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**Cause-specific contributions to
sex differences in adult mortality
among Whites and African Americans
between 1960 and 1995**

Irma T. Elo

Greg L. Drevenstedt

*This article is part of Demographic Research Special
Collection 4, "Human Mortality over Age, Time, Sex, and
Place: The 1st HMD Symposium".*

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Cause-specific contributions to sex differences in adult mortality among Whites and African Americans between 1960 and 1995

Irma T. Elo ¹

Greg L. Drenstedt ²

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to describe trends in sex differences in mortality in young adulthood and in middle age among African Americans and whites in the United States between 1960 and 1995. We examine trends in all-cause mortality and estimate the contribution of leading causes of death to the change in the sex difference in mortality over time. Between 1960 and 1995 the sex difference in mortality increased for African Americans and whites at ages 15-39 and declined for whites but increased for African Americans at ages 40-64. Our results reveal considerable variation in the sex difference in mortality by cause of death as well as in the contribution various causes of death make to the change in the sex mortality difference over time.

This article is part of Demographic Research Special Collection 4, "Human Mortality over Age, Time, Sex, and Place: The 1st HMD Symposium". Please see Volume 13, Publications 13-10 through 13-20.

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1. Introduction

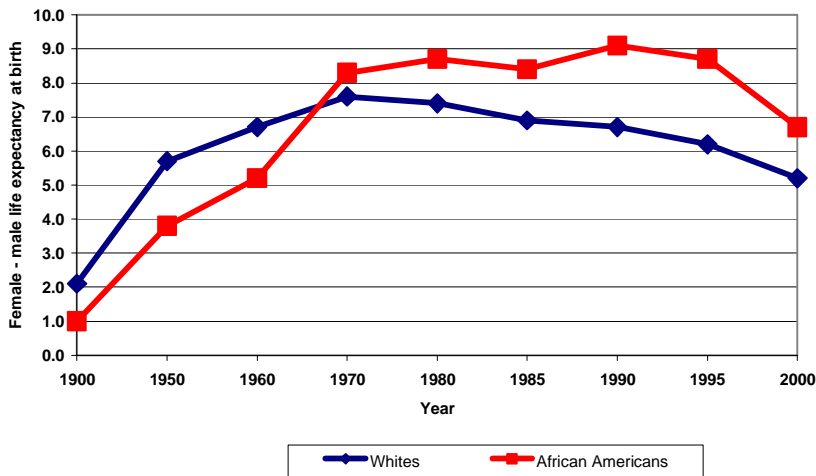
One of the great accomplishments of the twentieth century has been a rapid decline in mortality and the resulting gains in life expectancy. In the United States, life expectancy increased from 47.3 years in 1900 to 76.9 years in 2000 (Arias 2002; White and Preston 1996). At the cusp of the twenty-first century, 82% of Americans could expect to live to age 65 (Arias 2002). These improvements have not benefited all groups equally, however. A well-known characteristic of the twentieth century mortality decline has been a widening of the sex difference in mortality. The female advantage in life expectancy in developed countries was only about 2 to 3 years around 1900, but it has been as high as 5 to 8 years in recent decades (Horiuchi 1999). In the United States, female life expectancy exceeded that of males by about 2 years in 1900 and by 5.4 years in 2000 (Arias 2002; Bell, Wade and Goss 1992). Mortality also varies by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status: African Americans and low-income individuals are much more likely to die at younger ages than individuals from other race/ethnic groups or persons from socio-economically privileged backgrounds (National Center for Health Statistics [NCHS] 1998a, 1998b).

At the same time, the mortality decline and the widening of the sex mortality difference were not uniform throughout the last century. The fall in death rates slowed down substantially at mid-century in most Western countries as chronic diseases replaced infectious diseases as leading causes of death (Crimmins 1981; Enterline 1960; Verbrugge 1976). At the time, there was widespread speculation that future gains in life expectancy would be slow to materialize and that they would be small in comparison to gains made in the first half of the twentieth century (NCHS 1964; United Nations 1982). These predictions proved to be too pessimistic as early as the late 1960s, however, when death rates resumed their downward trend in most Western countries where considerable improvements in life expectancy have been realized since 1970. In the United States, life expectancy increased by only 2.7 years between 1950 and 1970, in contrast to a gain of 4.6 years during the subsequent 20-year period, with additional 1.5 years gained between 1990 and 2000 (NCHS 1954, 1975, 1997; Arias 2002).

Just as decline in mortality has varied over time, so have sex differences in mortality. In the United States, the gap in life expectancy between men and women has not only changed over time, but it has exhibited a different pattern for whites and African Americans. As seen in Figure 1, the sex difference in life expectancy at birth increased rapidly between 1900 and 1950 for both African Americans and whites. In subsequent decades these trends diverged. Between 1950 and 1970, the sex difference increased less rapidly for whites than it did for African Americans, and in subsequent decades it declined fairly steadily for whites, but not for blacks. The narrowing of

mortality differences between men and women that we observe for whites is not atypical of trends in other developed countries. Trovato and Lalu (1996) documented that by the early 1990s sex difference in life expectancy had narrowed in 12 industrialized countries. For African Americans, however, the narrowing of the sex difference in life expectancy did not begin until well into the 1990s. Not only has the sex difference in mortality been more persistent among African Americans than whites, but since 1970 it has also been more pronounced.

Figure 1: Sex differences in Life Expectancy at Birth, African Americans and Whites 1900-2000



Explanations of sex mortality differences have centered on biological differences between men and women and gender role differences, which have led to greater exposure of men than women to health risks, such as smoking, drinking, injuries, and violence, and on societal and cultural factors that lead to differential gender-specific effects of economic modernization (e.g., Nathanson and Lopez 1987; Johansson 1991; Pampel and Zimmer 1989; Pampel 2003; Vallin 1993; Waldron 1995). The gender equality hypothesis further suggests that as women's roles become more similar to those of men, a narrowing of the sex difference in mortality would be observed. Although health-related genetic differences exist between men and women, it is now widely recognized that they are not substantial enough to account for observed variations in male and female mortality (Waldron 1983). Little support has also been

found for the gender-equality hypothesis in so far as sex mortality differences have not paralleled trends in women's employment and changing family roles (Pampel and Zimmer 1989; Waldron 1993, 2000). Trends in health behaviors, such as smoking, on the other hand, have been implicated in the recent narrowing of the sex mortality difference. Pampel (2003:45), for example, attributed the declining sex differences in lung cancer mortality to "a lag in the adoption, diffusion, and abatement of smoking by women." Waldron (1995:38) also emphasized trends in gender differences in health behaviors and suggested that "decreasing gender differences in smoking and driving together with differential effects of dietary and medical improvements appear to have been major causes of decreasing gender differences in mortality during the 1980s" (see also Waldron, McCloskey and Earle (2005).

The distinct patterns of sex mortality differences observed in the United States for African Americans and for whites suggest that no single set of explanations is likely to account for gender-specific influences on mortality. They also argue for the need to set sex mortality differences in the broader societal context (Nathanson and Lopez 1987; Williams 2001). In the United States, an individual's racial identity captures important macro-level influences that condition individual life chances. Observed sex-specific mortality differences by race thus reflect not only sex-specific differences in health behaviors and socioeconomic status among whites and African Americans, but also the broader social context in which they are embedded. It has been argued, for example, that racism and residential segregation limit African American's ability to translate economic and social resources into improvements in living conditions, good health, and low mortality (Massey and Denton 1993; Williams and Collins 1995; Williams 2001). The trends in sex differences in mortality among African Americans further suggest that black women have gained greater health benefits than black men from improved economic conditions, new medical technologies, and social policies during the latter half of the twentieth century.

In this paper, we add to the literature on sex differences in mortality by contrasting the cause-specific contributions to sex differences in mortality among African Americans and whites in the United States between 1960 and 1995. A detailed description of the contributions leading causes of death make to changes in sex mortality differences over time can help shed light on possible explanations for the observed trends. Although there have been several previous investigations of sex differences in mortality in the United States and elsewhere (e.g., Verbrugge 1976; Waldron 1993, 1995; Trovato and Lalu 1996; Zhang, Sasaki and Kestelroot 1995), no study has systematically examined trends in sex mortality differences among African Americans.

Our investigation also differs from previous studies of cause-specific contributions to sex differences in life expectancy (Knudsen and McNown 1993) in that we focus our

analyses on young adulthood and working ages where sex differences in mortality are especially large; ages 15 to 64 made the largest contribution to the sex difference in life expectancy at birth during the latter half of the twentieth century. Differences in death rates between African American men and African American women at ages 15-64 accounted for 51% (2.6 years) of the 5.2 year gap in life expectancy in 1960. The respective figures for whites were 62% or 4.1 years of the 6.6-year gap. By 1995, the sex difference in life expectancy had increased to 8.7 years among African Americans and the contribution of ages 15-64 to this disparity had risen to 72%. In contrast, the sex difference in mortality among whites had declined to 6.2 years and the contribution of ages 15-64 to this difference had fallen to 55% (Table 1).

