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**MORTALITY
AMONG SOUTHERN NEGROES
SINCE 1920**



**U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

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**MORTALITY AMONG SOUTHERN NEGROES
SINCE 1920**

**WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FOR SOUTHERN WHITES
AND NORTHERN NEGROES**

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MORTALITY AMONG SOUTHERN NEGROES SINCE 1920

WITH COMPARATIVE DATA FOR SOUTHERN WHITES AND NORTHERN NEGROES

INTRODUCTION

Prior to 1776 some three thousand Negroes had been brought to the Colonies from the west coast of Africa. The census of 1790 records the number of Negroes as 757,208 or 19.3 percent of the aggregate population. In 1900 the census enumerated approximately nine million Negroes and in 1930 twelve million, or 9.7 percent of the total population. The total Negro population of the United States has been increasing from the date of the earliest census in 1790 to that of 1930, but the average annual increase has been declining since about 1886. Because of the slower growth of colored than white populations the percent of Negroes in the total population has declined from 19 percent in 1790 to 9.7 percent in 1930 (15).

In the course of a century and a half the Negro race in the United States has had to make an adjustment to an environment very different from that which had molded its characteristics in the past (38), as well as to meet the changes incident upon the freeing of them from slavery in 1863. That mortality is high among them is obvious and that a large part of it is a direct consequence of unfavorable surroundings is undisputed.

A large proportion of the Negro population has always been in two main classes of occupation, namely agricultural pursuits and domestic and personal service. According to the 1930 Census, 36 percent of Negroes who were gainfully employed were in the former and 29 percent in the latter occupations, or approximately two-thirds of the total employed. The distribution of the gainfully employed in broad occupational classes, such as (1) professional persons, proprietors, clerks, etc., (2) skilled and semiskilled workers and (3) unskilled workers, can be used as an index of the social-economic status of a population group. Edwards (11, 12) has summarized the 1930 census figures according to the above classification. For Negro and white males the percentages in the various groups are as follows:

Group	Negro males		White males	
	1930	1910	1930	1910
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Professional, proprietary, and clerical.....	4.5	5.2	27.9	21.9
Skilled and semiskilled labor.....	13.8	8.3	32.4	27.2
Unskilled labor.....	60.0	63.3	25.3	32.1
Farmers.....	21.8	25.3	14.4	18.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service.

...contributions in the direction of a larger per-
cent and a smaller percentage of unskilled workers have
since 1910, indicating a gradual upward trend in the
social-economic status of Negro gainful workers in the past 20 years.

Another item of importance in relation to the health of a population group is its facilities for medical care. Although Negroes are not dependent upon Negro hospitals only, the number of such hospitals is a fair index of the health facilities for the race. The report of the Julius Rosenwald Fund (27) on Negro hospitals clearly indicates the general inadequacy of such facilities. A favorable aspect, however, is the increase in Negro hospitals in the last 10 or 15 years. There is no doubt that much can be accomplished in the care and prevention of syphilis, for example, by the establishment of a sufficient number of clinics for that purpose. In a report by the Julius Rosenwald Fund (7), on the prevalence of syphilis in southern rural areas, it is stated that: "Treatment facilities were found to be quite generally inadequate for both races in practically all communities studied. The lower prevalence rates were observed in the two counties that had or previously had had treatment facilities for this class of patients." Furthermore many cases of tuberculosis, heart disease, and other chronic affections among Negroes are not seen by physicians until they have reached advanced stages of the disease. Whether this is due to a general apathy and ignorance, or to the lack of adequate facilities for the care of Negro health and the inability of the Negro to meet the high cost of medical fees, it is impossible to say.

Though the environment of the Negro is not similar to that of the white population of the United States, nevertheless, differences in mortality which may be due to racial characteristics cannot wholly be disregarded. The effect of environment upon mortality from such causes as tuberculosis, syphilis, and heart disease cannot be estimated, but where surroundings are such as to favor the spread of diseases, as diphtheria and scarlet fever, and yet mortality from these causes is low, we are more likely to accept the idea of a natural racial immunity as an explanation. Also autopsy records show that the relative frequencies of the various lesions of tuberculosis (22, 32) and syphilis (16), for example, have characteristic racial differences.

Any comprehensive view of Negro health must still be obtained from mortality statistics as made available by official agencies or by life insurance companies, since reports of morbidity for both white and colored as yet afford only very incomplete results. The present report of mortality among Negroes of the South is intended more or less as a handbook for workers in the field of Negro health and includes detailed tables in the appendix. Rates are given for both colored and white of the same geographic area. Rates for whites serve as a rough yardstick by which to measure colored mortality

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from various specific causes and in different years and are included for those purposes rather than for a racial comparison.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The United States census of 1930 (5) shows that there were 11,891,143 Negroes in the United States, an increase of 1,428,012 or 13.6 percent since the census of 1920. Of the total Negro population, 20 percent were in the North, 79 percent in the South and 1 percent in the West.¹ With respect to urbanization the Negro population of the South is similar to the white; 32 percent of Negroes and 35 percent of whites were in cities with populations of 2,500 or over in 1930 and 68 percent and 65 percent respectively were in rural areas. The distribution according to the size of city of residence of the southern and northern Negro and white populations is as follows:

Residence	Negro		White	
	South	North	South	North
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cities of 100,000 or over.....	13	67	14	36
Cities of 10,000 to 100,000.....	12	17	12	21
Villages and rural nonfarm.....	26	13	33	26
Rural.....	49	3	41	17
Total.....	100	100	100	100

Approximately half of the southern Negroes live on farms, while two-thirds of the northern Negroes live in cities of over 100,000 in the Nation.

The annual publication of Mortality Statistics by the Bureau of Census (26) makes available a large body of data on Negro mortality. From 1928 to 1932 all of the Southern States with the exception of Texas were included in the death registration area. Kansas was added in 1933. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and Oklahoma were added subsequent to 1924, and 10 others, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia came into the area earlier. Mortality statistics² for the 14 States for 1931-33 of these States for 1920-33 are the basis for the present study. The 14 Southern States include a total population of 8,359,118. Approximately 70 percent of the total Negro population resides in these States in 1930. In the data on urban and rural mortality presented herein, the definition of urban is necessarily that of the mortality statistics and includes cities of 10,000 or over.

¹ New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central includes the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central. Includes the Mountain and Pacific groups of States. The Bureau has generously supplied a report.

in population. The figures for "colored" also include a few Indians and others not classed as white, but for the South their numbers are negligible.

Population estimates for the years 1920 to 1930, entering the computation of rates, are a straight-line interpolation between the last two censuses. The populations for 1931, 1932, and 1933 are estimates published by the Bureau of the Census in table I of Mortality Statistics for those years.³

The fact of the incompleteness of registration of Negro deaths must be kept in mind, especially in dealing with rates for the Southern

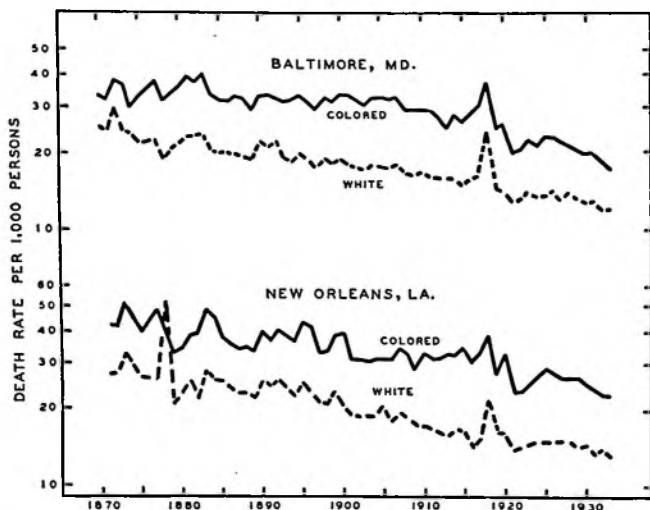


FIGURE 1.—The course of mortality from all causes among colored and white in Baltimore, Md., and New Orleans, La., 1870-1933. Rates are plotted on a logarithmic scale, the slope of the lines showing the rate of change in mortality.

States which have recently entered the registration area. Rural areas probably have a larger percentage of unregistered deaths than do urban areas. Furthermore, the percentage of Negro deaths returned as due to ill-defined causes is large in the States of the far South. Puffer (33) has shown that in Tennessee 94 percent of Negro death certificates of urban areas are certified by a physician, while 87 percent are so certified in rural areas. It is conceivable that there is a high degree of correlation between the percentage of nonregistered deaths and the percentage of deaths returned as due to ill-defined causes; it can be shown that in those States where the rural Negro

³ The Bureau of the Census has issued more recent estimates of population, but for 1931-33 they are in substantial agreement with the earlier ones.

death rate is low, the percentage of deaths due to ill-defined causes is large, and the number of nonregistered deaths is probably high also in those areas. Any comparison of Negro death rates as between States, and particularly from specific causes, would have to be made with considerable caution, but corrections for nonregistered deaths and for ill-defined causes of death would probably not alter greatly the main features of Negro mortality as shown by the census figures for the whole group of Southern States.

COURSE OF MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES

Baltimore and New Orleans.—A few municipalities, Baltimore (18, 26) and New Orleans (2, 26, 43) for example, have recorded deaths among Negroes with sufficient completeness to warrant an examination of the course of mortality over a period of some 60 years. Figure 1 and table 1 show the course of mortality from all causes in Baltimore and New Orleans from 1870 to 1933, among colored and white. The curves are plotted on a semilogarithmic chart, and show the relative rate of decline of mortality. Although the colored rates are higher than the white, the declines for white and colored have been similar, as evidenced by the slopes of the lines. Using 5-year averages, for Baltimore, centering on 1890 and 1930, the colored rate is 32.0 per 1,000 for 1890 and 20.1 for 1930, and the corresponding white rates are 20.6 for 1890 and 12.9 for 1930; the decline was 37 percent for both colored and white. In New Orleans the decline over the same 40-year period was 33 percent for the colored and 41 percent for the white.

