.	351	347	1.0115	0.0209	2.1	0.9706	1.0525
117	Nontransport accidents	13,537	12,577	1.0763	0.0035	0.3	1.0696	1.0831
118	Falls	5,173	6,152	0.8409	0.0049	0.6	0.8313	0.8505
119	Accidental discharge of firearms	493	466	1.0579	0.0127	1.2	1.0331	1.0828
120	Accidental drowning and submersion.	283	284	0.9965	0.0127	1.3	0.9716	1.0213
121	Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames.	493	506	0.9743	0.0089	0.9	0.9568	0.9918
122	Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
123	Other and unspecified nontransport accidents and their sequelae.	6,698	4,721	1.4188	0.0123	0.9	1.3947	1.4428

See footnotes at end of table.

24 National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 49, No. 2, May 18, 2001

Table 1. Estimated comparability ratios for 113 selected causes of death—Con.

List number	Cause of death ¹	Number of deaths allocated according to		Estimated comparability ratio	Standard error	Relative standard error	95 percent confidence limits	
		ICD-10 ²	ICD-9 ²				Lower	Upper
124	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	18,352	18,422	0.9962	0.0005	0.0	0.9952	0.9972
125	Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms	14,157	14,183	0.9982	0.0007	0.1	0.9968	0.9996
126	Intentional self-harm (suicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae	4,195	4,239	0.9896	0.0023	0.2	0.9850	0.9942
127	Assault (homicide)	12,287	12,308	0.9983	0.0006	0.1	0.9972	0.9994
128	Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms	8,718	8,745	0.9969	0.0008	0.1	0.9953	0.9985
129	Assault (homicide) by other and unspecified means and their sequelae	3,569	3,563	1.0017	0.0024	0.2	0.9969	1.0064
130	Legal intervention	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
131	Events of undetermined intent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
132	Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
133	Other and unspecified events of undetermined intent and their sequelae	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
134	Operations of war and their sequelae	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
135	Complications of medical and surgical care	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision; see Technical notes.
 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.
¹Based on the Ninth and Tenth Revision categories shown in table B.
²ICD-10 is *International Classification of Diseases*, Tenth Revision, and ICD-9 is *International Classification of Diseases*, Ninth Revision.

From: Anderson RN, Minino AM, Hoyert DL, Rosenberg HM. Comparability of cause of death between ICD-9 and ICD-10: Preliminary estimates. National vital statistics reports; Vol. 49, No. 2. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

REFERENCES:

1. US Department of Health & Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, October 1999. The original materials are available on-line at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/training/phd-osp.htm>.

2. For more information, please see "Direct Standardization (Age-Adjusted Death Rates)," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, March 1995. The original materials are available on-line at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt06rv.pdf>.

For further information about calculating confidence intervals and adjusting rates, see:

National Center for Health Statistics: Infant Mortality, by J. C. Kleinman, Statistical Notes for Health Planners, No. 2. Health Resources Administration, Washington, D.C., July 1976.

National Center for Health Statistics: Mortality, by J. C. Kleinman, Statistical Notes for Health Planners, No. 3. Health Resources Administration, Washington, D.C., July 1977.