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. The following section discusses the data and methods used in the analyses. The next two sections examine trends in all-cause mortality by age, sex, and race and trends in sex mortality difference by age and race, and cause-specific contributions to the sex mortality difference between 1960 and 1995 for whites and African Americans. The fifth section considers medical and non-medical factors that may have influenced mortality trends and sex differences in mortality over time. We also relate our findings to those of a previous study on cause-specific contributions to black-white differences in male mortality (Elo and Drevenstedt 2004). The paper thus builds upon and complements previous analyses of cause-specific contributions to black-white and sex differences in all-cause mortality.

Table 1: Contributions of Selected Age Groups to the Sex Difference in African American and White Life Expectancy at Birth, 1960-65/1959-61 and 1995

Age group	African Americans		Whites	
	1960-65	1995	1959-61	1995
< 15 years	0.75 yrs	0.30 yrs	0.64 yrs	0.19 yrs
15-39 years	0.94 yrs	2.64 yrs	1.01 yrs	1.31 yrs
40-64 years	1.70 yrs	3.69 yrs	3.08 yrs	2.06 yrs
65+ years	1.80 yrs	2.04 yrs	1.91 yrs	2.59 yrs
Sex difference in e_0				
$e_0^F - e_0^M$	5.19 yrs	8.67 yrs	6.64 yrs	6.15 yrs

Source: NCHS 1964, 1998a, 1998b; Elo 2001.

2. Data and methods

2.1 Data

We use data on causes of death and on all causes combined from the publicly available Mortality Detail (1968-1991) and Multiple Cause of Death (1992-1995) files produced by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) for years 1968-1995. For earlier years, 1960 to 1967, we obtained cause-specific data from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). In the construction of age-specific death rates, we use Census Bureau population estimates and correct them for estimated population undercount. The sources of these estimates are published figures for 1960-1969 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1974) and electronically available estimates for the 25-year period from 1970 to 1995 (Centers for Disease Control 2001a; 2001b).³ Because of large census undercounts that vary by age, race, and sex, we adjust the yearly population estimates using estimated net census omission rates available for each of the census years. For intercensal years, we linearly interpolate undercount estimates by age, race, and sex based on estimates for the census years bracketing the intercensal period, except that the 1990 undercount estimates are used for the period 1990-1995. Undercount estimates for African Americans come from the reconstruction of the African American population by Preston et al. (1998), and for whites we use estimates prepared by the Census Bureau (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1988; Robinson et al. 1993).

Between 1960 and 1995, causes of death are coded according to the Seventh (1960-1967), Eighth (1968-1978), and Ninth Revisions (1979-1995) of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). We minimize possible effects of coding changes between ICD revisions by grouping causes of death broadly – into 11 categories at ages 15-39 and into 12 categories at ages 40-64 (see Appendix Table A.1 for the cause-of-death categories and their ICD codes). These cause groups consist of leading causes of death and causes that made significant contributions to the sex difference in mortality between 1960 and 1995. We include ‘symptoms and ill-defined conditions’ as a unique category because coding of deaths to these causes has changed over time. We consider implications of these coding changes in the discussion of the results.

Because of the importance of HIV/AIDS as a cause of death in the 1980s and the 1990s and its contribution to sex mortality differences over time, we include HIV/AIDS as a distinct cause of death beginning in 1984 (Kochanek, Maurer and Rosenberg 1994). From 1984 to 1986 most HIV-related deaths were assigned to the category ‘deficiency of cell-mediated immunity’ (ICD No. 279.1; NCHS 1986) and from 1987 to 1995 to special codes *042-044 (NCHS 1989). An inspection of age-standardized

³ The Census Bureau has prepared these estimates, which are available via a website maintained by the CDC.

death rates by cause of death suggest that some AIDS deaths may have been included under the category 'other infectious and parasitic diseases' prior to 1987.

Our cause of death classifications are based on the underlying cause of death reported on the death certificate, which is defined by the World Health Organization as "(a) the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or (b) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury" (Rosenberg 1999:141). Therefore, we may underestimate the overall contribution of some causes of death, such as diabetes, to all-cause mortality (Manton, Patrick and Johnson 1987; Israel, Rosenberg and Curtin 1986). By limiting the analyses to ages 15-64 we reduce this potential problem to some extent; it is believed that information on underlying cause of death is most problematic for the elderly (Rosenberg 1999).

2.2 Methods

Our analytic strategy consists of the following steps. First, we identify which causes of death were principally responsible for the sex difference in African American and white mortality in 1960-1962 and 1993-1995. Second, we examine the proportionate contributions of various causes of death to the change in the sex difference in all-cause mortality over time. These analyses show the causes of death that have been primarily responsible for changes in the sex difference in African American and white mortality between 1960 and 1995.

Because cause-specific mortality varies by age, we focus our analyses on two broad age groups, 15-39 and 40-64. Intentional and unintentional injuries are leading causes of death at younger ages, while chronic disease mortality dominates at ages 40-64. We divide the 35-year time period into three time intervals, which correspond to changes in the sex differences in mortality: 1960-1972, 1973-1983, and 1984-1995. We first calculate annual age, race, and sex-specific death rates by five-year age groups for all causes combined and for specific causes of death. Death rates for the two 25-year age intervals, 15-39 and 40-64, are then age-standardized using the year 2000 population as a standard (Anderson and Rosenberg 1998).

To decompose the sex-difference in all-cause mortality by cause of death, we model the absolute difference in death rates rather than the ratio of these rates for three reasons. First, this approach permits us to estimate cause-specific contributions to the sex difference in all-cause mortality at a single point in time as well as changes in the sex mortality difference over time. This decomposition is based on the fact that the total death rate is the sum of cause-specific rates and, similarly, the difference between male and female death rates is the sum of differences between male and female cause-

specific rates. Second, it is the absolute difference in death rates rather than the ratio of these rates that contributes to the sex difference in life expectancy. Third, the ratio of cause-specific rates can become unstable as mortality from selected causes decline and the number of deaths becomes small (Gagnolati, Elo and Goldman 1999).

We use two measures in our analyses. First, to estimate cause-specific contributions to the sex difference in all-cause mortality at the beginning (1960-1962) and end (1993-1995) of the time period of study, we calculate cause-specific contributions (p_i) to the sex difference in all-cause mortality as follows:

$$p_i = ({}_{25}\text{ASDR}_{x,i}^M - {}_{25}\text{ASDR}_{x,i}^F) / ({}_{25}\text{ASDR}_x^M - {}_{25}\text{ASDR}_x^F), \quad (1)$$

where ${}_{25}\text{ASDR}_{x,i}^M$ and ${}_{25}\text{ASDR}_x^M$ represent age-standardized male death rates for cause i and for all causes combined at ages x to $x+25$, respectively, and ${}_{25}\text{ASDR}_{x,i}^F$ and ${}_{25}\text{ASDR}_x^F$ represent the corresponding age-standardized female death rates. The proportionate contributions (p_i) for causes of death sum to one.

We then estimate a set of linear regression models, derived from earlier work by Preston (1976) and Gagnolati, Elo, and Goldman (1999), to identify cause-specific contributions to the change in the sex difference in all-cause mortality over time:

$${}_{25}\text{ASDR}_{x,i,t}^M - {}_{25}\text{ASDR}_{x,i,t}^F = a_i + b_i ({}_{25}\text{ASDR}_{x,t}^M - {}_{25}\text{ASDR}_{x,t}^F), \quad (2)$$

where ${}_{25}\text{ASDR}_{x,i,t}^{M,F}$ and ${}_{25}\text{ASDR}_{x,t}^{M,F}$ are defined as in the previous equation, except that all measures in equation (2) refer to year t . The slope coefficient, b_i , is interpreted as the proportionate change in the sex difference in all-cause mortality that is attributable to the change in the sex difference in mortality for cause i . A separate model is estimated for each cause of death, and the sum of the slope coefficients, b_i , from these models sum to one (see also Elo and Drevenstedt 2004).