TABLE 1.—Course of mortality from all causes among colored and white in Baltimore, Md., and New Orleans, La., 1920-33¹

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS ²									
Year	Baltimore, Md.		New Orleans, La.		Year	Baltimore, Md.		New Orleans, La.	
	Colored	White	Colored	White		Colored	White	Colored	White
1920.....	26.12	13.95	32.94	16.13	1927.....	22.19	13.21	26.40	14.83
1921.....	20.00	12.86	23.31	13.71	1928.....	21.61	13.68	26.35	15.36
1922.....	20.52	13.28	23.50	13.95	1929.....	20.55	13.26	26.27	14.31
1923.....	22.28	13.97	25.29	14.45	1930.....	19.61	12.71	24.96	14.42
1924.....	21.31	13.52	26.86	14.88	1931.....	20.12	12.91	23.78	13.63
1925.....	23.08	13.52	28.95	14.75	1932.....	18.47	12.10	22.79	14.03
1926.....	22.95	14.22	27.27	14.90	1933.....	17.17	12.33	22.45	13.33

¹ See Public Health Bulletin No. 174, p. 44 for rates, 1870-1919.

² Deaths are from Mortality Statistics, Bureau of the Census. Populations are from the population enumerations, Bureau of the Census, 1920 and 1930 and estimates provided by the Bureau of the Census, 1931-33.

Ten Southern States.—In the 10 Southern States⁴ for which data are available from 1920 to 1933, mortality from all causes has like-

⁴ The 10 Southern States are: District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

wise declined. During the decade 1922 to 1932 (table 2), the decrease was 2.5 percent for colored and 7.7 percent for white. Among the colored, urban areas show a greater decline than rural, 7.3 percent and 4.7 percent for urban and rural rates respectively. In northern cities the decline in mortality for the same 10-year period was greater

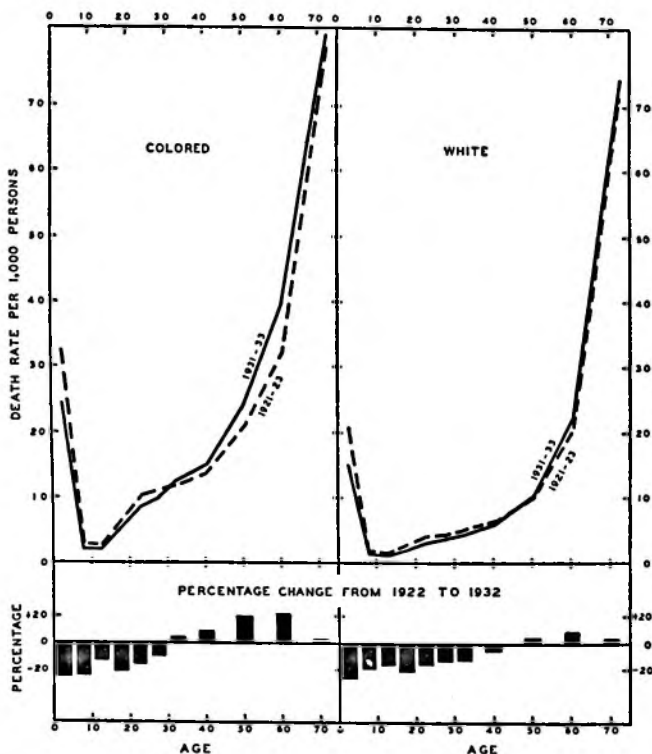


FIGURE 2.—Annual rate of mortality from all causes at specific ages among colored and white of 10 Southern States for 1921-23 and 1931-33, and the percentage change in mortality at specific ages from 1921-23 to 1931-33.

than in southern cities, 16.3 and 16.5 percent for colored and white respectively.

The percentage change in mortality from 1922 to 1932 for specific age groups in the 10 Southern States is shown in figure 2 and table 3. For both colored and white the greatest decrease in mortality occurred in the younger ages. The colored rates declined at every age under 30 years and the white at every age under 45 years. Over those ages, mortality increased in the decade 1922 to 1932 in these

Southern States. For both races the greatest increase was in the age group 55 to 64 years. Although the increase in the white rates at 55 to 64 years is relatively small the difference between the rates in 1922 and 1932 for that age group is statistically significant.

In States which have recently entered the registration area, as some of these States have, it is possible that the completeness of registration of deaths has increased during the decade under consideration. A higher percentage of deaths registered in 1932 than in 1922 would make less apparent decline in the rates for those years. Maryland, however, has been in the registration area since 1906 and could not be expected to show any marked change in registration in recent years. Age-corrected rates for Maryland show a greater percentage decline in mortality among white than colored from 1922 to 1932, 15.5 and 9.6 percent respectively, with practically no trend in the white rates for age groups over 55 years and some increase in mortality in the age groups over 45 years for colored.

TABLE 2.—*Annual rate of mortality from all causes (corrected for age) for 1921-23 and 1931-33 among colored and white in urban and rural areas of 10 Southern and 7 Northern States, and the percentage change in mortality from 1922 to 1932*

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS, CORRECTED FOR AGE¹

Year	10 Southern States ²						7 Northern States ⁴					
	Colored			White			Colored			White		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1921-23.....	10.22	23.68	14.32	9.91	12.73	9.11	20.08	20.64	18.90	11.02	11.91	9.87
1931-33.....	15.82	21.95	13.64	9.15	11.66	8.20	17.45	17.27	18.59	9.32	9.91	8.39
Percentage change: 1922 to 1932.....	-2.5	-7.3	-4.7	-7.7	-8.4	-10.0	-13.1	-16.3	-1.6	-15.4	-16.5	-15.0

¹ See appendix table 8, note 3.

² The age distribution of the population is as of 1920 and 1930.

³ See appendix table 7, note 1, for States included.

⁴ Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

TABLE 3.—Annual rate of mortality from all causes at specific ages for 1921-23 and 1931-33 among colored and white of 10 Southern States,¹ and percentage change in mortality at specific ages from 1922 to 1932

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS²

Color and year	All ages		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
	Age corrected ³	Crude											
Colored:													
1921-23.....	16.22	15.22	32.48	2.61	2.67	6.72	10.20	11.00	11.05	13.86	20.01	32.00	78.82
1931-33.....	15.82	14.78	24.41	1.97	2.30	5.27	8.57	9.68	12.45	15.05	23.79	30.15	80.56
White:													
1921-23.....	9.91	10.20	20.88	1.88	1.52	2.74	3.91	4.35	5.02	6.22	9.83	20.36	71.98
1931-33.....	9.15	9.70	15.18	1.51	1.26	2.14	3.23	3.75	4.37	5.88	10.11	21.03	73.97
PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1922 TO 1932													
Colored.....	-2.5	-2.0	-24.8	-24.5	-13.0	-21.6	-10.0	-0.3	+4.2	+8.0	+18.9	+22.0	+2.2
White.....	-7.7	-4.0	-27.3	-19.7	-17.1	-21.9	-17.1	-13.8	-12.9	-6.5	+2.8	+7.7	+2.8

¹ See appendix table 7, note 1 for States included.

² The age distribution of the population is as of 1922 and 1932 (interpolated from the 1920 and 1930 censuses).

³ See appendix table 8, note 3.

COURSE OF MORTALITY FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES

Ten Southern States.—The course of mortality from specific causes, 1920 to 1933, is shown in figures 3 and 4 and in appendix table 7. The rates are plotted on a semilogarithmic chart to show the relative change in mortality for colored as compared to white. The curves for the two races have been started at the same level by placing the average rate for the first 3 years (1920–22) for colored and white at the same point on the chart. The curves show the rate of change in mortality from each cause and comparisons in the slopes of the curves can be made between colored and white mortality for the same cause or for different causes. The slopes of the various lines show the relative increase or decrease in mortality, the steeper the slope the more rapid the change. For example, respiratory tuberculosis (fig. 3) has declined at about the same rate for colored and white from a rate of 212 in 1920 to 129 in 1933 for colored and from 87 to 48 per 100,000 for white. Nonrespiratory tuberculosis has declined for both colored and white, but more rapidly among the white, from 17.2 to 12.7 for colored and from 10.8 to 5.0 per 100,000 for white.

The causes which have decreased from 1920 to 1933 and at approximately the same rate among both colored and white are diphtheria, typhoid, smallpox, malaria, respiratory tuberculosis, epilepsy, acute rheumatic fever, pericarditis, stomach diseases, puerperal septicemia,⁵ diarrhea, and enteritis and diseases of early infancy. Non-respiratory tuberculosis has decreased more rapidly for white than for colored. Diseases which have increased at about the same rate for colored and white are cancer, chronic heart affections, diseases of the prostate, arteriosclerosis and other artery diseases, suicide, and homicide. With the exception of the last two causes these are the degenerative diseases. Diseases which have increased more rapidly for the colored than the white are acute heart diseases, angina, cerebral hemorrhage, and automobile accidents. The recorded syphilis mortality has not only been higher but it has increased more rapidly among colored than white. Locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane have remained about level for the colored but have declined considerably for the white. It is recognized that the recorded mortality from all three of these causes is greatly understated, particularly among the whites. Not much change has occurred in mortality from pneumonia and nephritis in either colored or white.

⁵ From 1928 to 1933 there was also a slight decrease, among both colored and white, in deaths from puerperal causes per 1,000 live births.