3. Trends in all-cause mortality and sex differences in mortality between 1960 and 1995

Figures 2a and 2b present age-standardized death rates by sex and sex differences in all-cause mortality for whites and African Americans at ages 15-39 from 1960 to 1995. Fluctuations in death rates during this period were most pronounced for young African American men. Mortality for young black men increased substantially between 1960 and 1972, it then declined precipitously between 1972 and 1983, and exhibited another increase that extended into the early 1990s (Figure 2a). In 1993-1995, the age-standardized death rate for black men at ages 15-39 was 12% higher than it had been in 1960-1962. Mortality trends for African American women were more favorable. Despite a slight increase in African American female mortality in the 1980s, the overall trend was positive with age-standardized death rates falling by 37% between 1960-1962 and 1993-1995 (Table 2). These sex-specific changes in all-cause mortality led to large fluctuations in the sex difference in African American mortality over time. It increased from 87 per 100,000 in 1960 to 245 in 1972, it declined to 149 in 1983, and was 208 in 1995, 2.4 times higher than its value in 1960.

Changes in age-standardized death rates were smaller for young white men and white women than for African Americans. Furthermore, although all-cause mortality trends were more adverse for young white men than for young white women, they were more favorable than for young African American men. Between 1960-1962 and 1993-1995, white male mortality at ages 15-39 increased by 4% compared to a 12-percent increase in African American male mortality. In contrast, the overall decline in age-standardized death rates was more favorable for African American women than for white women. Mortality declined by 37% for young black women and by 23% for young white women from the early 1960s to the mid-1990s (Tables 2 and 3). These differences in sex-specific mortality trends by race led to less pronounced changes in the sex mortality difference for whites than for African Americans (Figures 2a and 2b and Tables 2 and 3).

At ages 40-64, we also document distinct sex-specific mortality trends as seen in Figure 3a. Again, the overall decline in all-cause mortality was more positive for African American women than for African American men between 1960 and 1995. Over the period the overall decline in age-standardized death rates was 42% for African American women but only 21% for African American men. Sex differences in African American mortality also varied over time. They increased from 1960 to 1972 due to a more favorable mortality trends for African American women than for African American men (Figure 3b). Between 1972 and 1983 this trend reversed and the sex difference in black mortality narrowed until 1983 when it leveled off. It subsequently changed little in the following decade.

In contrast, among whites at ages 40-64 the decline in all cause-mortality was more pronounced for men than for women between 1960 and 1995. As a result, the sex difference in mortality for whites began to fall in the late 1960s, a decline that continued until 1995 (Figure 3b). Between 1960-1962 and 1993-1995, the age-standardized death rate fell by 37% for white men but by only 27% for white women. The sex mortality difference narrowed from 569 per 100,000 in 1960-1962 to 300 per 100,000 in 1993-1995.

In summary, the more pronounced fluctuations in the sex difference in all-cause mortality and the larger increase in this difference at ages 15-39 for African Americans than for whites can be explained by distinct sex- and race-specific mortality trends between 1960 and 1995. First, African American male mortality exhibited the largest variability over this period, at the time when African American female age-standardized death rates fell or increased only modestly between 1984 and 1995. Second, changes in male and female mortality at ages 15-39 were smaller for whites than for African Americans throughout the period. At older ages, we can attribute the larger sex mortality difference among African Americans than whites to the more adverse trend in African American male than female mortality between 1960 and 1972. During this period, the sex difference in African American mortality increased from 388 to 674 per 100,000. Its subsequent decline between 1972 and 1983 was smaller than its rise in the 1960s and it remained well above its 1960 value until the mid-1990s. In contrast, the sex difference in mortality among whites at ages 40-64 declined steadily after the late 1960s as a result of more favorable mortality trends for white men than for white women.

We next turn to an examination of the contributions leading causes of death made to changes in sex differences in all-cause mortality over time. We first consider these contributions at ages 15-39 and follow this discussion with the results for ages 40-64.

Table 2: Age-Standardized Death Rates per 100,000 Persons for Selected Causes of Death at Ages 15-39 and 40-64 by Sex, African Americans, 1960-1962 and 1993-1995

Cause of death	Ages 15-39					
	1960-1962			1993-1995		
	Men	Women	% contribution to sex difference ¹	Men	Women	% contribution to sex difference ¹
HIV	N/A	N/A		87.85	29.88	26.3
Infections, pneumonia, influenza	24.50	22.01	2.7	11.01	7.74	1.5
Maternal causes	N/A	16.39	-17.8	N/A	1.65	-0.7
Cancer	20.19	33.83	-14.8	15.28	18.61	-1.5
Diabetes	3.61	3.98	-0.4	3.34	2.33	0.5
Stroke	11.65	17.14	-6.0	4.18	4.72	-0.2
Circulatory disease, excluding stroke	50.46	45.46	5.4	26.79	16.56	4.6
Homicide	62.97	17.80	49.0	108.06	19.76	40.1
Accidents and injuries ²	96.94	24.24	78.8	75.73	21.23	24.7
All other causes	52.89	51.29	1.7	31.12	24.30	3.1
Symptoms and ill – defined conditions	9.06	7.88	1.3	7.95	4.22	1.7
All-cause death rate	332.27	240.02	100.0	371.31	151.00	100.0

Cause of death	Ages 40-64					
	1960-1962			1993-1995		
	Men	Women	% contribution to sex difference ¹	Men	Women	% contribution to sex difference ¹
HIV	N/A	N/A		135.06	31.18	17.8
Infections, pneumonia, influenza	127.10	63.29	16.7	55.27	31.57	4.1
Cancer, lung	73.27	11.68	16.2	121.77	48.62	12.5
Cancer, breast	N/A	47.52	-12.5	N/A	60.00	-10.3
Cancer, all other	207.36	207.82	-0.1	208.16	129.18	13.5
Diabetes	25.61	52.27	-7.0	40.12	39.47	0.1
Stroke	190.29	202.20	-3.1	67.28	47.84	3.3
Circulatory disease, excluding stroke	640.90	493.09	38.8	383.34	211.89	29.3
Homicide	48.91	11.11	9.9	37.06	7.66	5.0
Accidents and injuries ²	121.43	37.47	22.0	87.37	25.64	10.6
All other causes	209.72	149.41	15.8	188.28	117.13	12.2
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	46.81	34.47	3.2	20.20	8.84	1.9
All-cause death rate	1,691.40	1,310.33	100.0	1,343.91	759.02	100.0

Notes:

¹ The percentage contributions of specific causes of death to the sex difference in age-standardized death rates from all causes combined. Percentage contributions may not add to 100.00 due to rounding.

² Accidents and injuries refer to all other intentional and unintentional injuries, other than homicide.

Table 3: Age-Standardized Death Rates per 100,000 Persons for Selected Causes of Death at Ages 15-39 and 40-64 by Sex, Whites 1960-1962 and 1993-1995

Cause of death	Ages 15-39					
	1960-1962			1993-1995		
	Men	Women	% contribution to sex difference ¹	Men	Women	% contribution to sex difference ¹
HIV	N/A	N/A		27.66	3.54	22.4
Infections, pneumonia, influenza	5.70	4.90	1.0	4.00	2.20	1.7
Maternal causes	N/A	3.00	-3.7	N/A	0.37	-0.3
Cancer	18.72	21.53	-3.5	12.56	13.19	-0.6
Diabetes	2.22	1.59	0.8	1.42	1.11	0.3
Stroke	3.66	3.45	0.3	1.67	1.51	0.1
Circulatory disease, excluding stroke	23.52	9.95	16.8	11.56	5.13	6.0
Homicide	5.22	1.98	4.0	14.48	4.14	9.6
Accidents and injuries ²	84.76	21.51	78.5	81.21	23.54	53.5
All other causes	20.94	16.73	5.2	14.93	9.17	5.3
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1.82	1.30	0.6	3.87	1.69	2.0
All-cause death rate	166.56	85.94	100.0	173.36	65.59	100.0

Cause of death	Ages 40-64					
	1960-1962			1993-1995		
	Men	Women	% contribution to sex difference ¹	Men	Women	% Contribution to sex difference ¹
HIV	N/A	N/A		32.82	2.89	10.0
Infections, pneumonia, influenza	38.70	16.65	3.9	19.06	11.73	2.4
Cancer, lung	65.74	9.91	9.8	75.09	45.14	10.0
Cancer, breast	N/A	48.22	-8.5	N/A	42.98	-14.3
Cancer, all other	149.17	131.45	3.1	130.23	91.81	12.8
Diabetes	14.30	13.90	0.1	16.53	12.78	1.3
Stroke	58.03	44.11	2.4	20.58	16.64	1.3
Circulatory disease, excluding stroke	528.75	165.97	63.8	223.00	80.72	47.5
Homicide	4.91	1.83	0.5	6.92	2.43	1.5
Accidents and injuries ²	102.22	32.51	12.3	67.88	23.57	14.8
All other causes	137.38	72.36	11.4	97.15	62.60	11.5
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	10.80	4.49	1.1	7.81	3.96	1.3
All-cause death rate	1,110.00	541.40	100.0	697.07	397.25	100.0

Notes:

¹ The percentage contributions of specific causes of death to the sex difference in age-standardized death rates from all causes combined. Percentage contributions may not add to 100.00 due to rounding.

² Accidents and injuries refer to all other intentional and unintentional injuries, other than homicide.

Figure 2a: Age-Standardized Death Rates from All Causes Combined for Whites and African Americans by Sex, Ages 15-39, 1960-1995

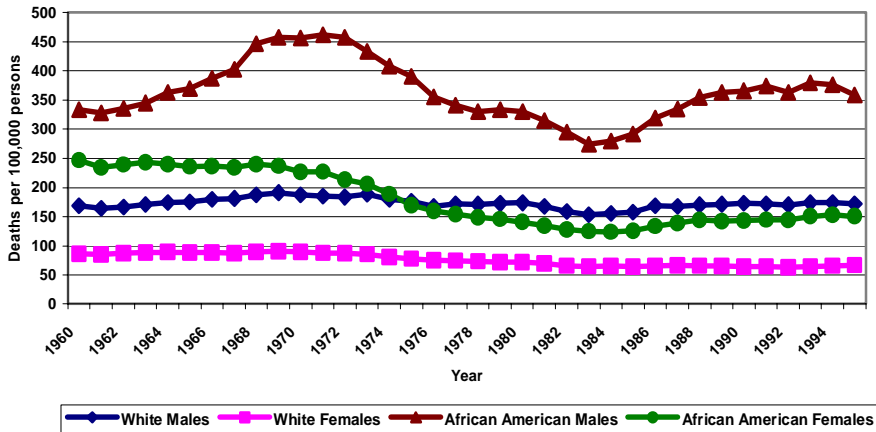


Figure 2b: Sex Difference in Age-Standardized Death Rates from All Causes Combined for Whites and African Americans, Ages 15-39, 1960-1995

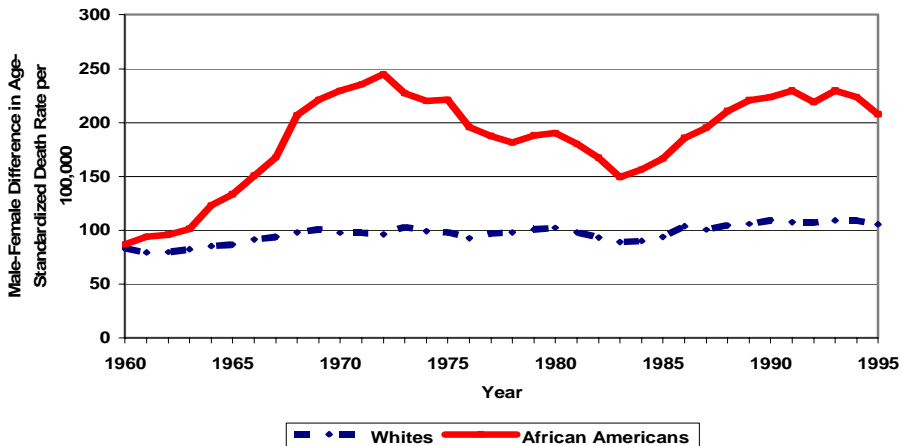


Figure 3a: Age-Standardized Death Rates from All Causes Combined for Whites and African Americans by Sex, Ages 40-64, 1960-1995

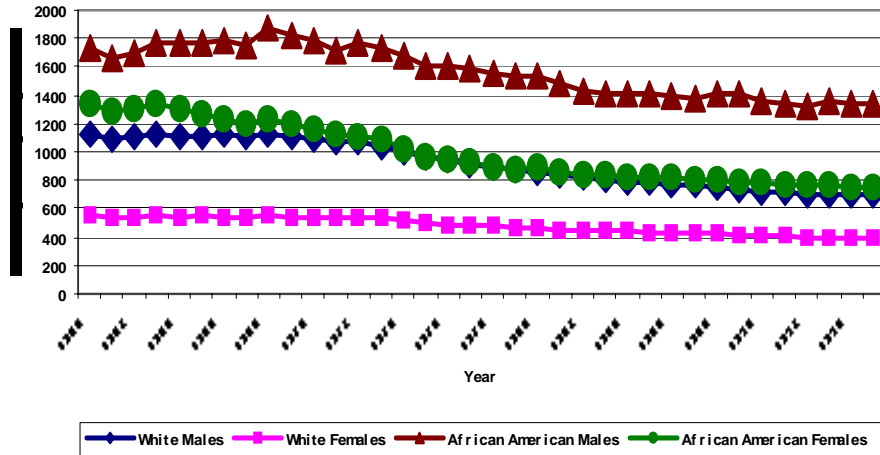
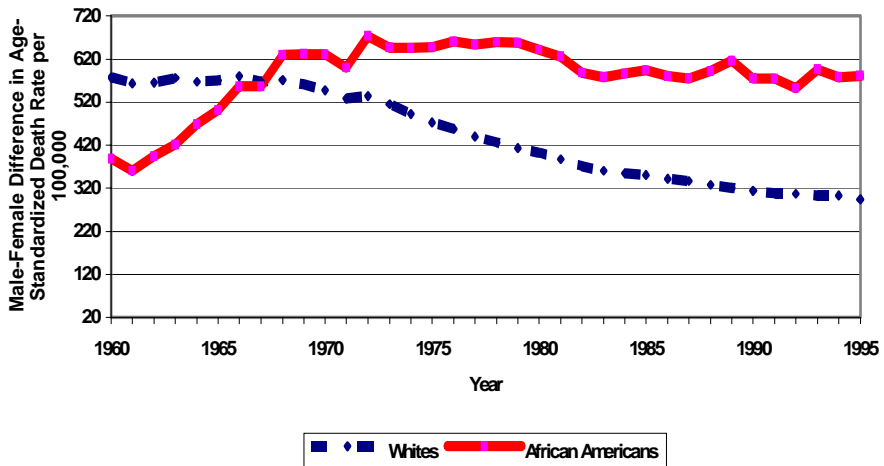


Figure 3b: Sex Difference in Age-Standardized Death Rates from All Causes Combined for Whites and African Americans, Ages 40-64, 1960-1995



4. Cause-Specific Contributions to Sex Differences in White and African American Mortality

Tables 2 and 3 present age-standardized death rates by age and cause of death in 1960-1962 and 1993-1995, and Figures 4a-4b and 6a-6b show the proportionate contributions of various causes of death to the sex difference in mortality for these two time points. Figures 5a-5b and 7a-7b summarize cause-specific contributions to changes in sex mortality differences over time; these figures are based on Appendix Tables A2 and A3.

4.1 Ages 15-39

In 1960-1962, the age-standardized death rate of African American men at ages 15-39 (332 per 100,000) exceeded the African American female death rate (240 per 100,000) by 38%. Intentional and unintentional injuries and homicide were the two leading causes of death among young African American men, while circulatory diseases (excluding stroke) and cancer were the two leading causes of death among young African American women. Accidents and injuries made the largest contribution (78.8%) to excess male mortality in 1960-1962, followed by homicide (49.0%). This male excess was partly offset by higher female mortality from cancer (-14.8%), stroke (-6.0%), and maternal causes (-17.8%). The contributions of other causes of death were small (Table 2 and Figure 4a).

By 1993-1995, death rates at ages 15-39 from all causes, other than homicide, had declined for both men and women, but HIV/AIDS had emerged as the leading cause of death among young African American women and as the second leading cause of death among young African American men. At the same time, male mortality from homicide was almost twice as high in 1993-1995 (108 per 100,000) than it had been in 1960-1962 (63 per 100,000), and by the mid-1990s it made the largest contribution to the sex-difference in African American mortality. In addition, the more rapid increase in African American male than female death rates from HIV/AIDS between 1984 and 1995 made it the second most important cause of death in accounting for the sex difference in African American mortality in the mid-1990s, just ahead of intentional and unintentional injuries. These causes of death had declined in importance and higher female mortality from cancer, stroke, and maternal causes had largely disappeared by the mid-1990s (Table 2 and Figure 4a).

Among whites, the male age-standardized death rate at ages 15-39 (167 per 100,000) in 1960-1962 was almost twice as high as the white female death rate of 86 per 100,000. Most of this difference was explained by higher male death rates from intentional and unintentional injuries (78.5%). These causes continued to account for

most of the sex mortality difference for whites in 1993-1995. In addition, HIV/AIDS, which was the second leading cause of death among young white men in the mid-1990s, made the second largest contribution to the sex difference in white mortality as it did for African Americans. Homicide, in contrast, was much less important in explaining the sex mortality difference for whites than it was for African Americans (Table 3 and Figure 4b).