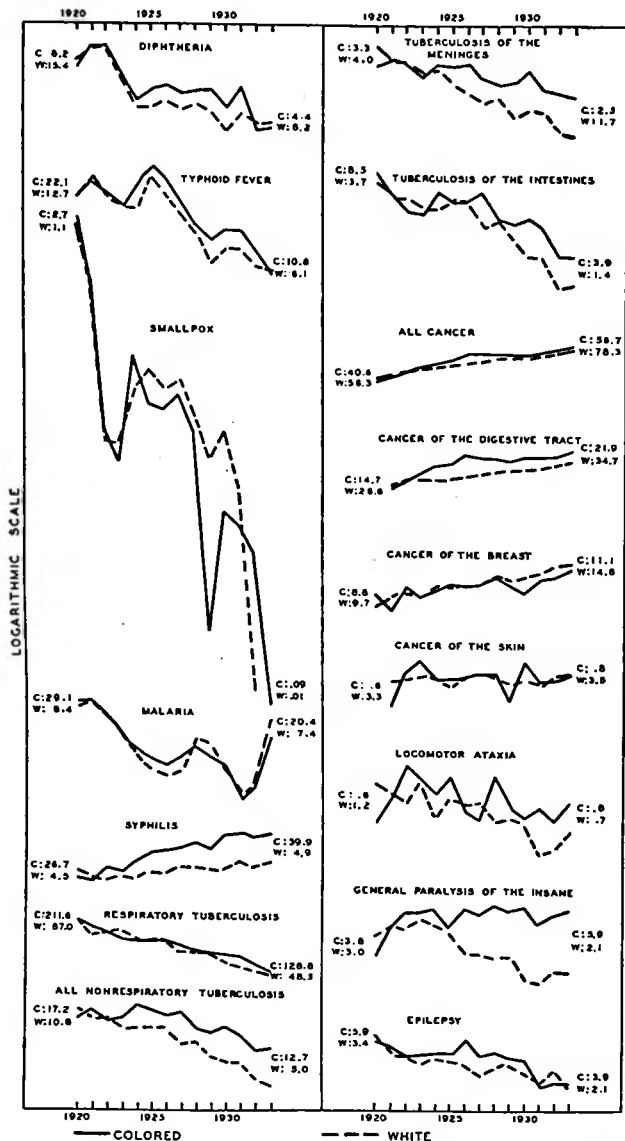


FIGURE 3.—Course of mortality from specific causes among colored and white of 10 Southern States, 1920-33. Rates are plotted on a logarithmic scale, the slope of the lines showing the rate of change in mortality. Colored and white curves of mortality from specific causes have been started at the same level by superimposing the colored and white average rate for the first 3 years (1920-22). Colored and white rates for the first and last years (1920 and 1933) are written on the chart.

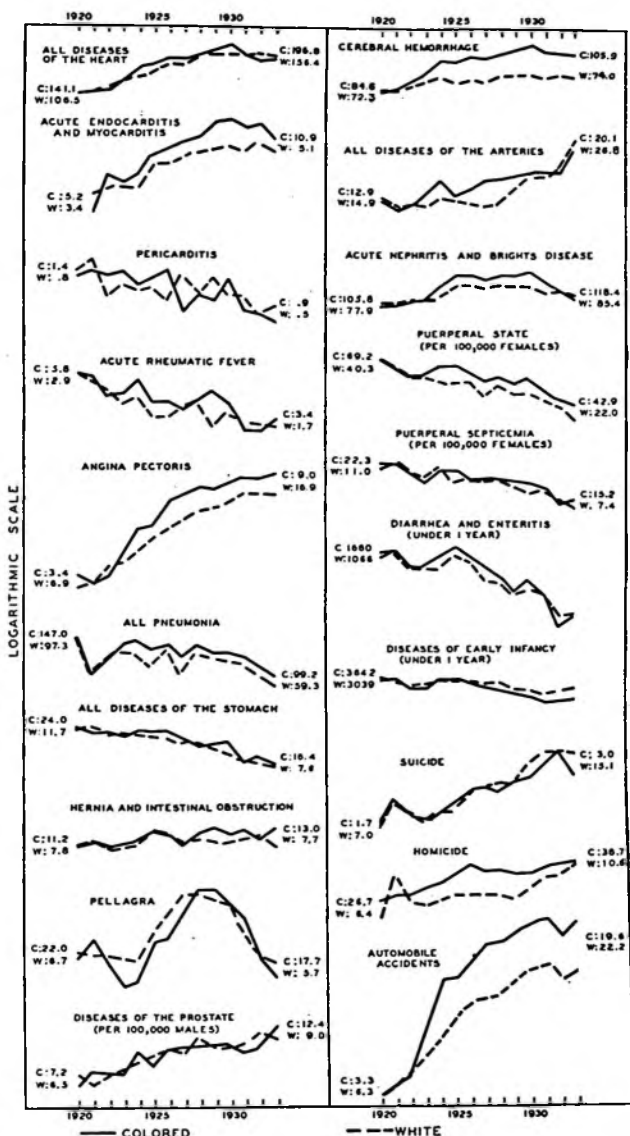


FIGURE 4.—Course of mortality from specific causes among colored and white of 10 Southern States (1920-33) continued. See figure 2 for details. From 1928 to 1933 rates for diarrhea and enteritis and for diseases of early infancy are per 1,000 live births.

AGE SPECIFIC MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES

Fourteen Southern States.—Age specific mortality (1931-33) for the 14 Southern States in the registration area in 1931⁶ is shown in table 4. All of the Southern States except Texas are included. Infant mortality (appendix table 9) is half again as high among colored as among white, 86 and 56 per 1,000 live births. At 5 to 14 years mortality

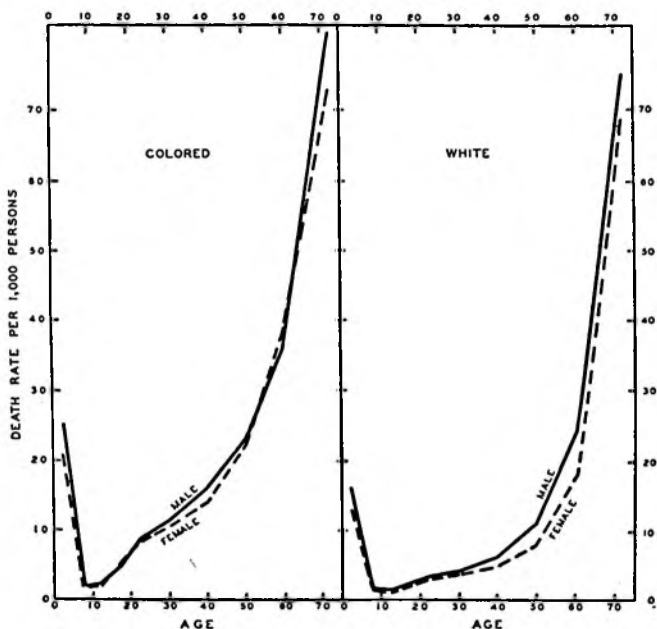


FIGURE 5.—Annual rate of mortality from all causes at specific ages among colored and white males and females of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

rates are comparatively low. During the industrial ages, 15 to 54 years, colored mortality is relatively very high. Colored rates at 15 to 19 years are practically the same as the white rates at 35 to 44 years. There is little difference between colored and white mortality at 65 years and over.

The ratio of colored to white mortality at specific ages (table 4) is 1.2 in the age group 5 to 9 years, 2.8 at 25 to 34 and 1.1 at 65 years and over. Between the ages of 15 and 54 years the colored rate is more than twice the white. The ratio of colored to white mortality at specific ages was very much the same in 1922 as in 1932, though the

⁶ The 14 Southern States are: Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

ratios are all slightly higher in 1932, the increases in the ratios being largest over 25 years of age.

Mortality among males and females.—Age specific mortality among males and females does not show the same difference for colored that it does for white (fig. 5). Under 5 years of age, mortality among males is higher than among females, the ratio of the male to the female rate being 1.2 for both colored and white (table 4). Above 5 years among white, the male rate is higher than the female in each age group. Among colored there are no differences between male and female rates, except in the age group 35 to 44 years where the male rate is significantly higher than the female. That is, there is a greater relative difference between colored and white females than between colored and white males. The differences between colored and white females are greatest during the industrial ages, 15 to 64 years.

TABLE 4.—Annual rate of mortality from all causes at specific ages for colored and white males and females of 14 Southern States,¹ 1931-33

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS ²												
Color and sex	All ages		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
	Age corrected ³	Crude										
Both sexes:												
Colored.....	15.20	14.23	23.04	1.89	2.22	5.12	8.45	10.91	14.89	22.62	36.95	77.27
White.....	8.90	9.34	14.66	1.54	1.28	2.11	3.13	3.00	5.71	9.72	21.18	72.22
Male:												
Colored.....	15.77	15.08	25.21	1.93	2.29	4.82	8.70	11.32	15.96	22.96	35.75	81.26
White.....	9.70	10.28	16.14	1.66	1.45	2.36	3.44	4.24	6.34	11.20	24.01	75.43
Female:												
Colored.....	14.67	13.41	20.89	1.85	2.14	5.40	8.24	10.54	13.94	22.26	38.50	73.12
White.....	8.06	8.39	13.12	1.41	1.10	1.86	2.85	3.70	5.08	8.16	18.05	68.00
RATIO OF COLORED TO WHITE RATE												
Both sexes.....	1.71	1.52	1.57	1.23	1.73	2.43	2.70	2.76	2.61	2.33	1.74	1.07
Male.....	1.63	1.47	1.56	1.16	1.58	2.04	2.53	2.67	2.52	2.05	1.49	1.08
Female.....	1.82	1.60	1.59	1.31	1.95	2.90	2.89	2.85	2.74	2.73	2.13	1.06

¹ See appendix table 8, note 1, for States included.

² See appendix table 8, note 2.

³ See appendix table 8, note 3.