Homicide, intentional and unintentional injuries, and HIV/AIDS in the most recent period also accounted for most of the fluctuations in sex differences in all-cause mortality between 1960 and 1995 for both whites and African Americans, although the direction of their contributions varied over time. Between 1960 and 1972, sex-specific mortality trends from homicide and intentional and unintentional injuries led to a widening of the sex difference in mortality, while the reverse was true between 1973 and 1983. In the most recent period, 1984-1995, sex-specific mortality trends from homicide and HIV/AIDS explained most of the widening of the sex mortality difference. Other cause-of-death groups examined were less important throughout the period (Appendix Tables A2 and A3 and Figures 5a and 5b).⁴

4.2 Ages 40-64

Not surprisingly, chronic diseases played a more important role in generating the sex difference in African American and white mortality at ages 40-64 than they did at younger ages, as can be seen in Tables 2 and 3 and Figures 6a-6b. Cause-specific contributions, however, differed by race and time period.

In 1960-62, circulatory diseases, other than stroke, alone accounted for 39% of the sex difference in African American mortality. In addition, sex differences in death rates from intentional and unintentional injuries (22%), infections, pneumonia, and influenza (17%), and lung cancer (16%) made substantial contributions to the male excess in all-cause mortality among African Americans in the early 1960s. Higher male mortality from these causes was partly offset by female mortality from breast cancer. By 1993-1995, mortality had declined for both African American men and women, but the sex difference in mortality had increase from 381 per 100,000 in the early 1960s to 585 per 100,000 in 1993-1995 due to an increase in the sex mortality difference for most cause-of-death groups examined, except for infections, pneumonia and influenza, intentional and unintentional injuries, and homicide. In addition, by mid-1990s male excess in deaths from HIV/AIDS made a sizable contribution to the sex difference in mortality

⁴ To examine the potential bias in our estimates caused by changes in the coding of deaths to symptoms and ill-defined conditions, we estimated our regressions for each cause group for each time period, controlling for the sex difference in death rates from these causes (for a similar approach see Preston 1976; Gragnolati, Elo and Goldman 1999; Elo and Drevenstedt 2004). Our main conclusions are not affected by the introduction of these controls.

among African Americans (Table 2). However, a comparison of the two end points hides important variations in cause-specific contributions to changes in the sex mortality difference over time.

For whites cardiovascular diseases, other than stroke, made by far the largest contribution (64%) to the sex difference in mortality in the early 1960s. In addition, lung cancer (10%) and intentional and unintentional injuries (12%) explained a larger fraction of the sex difference in all-cause mortality for whites than the other named cause-of-death groups (Tables 2 and 3 and Figures 6a and 6b). By the mid-1990s, the sex difference in mortality among whites had declined substantially, from 567 per 100,000 in 1960-62 to 269 in 1993-1995. The most pronounced decline in the sex mortality difference in absolute terms was for cardiovascular diseases, other than stroke, which declined from 363 per 100,000 in 1960-62 to 142 per 100,000 in 1993-1995. In addition, the sex mortality difference declined for infections, pneumonia and influenza, lung cancer, stroke, accidents and injuries, and the residual cause of death group.

As noted above, sex differences in all-cause mortality at ages 40-64 between 1960 and 1995 exhibited rather different trends for African Americans compared to whites. Not surprisingly, cause-specific contributions to these trends also varied by race. Between 1960 and 1972, the sex difference in African American mortality increased, with circulatory diseases, including stroke, cancers (other than breast), and homicide making the largest contributions to the widening of the sex mortality difference. Changes in female breast cancer mortality had a trivial effect, while all other cause groups examined, except infection, influenza, and pneumonia, also contributed to the widening of the sex difference. Between 1973 and 1984, the sex difference in African American mortality declined, and sex-specific mortality trends for most causes, which had contributed to the widening of the sex difference from 1960 to 1972, led to the narrowing of the sex mortality difference. Only sex-specific mortality trends for cancers, other than breast and lung, offset these declines.

In the most recent period, the change in the sex difference in all-cause mortality for African Americans was small (5.01 per 100,000), as were changes in sex mortality differences for most causes of death. These trends also make our results for this period least robust (Appendix Table A3).⁵ However, based on a careful inspection of cause-specific mortality trends by sex, we can draw some general conclusions. First, it is quite clear that the sex difference in mortality from HIV/AIDS increased substantially during the most recent period, from 2.6 per 100,000 in 1984 to 111.3 in 1995. Therefore, there is no doubt that sex-specific mortality trends from HIV/AIDS worked against the narrowing of the sex difference in all-cause mortality for African Americans

⁵ We examined the potential bias in our estimates due to changes in the coding of deaths due to 'symptoms and ill-defined conditions.' These controls had the most impact in the most recent period when the sex difference in African American mortality was nearly unchanged. However, we interpret these results with caution, and our conclusions for earlier periods are unaffected.

between 1984 and 1995. Second, there were fairly sizable declines in the sex difference in mortality from lung cancer (from 104.1 to 69.1 per 100,000) and circulatory diseases other than stroke (203.8 to 173.1), and they counterbalanced some of the increase in the sex mortality difference attributable to trends in mortality from HIV/AIDS. In fact, had it not been for the more rapid rise in HIV/AIDS deaths for African American men than for African American women, the sex difference in all-cause mortality for African Americans at ages 40-64 might well have continued to decline between 1984 and 1995.

Trends in sex differences in all-cause mortality for whites at ages 40-64 are quite distinct from those for African Americans. The sex difference in all-cause mortality for whites declined throughout the period, although this narrowing was fairly small before 1970 (Figure 3a). As seen in Figure 7b, cardiovascular diseases, other than stroke, made by far the largest and most sustained contribution to the narrowing of the sex difference in all-cause mortality for whites between 1960 and 1995. The contributions of other cause groups were smaller and inconsistent. For example, sex-specific mortality trends from lung cancer made a small contribution to the widening of the sex difference in all-cause mortality between 1960 and 1972. In subsequent years, however, it has contributed to the decline in the sex mortality difference, with a most notable effect between 1984 and 1995. It is also important to note that the decline in the sex mortality difference during the most recent period would most likely have been more pronounced had it not been for the emergence of HIV/AIDS in the 1980s. Sex-specific mortality trends from HIV/AIDS worked against the decline in sex mortality difference for whites, as it did for African Americans.⁶

⁶ Our conclusions for whites are robust to the controls introduced for 'symptoms and ill-defined conditions.'

Figure 4a: Percent Contribution of Causes of Death to Sex Difference in African American Mortality, Ages 15-39

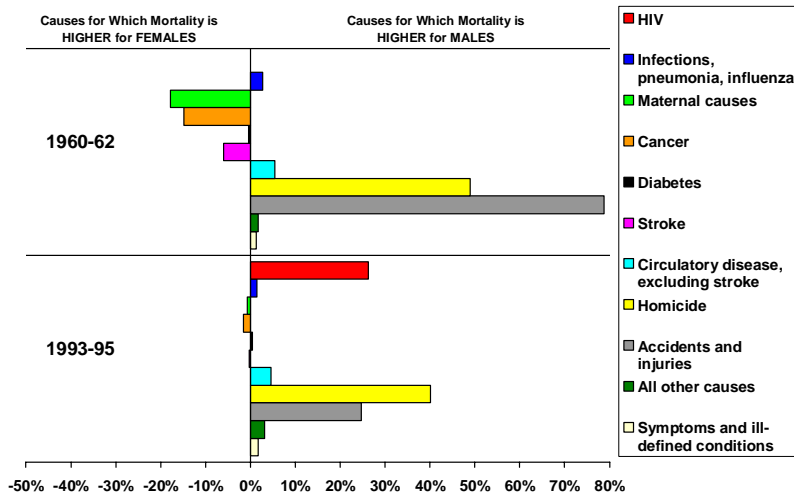
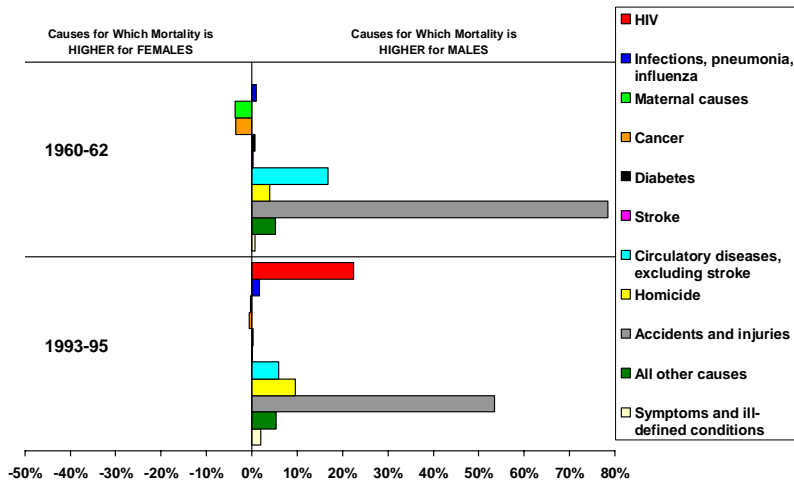


Figure 4b: Percent Contribution of Causes of Death to Sex Difference in White Mortality, Ages 15-39



Note: Cause-specific contributions are shown in the order indicated by the legend. Estimates for HIV/AIDS are only for the period 1993-1995.

Accidents and injuries refer to all other intentional and unintentional injuries, other than homicide .

Figure 5a: Cause-specific Contributions to CHANGE in Sex Difference in African American Mortality, Ages 15-39

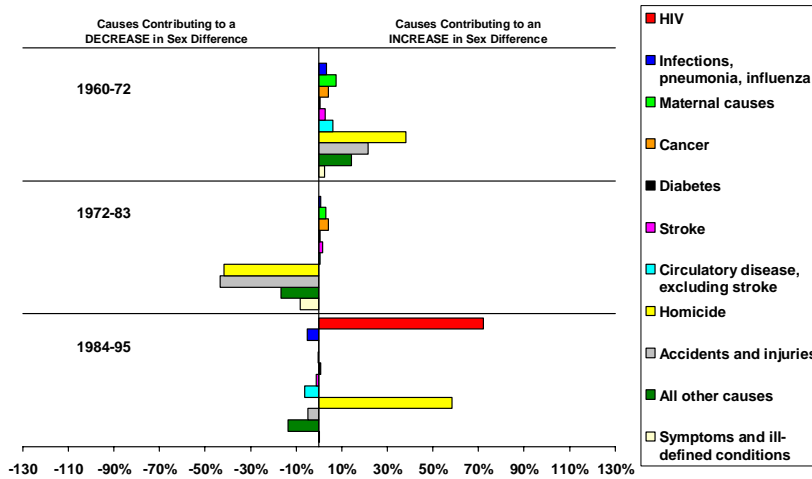
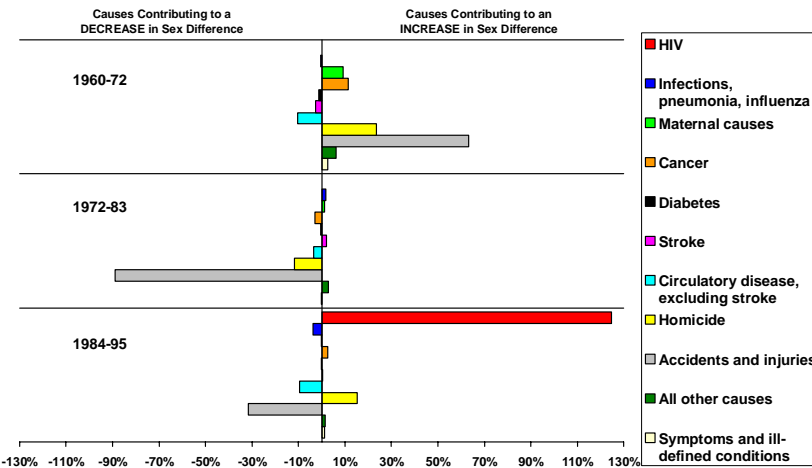


Figure 5b: Cause-specific Contributions to CHANGE in Sex Difference in White Mortality, Ages 15-39



Note: Cause-specific contributions are shown in the order indicated by the legend. Estimates for HIV/AIDS are only for the period 1984-1995.

Accidents and injuries refer to all other intentional and unintentional injuries, other than homicide.

Figure 6a: Percent Contribution of Causes of Death to Sex Difference in African American Mortality, Ages 40-64

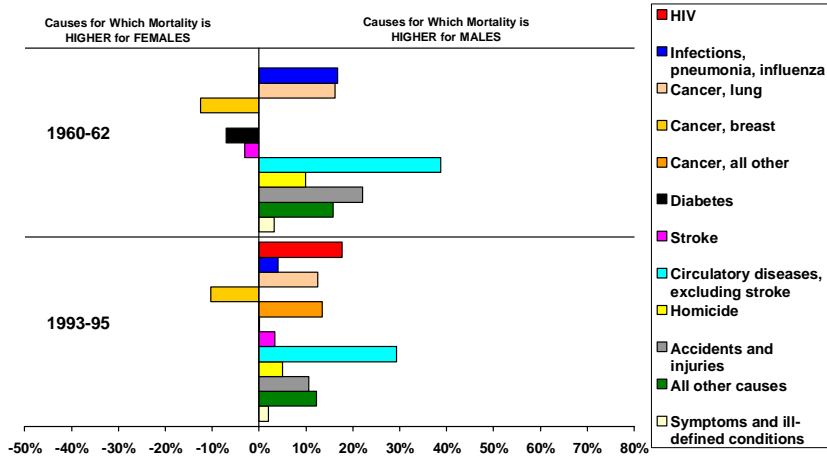
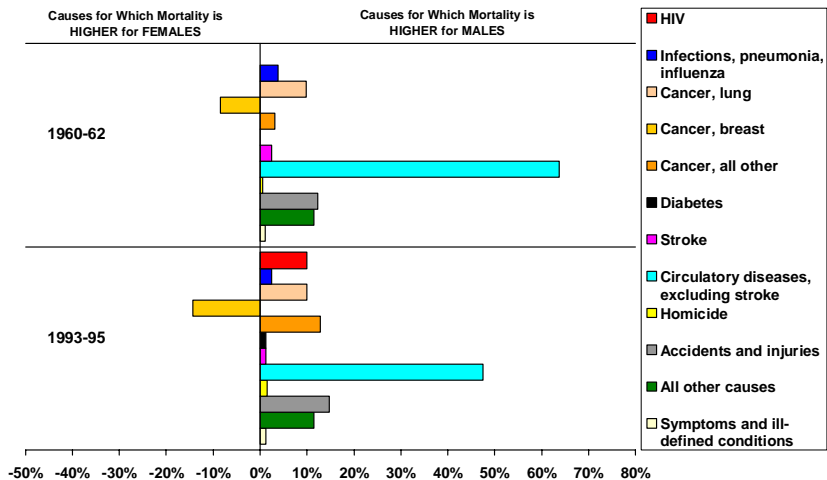


Figure 6b: Percent Contribution of Causes of Death to Sex Difference in White Mortality, Ages 40-64



Note: Cause-specific contributions are shown in the order indicated by the legend. Estimates for HIV/AIDS are only for the period 1993-1995.

Accidents and injuries refer to all other intentional and unintentional injuries, other than homicide

Figure 7a: Cause-specific Contributions to CHANGE in Sex Difference in African American Mortality, Ages 40-64

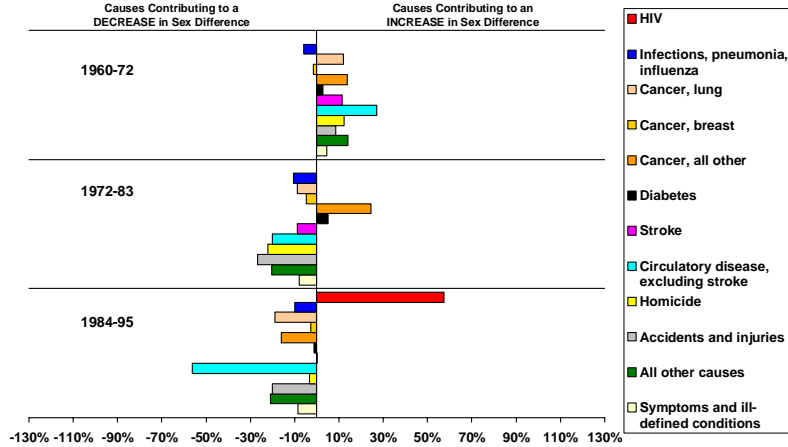
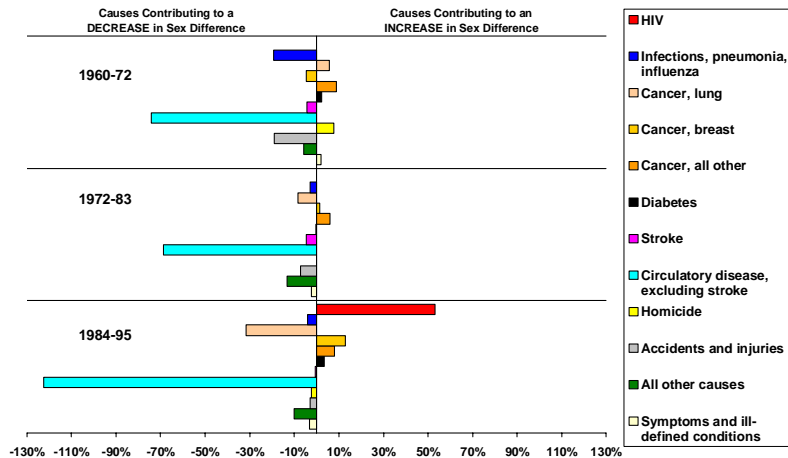


Figure 7b: Cause-specific Contributions to CHANGE in Sex Difference in White Mortality, Ages 40-64



Note: Cause-specific contributions are shown in the order indicated by the legend. Estimates for HIV/AIDS are only for the period 1984-1995.