Mortality in urban and rural areas.—In the southern group of States urban mortality is higher than rural for both races, but relatively higher among colored than among white (fig. 6). In urban areas colored mortality at 15 to 19 years is higher than that of the white at 35 to 44 years but in rural areas colored rates at 15 to 19 years are slightly lower than white rates at 35 to 44 years (table 5). The ratio of colored to white mortality is higher in urban than in rural areas except in the age groups 5 to 14 and 65 years and over. The largest differences occur between 15 and 54 years of age. Essentially the

same relative differences between colored and white urban and rural mortality existed in 1921-23 (table 6) as in 1931-33.

Among whites of the north⁷ (fig. 7), the general relationships between urban and rural mortality are the same as in the South, but among colored the relationship is reversed after 15 years of age. For all ages, colored rural mortality is higher than urban; urban mortality

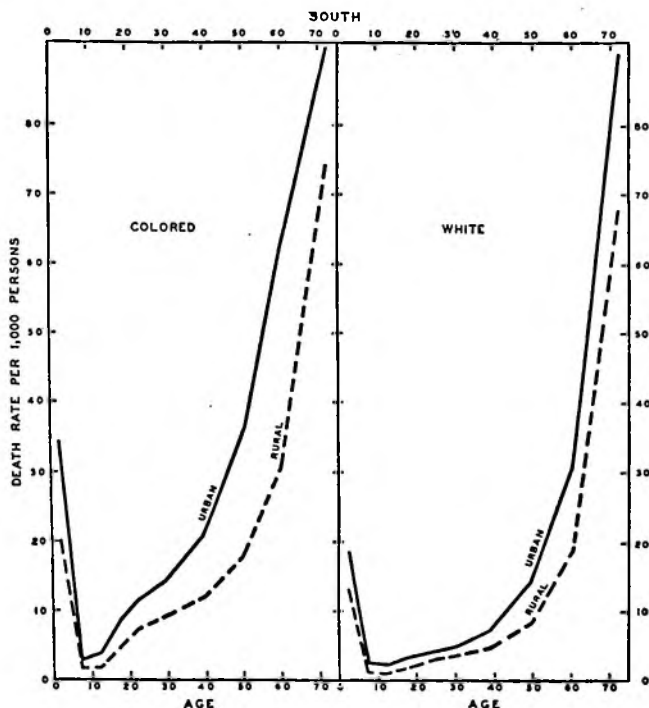


FIGURE 6.—Annual rate of mortality from all causes at specific ages among colored and white in urban and rural areas of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

exceeds rural only under 15 years and for the age group 45 to 64 years. Between 15 and 54 years of age rural mortality is high among northern Negroes. The ratio of colored to white mortality is considerably higher in rural than in urban areas for each age group, with particularly high ratios at 15 to 54 years.

⁷ The 9 Northern States are: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia (States with a colored population of 100,000 or more in 1930).

TABLE 5.—*Annual rate of mortality from all causes at specific ages among colored and white in urban and rural areas of 14 Southern¹ and 9 Northern² States, 1931-33*

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS³

Section and color	All ages		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
	Age corrected ⁴	Crude										
Southern urban:												
Colored.....	21.78	20.40	34.65	2.91	3.75	8.49	11.43	14.05	20.03	35.45	62.44	91.10
White.....	11.77	12.43	18.63	2.48	2.14	3.21	3.85	4.72	7.52	14.24	30.35	90.33
Southern rural:												
Colored.....	13.11	12.17	20.07	1.64	1.83	4.32	7.34	9.28	12.04	17.92	30.55	74.14
White.....	7.96	8.25	13.19	1.28	1.04	1.82	2.68	3.58	4.91	8.06	18.14	67.74
Northern urban:												
Colored.....	17.14	15.30	21.96	2.85	3.05	6.14	7.36	9.22	14.91	27.12	50.02	91.05
White.....	9.96	10.73	14.22	1.97	1.48	2.06	2.64	3.35	6.06	13.00	28.34	82.97
Northern rural:												
Colored.....	18.16	18.79	23.22	2.24	2.60	7.48	10.22	12.61	18.51	26.63	44.59	98.49
White.....	8.41	10.99	12.44	1.32	1.11	1.96	2.97	3.40	5.07	9.23	19.50	74.67

RATIO OF COLORED TO WHITE RATE

Southern:												
Urban.....	1.85	1.64	1.86	1.17	1.75	2.01	2.97	2.98	2.74	2.49	2.06	1.01
Rural.....	1.65	1.48	1.52	1.28	1.76	2.37	2.55	2.59	2.43	2.22	1.68	1.09
Northern:												
Urban.....	1.72	1.43	1.75	1.45	2.06	2.98	2.70	2.73	2.47	2.00	1.76	1.11
Rural.....	2.16	1.71	1.87	1.70	2.52	3.62	3.44	3.61	3.65	2.89	2.27	1.32

RATIO OF URBAN TO RURAL RATE

Southern:												
Colored.....	1.66	1.68	1.73	1.77	2.05	1.97	1.50	1.51	1.71	1.98	2.04	1.23
White.....	1.48	1.51	1.41	1.94	2.06	1.76	1.34	1.32	1.53	1.77	1.67	1.33
Northern:												
Colored.....	.94	.81	1.07	1.27	1.09	.82	.72	.73	.81	1.02	1.11	.92
White.....	1.15	.98	1.14	1.49	1.33	1.05	.89	.97	1.20	1.41	1.43	1.10

¹ See appendix table 8, note 1 for States included.

² 9 States: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

³ The age distribution of the population is as of 1930.

⁴ See appendix table 8, note 3.

TABLE 6.—*Annual rate of mortality from all causes at specific ages among colored and white in urban and rural areas of 10 Southern¹ and 7 Northern² States, 1921-23*

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS³

Section and color	All ages		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 and over
	Age corrected ⁴	Crude										
Southern urban:												
Colored.....	23.68	21.61	56.70	3.81	4.28	9.64	12.88	16.13	25.21	44.31	61.27	101.91
White.....	12.73	12.81	25.98	2.67	2.16	3.40	4.50	6.36	10.21	19.72	44.58	114.79
Southern rural:												
Colored.....	14.32	13.45	23.21	2.42	2.37	6.15	9.60	10.36	13.23	20.76	34.47	102.10
White.....	9.11	9.30	19.22	1.69	1.35	2.58	3.92	4.86	6.46	11.54	27.27	92.99
Northern urban:												
Colored.....	20.61	17.74	56.78	4.50	4.42	8.58	9.87	12.04	18.51	31.95	53.89	100.42
White.....	11.91	11.80	23.61	3.08	2.14	3.08	3.81	5.58	9.59	18.95	42.10	110.15
Northern rural:												
Colored.....	18.90	19.88	40.86	3.26	4.22	8.43	13.69	14.71	18.69	25.89	43.22	103.36
White.....	9.57	11.57	20.18	2.22	1.69	2.82	3.92	4.89	7.04	13.05	30.53	101.25

¹ See appendix table 7, note 1 for States included.

² See table 2, note 2 for States included.

³ The age distribution of the population is as of 1920.

⁴ See appendix table 8, note 3.

TABLE 6.—*Annual rate of mortality from all causes at specific ages among colored and white in urban and rural areas of 10 Southern and 7 Northern States, 1921-23—Continued*

RATIO OF COLORED TO WHITE RATE												
Section and color	All ages		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 and over
	Age corrected	Crude										
Southern:												
Urban.....	1.56	1.63	2.18	1.43	1.98	2.84	2.86	2.54	2.47	2.25	1.37	0.59
Rural.....	1.57	1.43	1.47	1.43	1.76	2.38	2.45	2.13	2.05	1.80	1.26	1.10
Northern:												
Urban.....	1.73	1.50	2.40	1.46	2.07	2.70	2.59	2.16	1.93	1.69	1.28	.91
Rural.....	1.91	1.67	2.02	1.47	2.50	2.99	3.49	3.01	2.65	1.98	1.42	1.02
RATIO OF URBAN TO RURAL RATE												
Southern:												
Colored.....	1.65	1.61	2.01	1.57	1.81	1.57	1.31	1.56	1.01	2.13	1.78	1.00
White.....	1.40	1.37	1.35	1.58	1.60	1.32	1.15	1.31	1.58	1.71	1.63	1.23
Northern:												
Colored.....	1.09	.89	1.39	1.38	1.05	1.02	.72	.82	.99	1.23	1.25	.97
White.....	1.21	.99	1.17	1.39	1.27	1.09	.97	1.14	1.36	1.45	1.38	1.09

Curves of mortality for industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (10) show the same relative differences between colored and white as do the northern city curves. The Metropolitan policyholders are an urban industrial group, residing in practically all States of the Union and provinces of Canada. The Metropolitan curve of mortality among colored is very similar to the curve for urban areas of Northern States, the chief difference being higher rates among northern urban Negroes at ages over 50 years than in the industrial group. For white, mortality in the insured group is slightly higher between 20 and 60 years of age than in the northern urban population. Consequently the ratio of colored to white mortality in urban areas of the North is somewhat higher than in the Metropolitan data, the largest differences occurring from about 20 to 60 years. Compared with the total of the 14 Southern States the Metropolitan curve for whites is distinctly higher during the industrial ages, 35 to 64 years. For colored, the Metropolitan and southern age curves agree very closely.

Since it can safely be assumed that practically all deaths in an insured group are registered, the similarities between the Metropolitan and southern curves of mortality indicate that unregistered deaths do not change materially the age curve of mortality for either colored or white.