Accidents and injuries refer to all other intentional and unintentional injuries, other than homicide.

5. Discussion and conclusions

In this paper, we document changes in the sex difference in mortality in young adulthood and middle age among African Americans and whites during the latter half of the twentieth century in the United States. As a first step to explaining sources of variation in these differences over time we examine the contribution of leading causes of death to the sex difference in mortality in 1960-1962 and 1993-1995, as well as contributions various causes of death make to the change in the sex mortality difference over time. We chose to focus on this age range because sex differences in death rates at these ages make a large contribution to the sex difference in life expectancy at birth. We further split the age range into two parts: 15-39 and 40-64. The underlying cause-specific patterns differ between these two age groups as do cause-specific contributions to changes in the sex mortality difference over time.

Sex differences in mortality have fluctuated more substantially for African Americans than for whites, and they have been larger for African Americans, except at ages 40-64 prior to 1970. Mortality trends for young African American males have been particularly adverse. Their age-standardized death rates increased by 12% from the early 1960s to mid-1990s, although mortality trends during this period were not uniformly negative. African American male death rates at ages 15-39 increased between 1960 and 1972 and 1984 and 1995, but fell substantially between 1973 and 1983. Mortality trends for young white men were also more adverse than for young white women, but less so than for African American men. At older ages, the sex mortality difference narrowed for whites, but it increased for African Americans.

In Table 4, we summarize our results and further highlight distinct cause-specific contributions to the change in sex difference in all-cause mortality and as well as cause-specific contributions to the change in black-white difference in all-cause mortality between 1960-1962 and 1993-1995. Note that in this table we have grouped HIV/AIDS with infections, pneumonia, and influenza to facilitate comparison with the earlier period.

In young adulthood, our results are consistent with previous studies that have implicated homicide as a key cause of death in accounting for black-white differences in all-cause mortality (Hammett et al. 1992; Kochanek, Maurer, and Rosenberg 1994). We further find that homicide also made a large contribution to the sex mortality difference and to changes in this difference over time for young African Americans. Homicide also largely explained changes in black-white differences in male mortality over this same period (Elo and Drevenstedt 2004). These results can be traced to large fluctuations in homicide mortality among young African American men. At older ages, homicide was far less important in explaining either the sex difference or the black-white difference in all-cause mortality.

Table 4: Absolute Change in the Difference in Age-Standardized Death Rates per 100,000 Persons between 1960-1962 and 1993-1995 for Selected Race-Sex Comparisons and Causes of Death, Ages 15-39 and 40-64 (difference in ASDR1993-95 – difference in ASDR1960-1962)

Cause of death	Ages 15-39			
	BM-BW	WM-WW	BM-WM	BW-WW
Infections, pneumonia, influenza, HIV/AIDS	58.75	25.12	48.40	14.77
Maternal Causes	a	a	n.a.	-12.11
Cancer	10.31	2.18	1.25	-6.88
Diabetes	1.38	-0.32	0.53	-1.17
Stroke	4.95	-0.05	-5.48	-10.48
Circulatory disease, excluding stroke	5.23	-7.14	-11.71	-24.08
Homicide	43.13	7.10	35.83	-0.20
Accidents and injuries ^c	-18.20	-5.58	-17.66	-5.04
All other causes	19.96	4.18	-15.76	-19.43
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	2.55	1.66	-3.16	-4.05
All-cause death rate	128.06	27.15	32.24	-68.67

Cause of death	Ages 40-64			
	BM-BW	WM-WW	BM-WM	BW-WW
Infections, pneumonia, influenza, HIV/AIDS	63.77	15.21	50.05	1.49
Cancer, lung	11.56	-25.88	39.15	1.71
Cancer, breast	b	b	n.a.	17.72
Cancer, all other	66.96	25.94	19.74	-39.00
Diabetes	27.31	3.35	12.28	-11.68
Stroke	31.35	-9.98	-85.56	-126.89
Circulatory disease, excluding stroke	23.64	-220.50	48.19	-195.95
Homicide	-8.40	1.41	-13.86	-4.05
Accidents and injuries ^c	-22.23	-25.40	0.28	-2.89
All other causes	10.84	-30.47	18.79	-22.52
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-0.98	-2.46	-23.62	-25.10
All-cause death rate	203.82	-268.78	65.44	-407.16

Note: Calculations based on Tables 2 and 3. BM: African American men; BW: African American women; WM: white men; WW: white women.

a. Maternal causes are combined with all other causes of death.

b. Breast cancer is combined with cancer, all other.

c. Accidents and injuries refer to all other intentional and unintentional injuries, other than homicide.

High African American death rates from homicide have been linked to poverty, income inequality, weak forms of social control, and residential segregation (Hsieh and Pugh 1993; Massey 1995; Peterson and Krivo 1993; Phillips 1997; Geronimus et al. 1996). Because African Americans are much more likely than whites to live in poor, segregated communities and thus be exposed to violence, be victims of crime, and suffer from other disadvantages associated with living in economically deprived areas (Massey and Denton 1993), the exceedingly high murder rates of African Americans

are largely embedded in these social inequalities and their impact is felt most severely by African American men.

In addition to homicide, HIV/AIDS was a key factor explaining changes in the sex mortality difference in the late 1980s- early 1990s among both African Americans and whites. Although mortality from this cause increased for all groups examined, the increase in death rates was most pronounced for African American men at ages 15-64 (Appendix Tables A2 and A3, Table 4). Mortality trends from HIV/AIDS also contributed to the increase in black-white difference in male and female mortality. As the HIV/AIDS epidemic has evolved its impact has been increasingly felt by disadvantaged population subgroups with poor minority men being particularly affected, and this fact is reflected in our results as well. Not only are these individuals more likely to acquire the disease but they also have fewer resources to cope with HIV/AIDS and have less access to most advanced medical treatments (Smedley, Stith and Nelson 2002). HIV/AIDS and homicide account for a larger fraction of black-white differences in mortality in large metropolitan areas, particularly in their poorer neighborhoods, than in wealthier urban communities or in rural areas (Geronimus et al. 1996). Thus both causes of death impose a particularly heavy toll on African Americans residing in inner cities.

In contrast, sex differences in mortality from intentional and unintentional injuries declined from the early 1960s to mid-1990s for both African Americans and whites at ages 15-64 (Tables 2, 3 and 4). The more rapid decline in male than female mortality from accidents and injuries contributed to the narrowing of the sex difference from these causes after 1972 (Appendix Tables A2 and A3; Figure 5a, 5b, 7a and 7b). These results are consistent with those of other studies that have documented an absolute decline in the sex difference in death rates from motor vehicle accidents as well as many other, although not all, accidental deaths (Waldron, McCloskey and Earle 2005). The declining sex difference in mortality from motor vehicle accidents in turn has been traced at least in part to the decline in gender differences in the amount of driving and in driving under hazardous conditions (Ibid.).

At older ages, our results point to the important role that sex-specific trends in cardiovascular disease and lung cancer mortality have played in reducing the sex mortality difference during the latter half of the twentieth century in the United States. Cardiovascular diseases were leading causes of death among both whites and African Americans at ages 40-64 in the early 1960s and the sex difference in mortality from these causes was large, particularly among whites. Thus sex-specific declines in cardiovascular disease mortality had the potential of making large contributions to changes in the sex difference in all-cause mortality over time. We find that the decline in the sex mortality difference from cardiovascular diseases was particularly large for whites. It declined from 363 per 100,000 in 1960-1962 to 142 per 100,000 in 1993-

1995 and cardiovascular diseases contributed to the narrowing of the sex mortality difference among middle aged whites throughout the period examined. In contrast, the sex difference in cardiovascular disease mortality increased in the 1960s for African Americans, and although it subsequently narrowed after 1972, it remained slightly above its 1960 value in the mid-1990s.