That the recorded urban mortality is increased somewhat by hospitalization of nonresidents in cities has been shown for New York State (1). However, it is probable that a correction for residence of urban and rural mortality for Southern States would not be as large as it is for New York. Age-corrected urban rates in 1929-31 for New

York State, exclusive of New York City, are lowered 5.6 percent by a correction for residence and the rural raised 3.2 percent by the same correction. Mortality under 25 years of age is changed the most by a correction for residence. If white mortality is affected more than colored, as seems probable, this correction would increase the relative

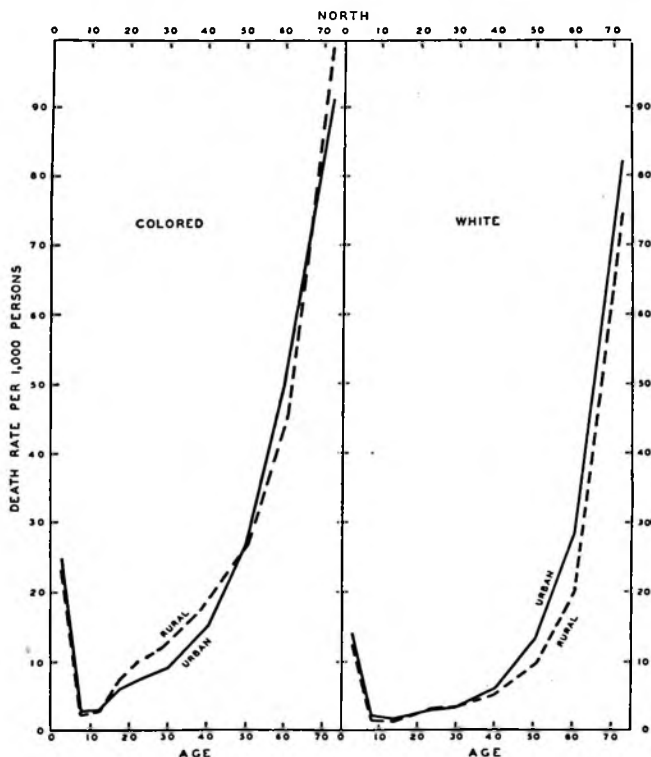


FIGURE 7.—Annual rate of mortality from all causes at specific ages among colored and white in urban and rural areas of 9 Northern States, 1931-33.

difference between colored and white urban rates and decrease the relative difference between the rural rates.

In the South the ratio of colored to white mortality at all ages is 1.7, while in the North it is 1.9. Among whites, rural mortality is about the same in both sections, while urban rates are lower in the North. Among colored, rural rates are higher in the North than in the South and urban, like the white, are lower. In urban areas of the South, Negroes have a higher death rate relative to the white than they

do in the North, whereas in rural areas Negro mortality is relatively lower in the South (table 5). Unregistered deaths undoubtedly are a factor in the relatively low colored rate of mortality in southern rural areas, although a low rural rate is obtained when the States that came into the registration area in recent years are excluded, as in the area of 10 Southern States (table 2). Age-corrected rates for urban and rural areas of separate States are shown in figure 8.^{*}

In a study of the geographic distribution of mortality from tuberculosis, Lumsden and Dauer (23) have shown a high tuberculosis rate among colored in Northern States. In the nine Northern States, colored mortality from tuberculosis is from 3.7 to 6.5 times the white, while in the Southern States the ratio varies from 2.3 to 4.1.

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH

The major causes of death among colored and white of 14 Southern States are shown in figure 9. The rates are annual age-corrected rates based on the years 1931-33. The causes that are grouped in this chart are given in more detail in appendix table 8. Diseases of the heart and of the kidney are the two most important causes of death among both colored and white. Respiratory tuberculosis ranks third among the colored and eighth among the white. Cerebral hemorrhage, pneumonia, accident, diseases of early infancy, and cancer are all important causes of death among both colored and white. The recorded mortality from syphilis, locomotor ataxia, and general paralysis of the insane, and from homicide rank considerably higher among colored than among white.

The major causes of death among colored of specific age groups are shown in figure 10. The 10 most important causes of death for each age group have been selected; at each age they include approximately 70 percent of the deaths at that age. The length of each bar represents the percentage of all deaths at the given age that are due to the specified cause. Mortality rates per 100,000 population for the specific causes are written on the chart. Under 1 year of age 33 percent of deaths are due to congenital malformations and other diseases of early infancy, 13 percent to pneumonia, 9 percent to diarrhea and enteritis, 3 percent to syphilis, and 3 percent to whooping cough. At 1 to 4 years, 18 percent of all deaths are due to pneumonia, 15 percent to diarrhea and enteritis, 9 percent to accident, 6 percent to whooping cough, and so on. At 5 to 14 years of age accident is the most important cause of death. Ten percent of all deaths are due to respira-

^{*} Although the percentage of Negroes in the colored population is not as high in Northern as in Southern States, this fact does not explain the high colored rates in rural areas of northernmost States. In the 14 Southern States 98 percent of the colored population is Negro, Oklahoma only having a large Indian population. In the 9 Northern States, 95 percent of the colored population is Negro, 2.8 percent being Mexican and 0.7 percent Indian. Crude rates for Negroes of rural areas of Northern States when arrayed by size of rate take practically the same order as do the rates for total colored, that is, the more Northern States have higher death rates in rural areas.

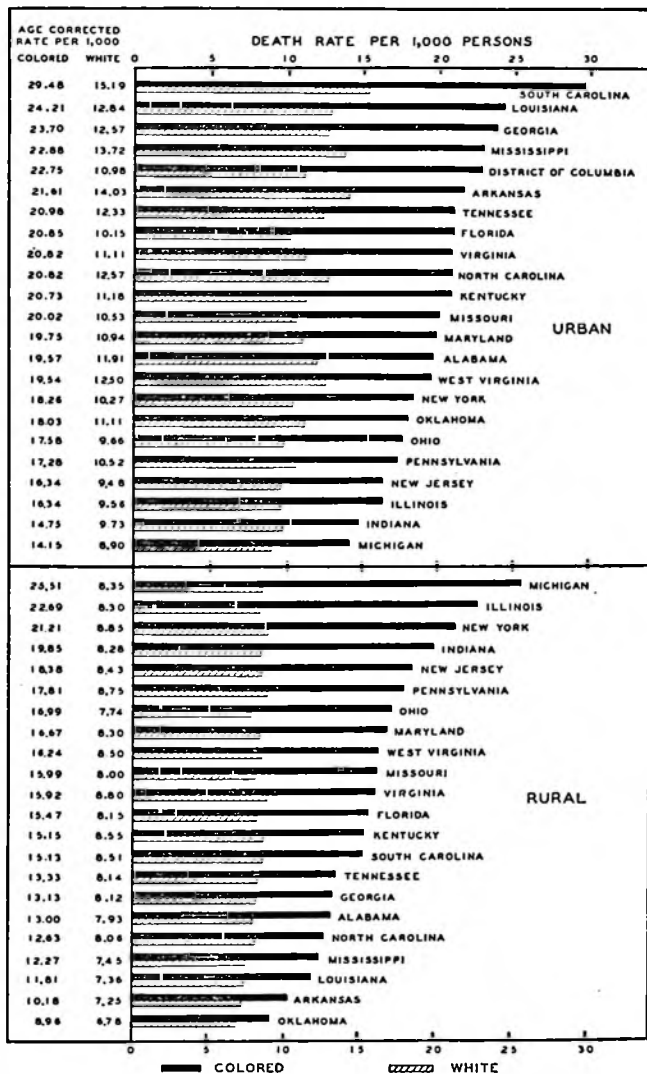


FIGURE 8.—Annual age-corrected rates of mortality from all causes among colored and white in urban and rural areas of 23 separate States, 1981-33. Bars are arrayed by size of colored rate.

tory tuberculosis. At ages 15 to 44 years respiratory tuberculosis accounts for 21 percent of all deaths, that is, one out of every five deaths occurring in this age group is caused by respiratory tuberculosis. All diseases of the heart account for 9 percent, accident for 7 percent, pneumonia for 7 percent, and so on. In the age groups 45 to 64 and 65 years and over, diseases of the heart, kidney, and cerebral hemorrhage together account for approximately half the deaths.

Respiratory tuberculosis is the third most important cause of death among colored at all ages and accounts for one-fifth of all deaths between the ages of 15 to 44 years. A study of mortality from tuberculosis among persons in contact with tuberculosis in a household has been made by Opie and his associates at the Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia (28, 29, 34). A large number of Negro families with active or suspected cases of tuberculosis are kept under observation through the out-patient department. Attack rates and death rates for persons of specific ages in contact with tuberculosis are summarized as follows:

Color	Attack rate at each age ¹ (percent)			Death rate at each age ¹ (percent)		
	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	0 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over
Colored.....	1.45	2.29	3.36	0.99	1.79	2.42
White.....	.57	.80	1.51	.18	.31	.47
Ratio of colored to white.....	2.5	2.9	2.2	5.5	5.8	5.1

¹ Ages are as of the beginning of contact.

Attack rates are two to three times as high among Negroes and death rates five to six times as high, for persons in contact with tuberculosis. The data give no reason for the high rates among Negroes and do not preclude either susceptibility or massive dosage as an explanation.

RATIO OF COLORED TO WHITE MORTALITY FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES

Specific death rates that are relatively high for colored, though the cause may be comparatively unimportant, are shown in figure 11. The rates are based on the years 1931-33 and are corrected for age. The vertical line of figure 11, drawn at a ratio of colored to white equal to 1, separates those causes which have a higher rate from those which have a lower rate among colored than white. It is a well-known fact that with the exception of whooping cough the infectious diseases of childhood are low among Negroes. Measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are examples of this relatively low mortality. With respect to diphtheria and scarlet fever, however, no marked difference in immunity in the two races, as measured by the skin tests, has been demonstrated (4, 6, 31). Also Doull and Fales (9) found no significant difference in the percentage of carriers of diphtheria in white and colored school children of Baltimore, Md.

Cancer is another cause of death which shows relatively low death rates among colored. For the 14 Southern States cancer of the female genital organs is the only group which has higher rates for colored than for white. In a study of the first 7,500 autopsy records made at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Pearl (30) found that malignant tumors of all sorts occur two to three times more frequently among white persons of all ages than they do among colored. The only significant exception is found in the fact that during the child-bearing ages, colored females exhibit a higher incidence of malignancy than do

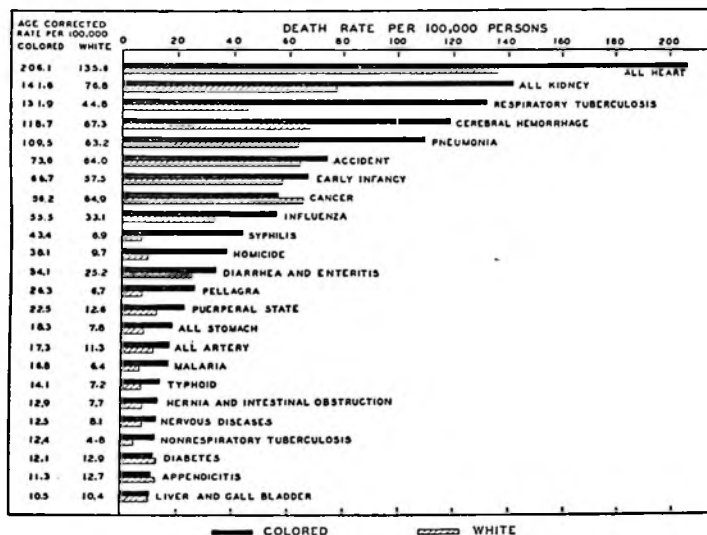


FIGURE 9.—Annual age-corrected rates of mortality from major causes of death among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33. Bars are arrayed by size of colored rate.

white females. That angina pectoris is also a relatively infrequent cause of death among colored hospital admissions has been observed by Davison and Thoroughman (8), Laws (20), Schwab, and Schultz (35), and others. Other causes of death which exhibit lower recorded rates of mortality for colored than for white in the Southern States are diabetes, chronic rheumatism, anemia, diseases of the ear and mastoid, appendicitis, diseases of the gall bladder, diseases of the bones, congenital malformations, and suicide.

Among those causes of death which show a high ratio of colored to white rates, that for syphilis (8.6) is outstanding. The ratio for general paralysis of the insane is 2.7, for locomotor ataxia is 1.2, and for aneurysm is 3.1. Since syphilis is more apt to be recorded as a cause of death among colored than white, the relative difference in

the rates may be exaggerated. However, the ratio is undoubtedly high. A 1-day census of cases under treatment for syphilis, conducted by the United States Public Health Service in 38 commu-

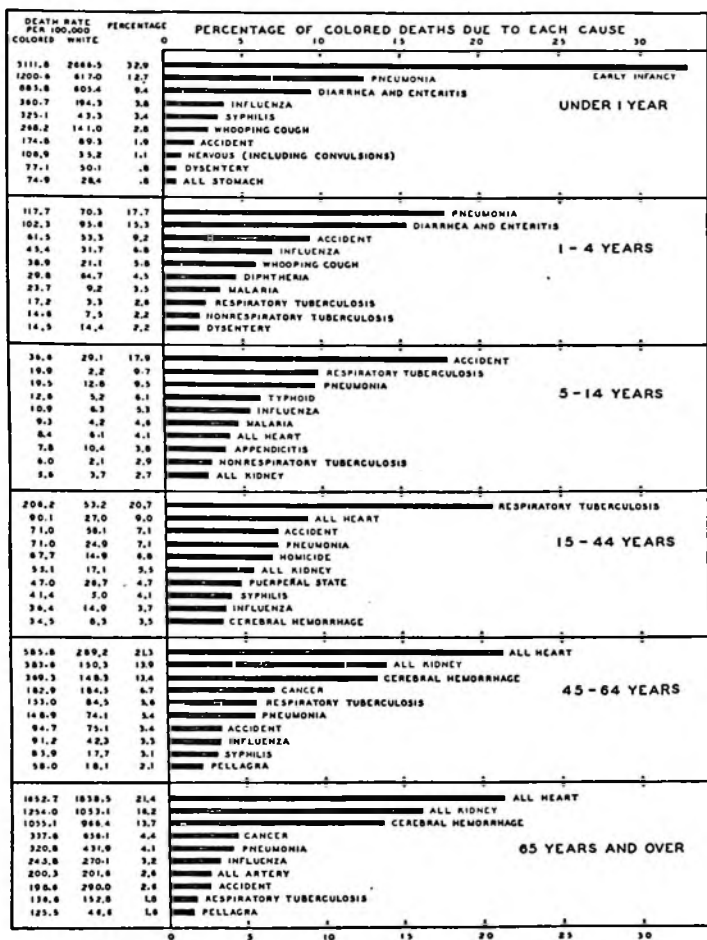


FIGURE 10.—Percentage of deaths due to each major cause, in broad age groups, among colored of 14 Southern States, 1931-33. Annual rates of mortality are written at the left of each bar.

nities (40), including urban and rural areas, gives a prevalence rate of 8.4 per 1,000 for colored and 4.5 for white. The percentage of cases under treatment for syphilis is relatively small and is higher for white than for colored. In clinics established in six rural districts of the

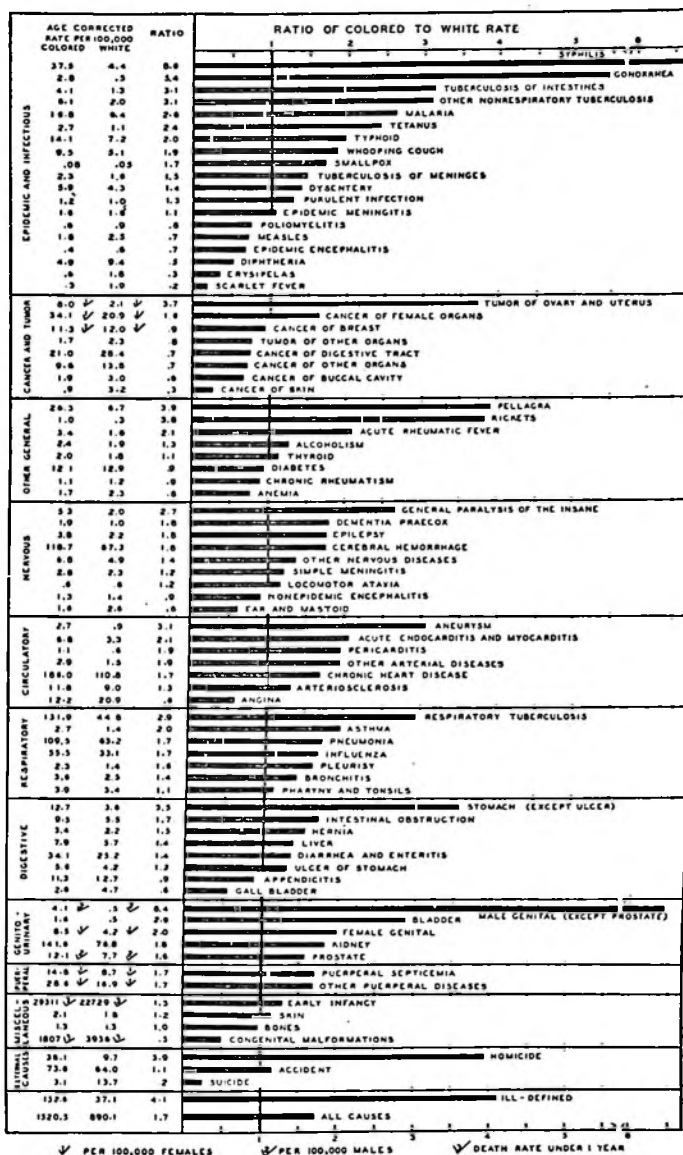


FIGURE 11.—Ratio of colored to white mortality (age-corrected rates) from specific causes for 14 Southern States, 1931-33. Annual rates of mortality are written at the left of each bar.

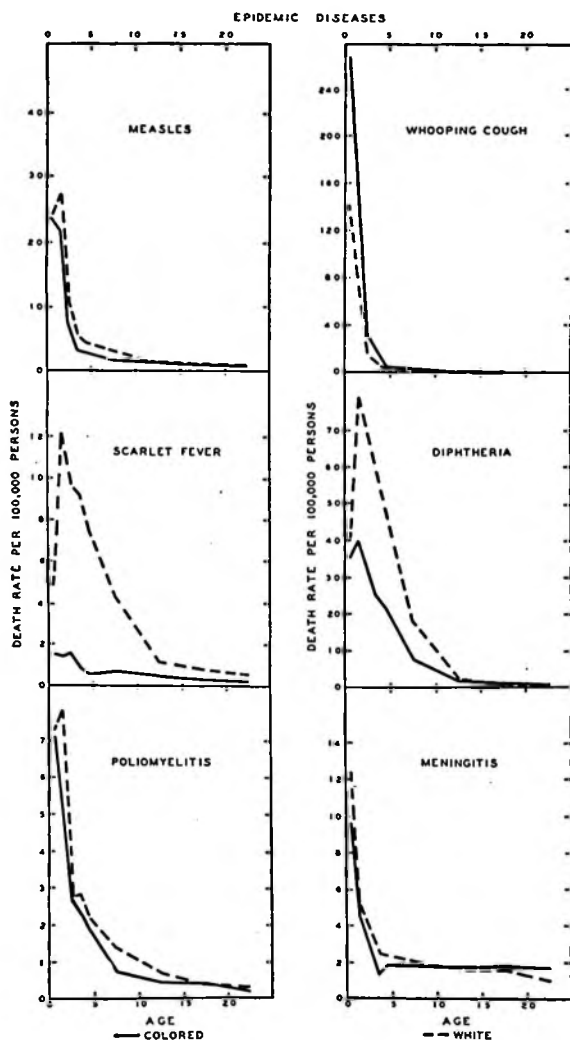


FIGURE 12.—Annual rate of mortality from certain epidemic diseases at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