Reductions in cardiovascular disease mortality have contributed not only to the decline in the sex mortality difference but also to the resumption of mortality decline in developed countries more generally in the latter half of the twentieth century. These declines have been attributed to behavioral changes, such as reduced levels of smoking, and to improvements in medical technologies to treat heart disease – drugs to dissolve blood clots, heart bypass surgery, angioplasty, and medications to reduce high blood pressure and cholesterol (Cutler and Meara 2004). Improved early childhood conditions and reduction in childhood infectious diseases may have also played a role (Elo and Preston 1992). Our results suggest that these behavioral changes and improved medical technologies have benefited white men more than white women. In our earlier work, we also found that the decline in cardiovascular disease mortality was more pronounced for white men than for black men, particularly after 1983 (Elo and Drevenstedt 2004). We hypothesize that new methods of treatment and prevention were first available to and adopted by better educated and well off white men and that medical interventions have been slower to benefit individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds. Mortality trends from cardiovascular diseases contributed to the widening of educational differentials in mortality in the latter half of the twentieth century, particularly among men (Feldman et al. 1989). In addition, a review of racial disparities in health care concluded that African Americans, relative to whites, are less likely to receive appropriate cardiac medication or undergo heart surgery “even when variations in such factors as insurance status, income, age, co-morbid conditions, and symptom expression are taken into account” (Smedley, Stith, and Nelson 2002:30). Yet we also find that the absolute difference in cardiovascular disease mortality between African American women and white women declined over time. In 1960-1962, African American female mortality from cardiovascular diseases, other than stroke, was nearly 3 times as high as cardiovascular disease mortality among white women with the absolute difference in death rates being 327 per 100,000. By mid-1990s, this difference had declined to 131 per 100,000 (Tables 2 and 3).

In addition to sex-specific trends in cardiovascular disease mortality, gender differences in smoking behavior have been implicated in the narrowing of sex differences in all-cause mortality in developed countries (e.g., Pampel 2003; Waldron 1995). Our findings concerning trends in lung cancer mortality are consistent with this interpretation. We find that lung cancer mortality contributed to the decline in the sex mortality difference after the early 1970s among both whites and African Americans at

ages 40-64. This effect was more pronounced for whites than for blacks particularly after the early 1980s. By 1993-1995, the sex difference in lung cancer mortality among whites was smaller than it had been in the early-1960s. In contrast, despite the recent narrowing of the sex difference in lung cancer mortality among African Americans these declines had not yet overcome the widening of the sex difference in lung cancer mortality that occurred in the 1960s.

Our results provide a somewhat mixed picture of sex-specific mortality trends between the early 1960s and the mid-1990s. We find substantial fluctuations in these patterns over time, with sex differences in mortality having been more persistent and larger for African Americans than whites throughout most of the latter half of the twentieth century. Whatever explanations are ultimately offered for these trends, they must address the variations we have described.

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Appendix

**Table A1: International Classification of Disease (ICD)
Numbers for Each Cause Group, According to ICD Revision**

Title	Seventh Revision (1960-67)	Eighth Revision (1968-78)	Ninth Revision (1979-95)
HIV infection	N/A	N/A	279.1 (1984-86), 042-044 (1987-95)
Infections, pneumonia, influenza	001-138, 480-493	000-136, 470-486	001-139, 480-487
Maternal causes	640-689	630-678	630-676
Cancer, lung	162-163	162	162
Cancer, breast	170	174	174
Cancer, all other	140-161,164- 165,171-239	140-161,163- 173,180-239	140-161, 163- 173,175-239
Diabetes	260	250	250
Stroke	330-334	430-438	430-438
Circulatory diseases (ex. stroke)	400-468	390-429, 440-458	390-429, 440-459
Homicide	E980-E985	E960-E978	E960-E978
Accidents and injuries	E800-E965, E990- E999	E800-E949, E980- E999	E800-E949, E980- E999
Symptoms and ill- defined conditions	780-795	780-796	780-799
All other causes	240-254, 270-326, 340-398, 470-637, 690-776	240-246, 251-389, 460-629, 680-779	240-246, 251-389, 460-629, 680-779

Note: At ages 15 to 39, all cancers are grouped together. At ages 40 to 64, maternal causes are included in the all other cause-of-death group, and cancer mortality is shown for the three separate sites specified in Table A1.

Table A2: Proportionate Contribution of Each Cause of Death Group to Change in the Sex Difference in African American and White Age-Standardized Death Rates at Ages 15-39 by Time Period, 1960-1995

African Americans	1960-1972		1973-1983		1984-1995	
	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.
Cause of death group						
HIV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.7209	
Infections, pneumonia, influenza	0.0313		0.0063			0.0531
Maternal causes	0.0737		0.0301			0.0017
Cancer	0.0415		0.0400			0.0038
Diabetes	0.0045		0.0041		0.0070	
Stroke	0.0268		0.0151			0.0116
Circulatory disease, ex. stroke	0.0598		0.0043			0.0617
Homicide	0.3809			0.4176	0.5852	
Accidents and injuries	0.2143			0.4339		0.0483
All other causes	0.1414			0.1659		0.1352
Symptoms and ill-def. conditions	0.0249			0.0823	0.0023	
	1960	1972	1973	1983	1984	1995
Sex difference in African American age-standardized death rate per 100,000 population	86.64	244.78	227.21	149.09	156.13	207.86
Whites	1960-1972		1972-1983		1984-1995	
	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.
Cause of death group						
HIV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2478	
Infections, pneumonia, influenza		0.0054	0.0168			0.0388
Maternal causes	0.0910		0.0122			0.0024
Cancer	0.1139			0.0307	0.0245	
Diabetes		0.0129		0.0055		0.0017
Stroke		0.0266	<i>0.0216</i>		0.0027	
Circulatory disease, ex. stroke		0.1041		0.0354		0.0948
Homicide	0.2341			0.1186	0.1536	
Accidents and injuries	0.6315			0.8879		<i>0.3167</i>
All other causes	0.0621		0.0280		0.0137	
Symptoms and ill-def. conditions	0.0249			0.0005	0.0120	
	1960	1972	1973	1983	1984	1995
Sex difference in white age-standardized death rate per 100,000 population	83.02	96.24	102.84	89.23	89.91	105.46

Note: Proportionate contributions may not add to 1.00 due to rounding.
 Significant coefficients at 0.05-level are in bold and at 0.10-level in italics.
 Accidents and injuries refer to all other intentional and unintentional injuries, other than homicide.

Table A3: Proportionate Contribution of Each Cause of Death Group to Change in the Sex Difference in African American and White Age-Standardized Death Rates at Ages 40-64 by Time Period, 1960-1995

African Americans	1960-1972		1973-1983		1984-1995	
	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.
HIV	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.5750	
Infections, pneumonia, influenza		0.0580		<i>0.1040</i>		0.0993
Cancer, lung	0.1217			0.0862		0.1897
Cancer, breast		0.0154		0.0467		0.0279
Cancer, all other	0.1394		0.2451			0.1608
Diabetes	0.0282		0.0502			0.0120
Stroke	0.1160			0.0863	0.0028	
Circulatory disease, ex. stroke	0.2707			0.2019		0.5624
Homicide	0.1229			0.2196		0.0320
Accidents and injuries	0.0872			0.2660		<i>0.2002</i>
All other causes	0.1408			0.2047		0.2092
Symptoms and ill-def. conditions	0.0465			0.0799		0.0843
	1960	1972	1973	1983	1984	1995
Sex difference in African American age-standardized death rate per 100,000 population	387.92	673.67	646.22	578.24	585.65	580.64
Whites	1960-1972		1973-1983		1984-1995	
	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.	Increase in sex diff.	Decrease in sex diff.
HIV	N/A	N/A	N/A		0.5307	
Infections, pneumonia, influenza		0.1922		0.0283		0.0414
Cancer, lung	0.0577			0.0820		0.3151
Cancer, breast		0.0449	0.0135		0.1288	
Cancer, all other	<i>0.0902</i>		0.0596		0.0790	
Diabetes	0.0240			0.0022	0.0331	
Stroke		0.0445		0.0452		0.0058
Circulatory disease, ex. stroke		0.7405		0.6880		1.2230
Homicide	0.0763		0.0010			0.0232
Accidents and injuries		0.1891		0.0726		0.0289
All other causes		<i>0.0582</i>		0.1318		0.1011
Symptoms and ill-def. conditions	0.0213			0.0240		0.0332
	1960	1972	1973	1983	1984	1995
Sex difference in white age-standardized death rate per 100,000 population	577.03	534.17	515.57	360.96	354.39	293.85

Note: Proportionate contributions may not add to 1.00 due to rounding.

Significant coefficients at 0.05-level are in bold and at 0.10-level in italics.

Accidents and injuries refer to all other intentional and unintentional injuries, other than homicide.