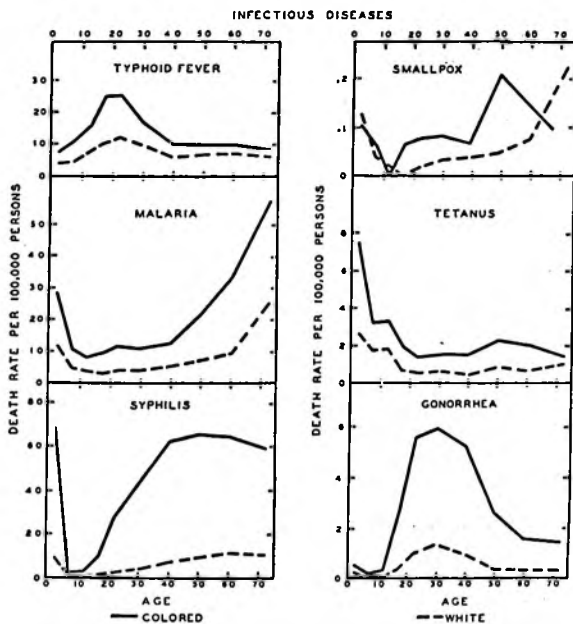


FIGURE 13.—Annual rate of mortality from certain infectious diseases at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

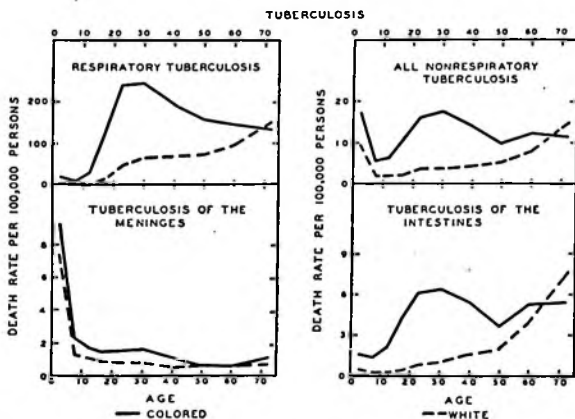


FIGURE 14.—Annual rate of mortality from tuberculosis at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

In figure 22 is shown the ratio of colored to white mortality at specific ages for certain important causes and groups of causes of death. For the infectious diseases, digestive diseases, pneumonia,

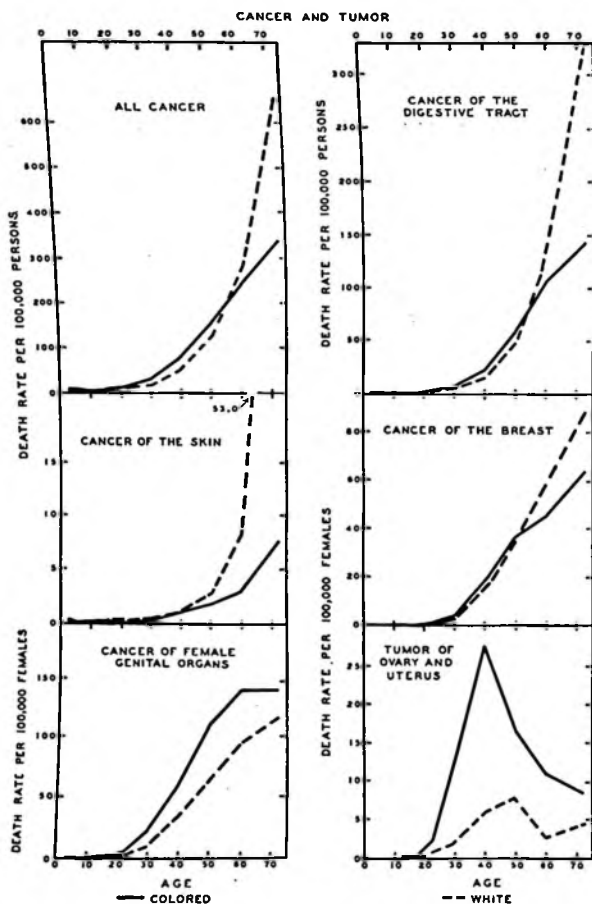


FIGURE 15.—Annual rate of mortality from cancer and from tumor at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

and nervous diseases (including convulsions) the ratio is relatively high under 5 years of age. For each group of diseases it is comparatively low at 5 to 9 years of age. After 10 years the ratio increases to a maximum in early or middle adult ages; the peak occurs at 10 to 14 years for respiratory tuberculosis; at 20 to 24 years for syphilis, non-respiratory tuberculosis, infectious diseases, nervous diseases, and

pneumonia; at 25 to 34 years for cancer, diseases of the heart and of the arteries; at 35 to 44 years for digestive diseases and diseases of the kidneys; and at 45 to 54 years of age for puerperal causes. During later adult ages, the ratio of colored to white mortality declines for nearly all of the important causes. Two obvious factors would contribute to a relatively high rate of mortality among Negroes during early and middle adult ages, namely a poorer economic status with

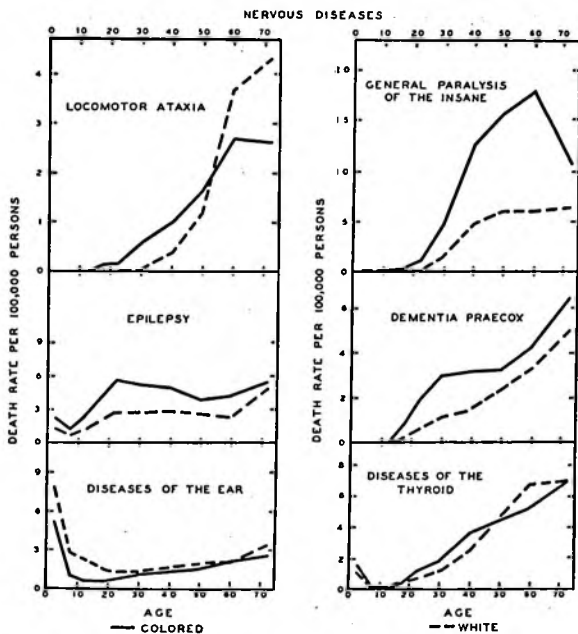


FIGURE 16.—Annual rate of mortality from nervous diseases at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

less favorable living conditions and a higher percentage of the colored population engaged in manual labor.

Since the percentage of deaths due to ill-defined and unknown causes is large in infancy and old age among colored, mortality from specific causes is relatively higher at those ages than the recorded deaths indicate. Among colored of the 14 Southern States, 9.7 percent of deaths at all ages are recorded as ill-defined (including old age); among the whites, 4.2 percent. The percentage of deaths among colored that are due to ill-defined causes is highest under 1 year of age, 23 percent, and lowest at 15 to 19 years. The percentages increase gradually to 6.1 for colored and 2.2 for white at 55 to 64 years, but at 65 years and over 17.4 percent of deaths among colored and 5.6

percent of deaths among whites are recorded as from ill-defined or unknown causes. It is impossible to say how those deaths should be distributed among the various causes, but it is obvious that rates for

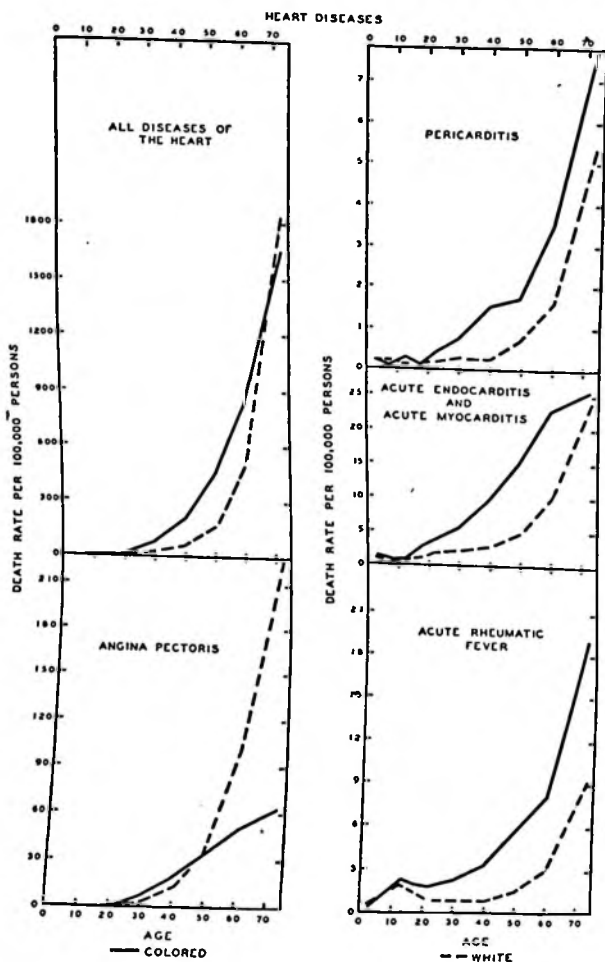


FIGURE 17.—Annual rate of mortality from diseases of the heart at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

specific causes in infancy and the older ages would be raised relatively more among colored than among white if fewer causes of death were returned in ill-defined terms. If deaths from ill-defined causes for a given age group are distributed among the various causes of death in

proportion to the distribution of known causes, mortality from each cause would, of course, be increased by the same percentage. At 65 years and over the increase would be approximately 17 percent for colored and 5 percent for white. This procedure would raise the ratio of colored to white mortality at 65 years and over for diseases of the heart, for example, from 0.90 to 1.00.

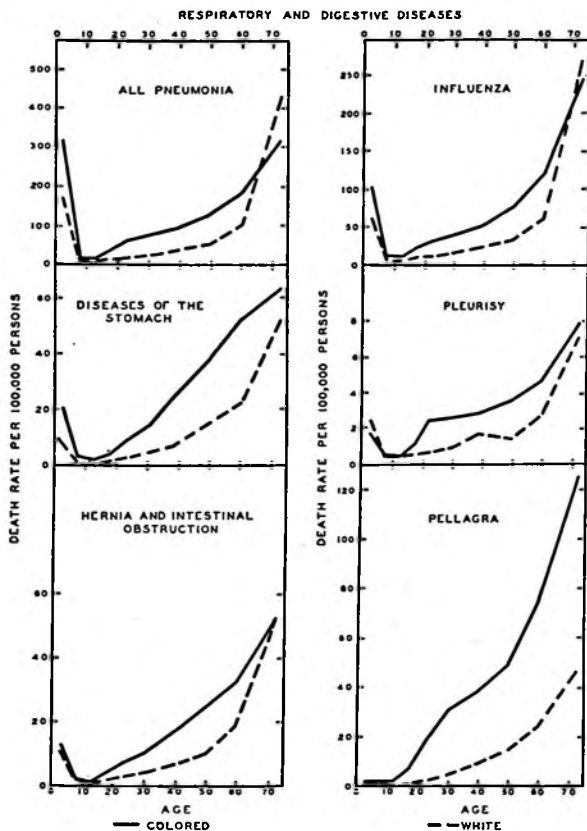


FIGURE 18.—Annual rate of mortality from respiratory and from digestive diseases at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

Age curves of mortality from specific causes from the Metropolitan (25) industrial experience afford a comparison with those for the Southern States. The age curve of respiratory tuberculosis shows the same major differences between colored and white in both sets of data, though the Metropolitan rates are higher at each age with the exception of 65 years and over. Rates for cancer are higher in the Metro-

politan experience than in the Southern States. In the industrial data as well as in the 14 Southern States, it is in the early and middle adult

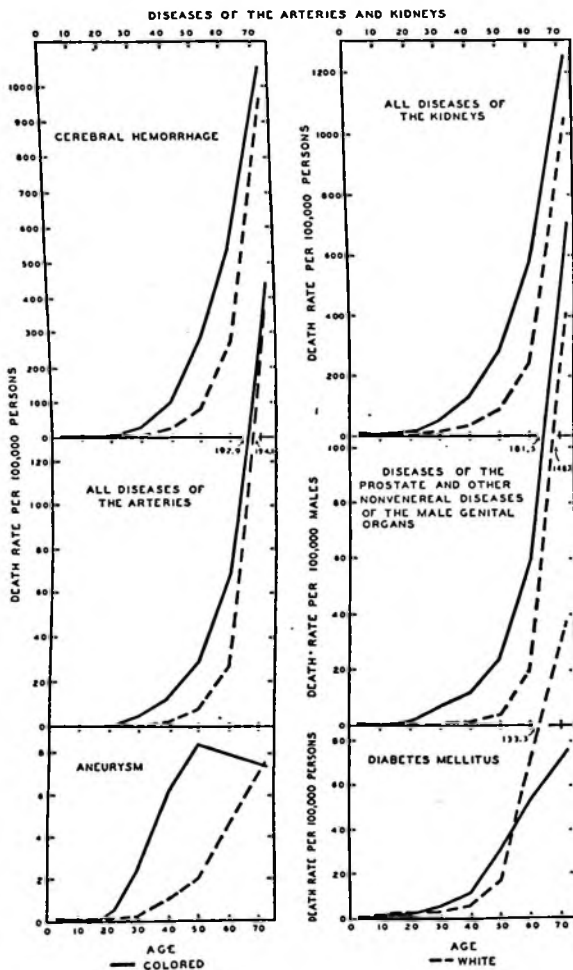


FIGURE 19.—Annual rate of mortality from diseases of the arteries and of the kidneys at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

ages that Negro mortality from organic heart disease shows the largest percentage excess over the white.

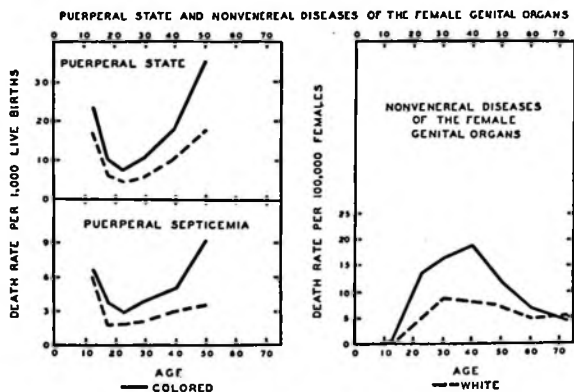


FIGURE 20.—Annual rate of mortality from puerperal causes and nonvenereal diseases of the female genital organs at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

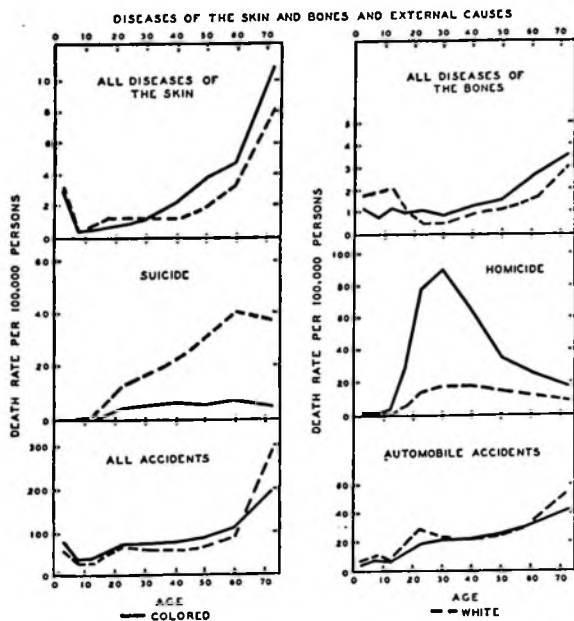


FIGURE 21.—Annual rate of mortality from diseases of the skin and of the bones and from external causes at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33.

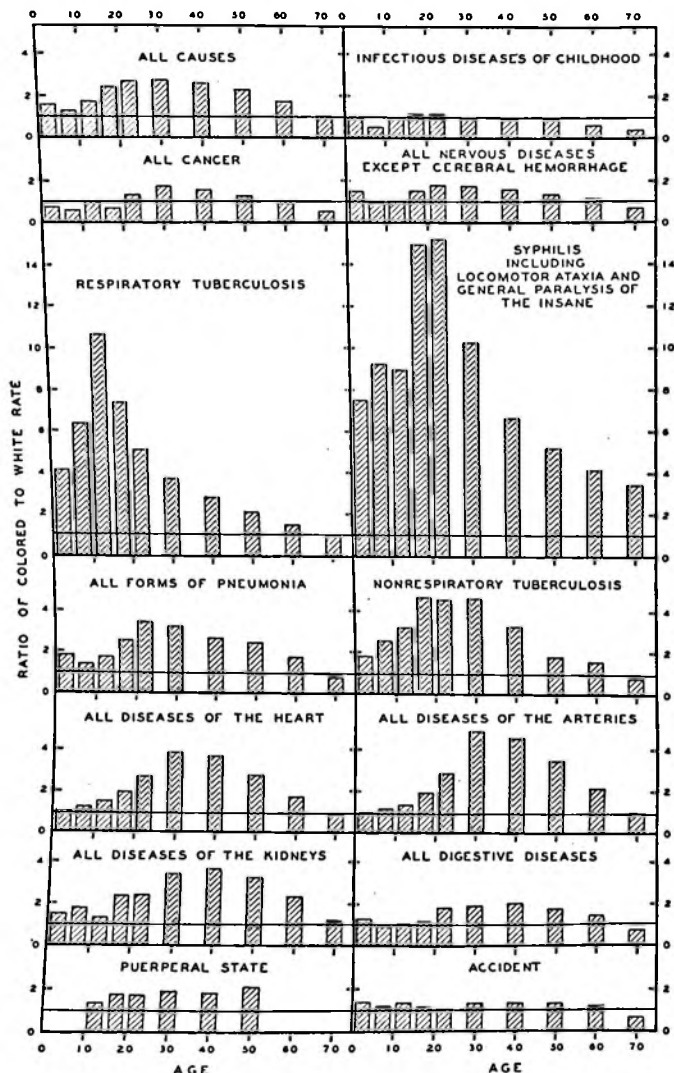


FIGURE 22.—Ratio of colored to white mortality from specific causes at specific ages for 14 Southern States, 1931-33. The ratios for puerperal causes are computed from mortality per 1,000 live births.

SUMMARY

The main aspects of mortality among Negroes of the Southern States, as compared with whites of the same area, have been presented. Deaths are from Mortality Statistics, Bureau of the Census, for 14

Southern States for 1931-33, and for 10 Southern States for the 14 years, 1920-33.

Mortality from all causes for all ages has declined during the years 1922 to 1932 a total of 2.5 percent among the colored and 7.7 percent among the white. Each age group under 30 among colored and under 45 years among white showed a decline. Over those ages the recorded mortality increased for both races, the percentage increase being more for colored than for white.

On the whole the changes in mortality from specific causes have been in the same direction and for many of the specific causes it has been at approximately the same rate for both races. The main causes which have declined are the acute infectious diseases, respiratory tuberculosis, diseases of the stomach, and diseases of early infancy. Cancer, arteriosclerosis, and chronic heart diseases have been increasing at about the same rate for colored and white but acute heart disease and cerebral hemorrhage have increased faster among the colored. The recorded mortality from syphilis has increased more rapidly among colored, and the recorded mortality from locomotor ataxia and general paralysis of the insane has decreased for white and remained about stationary for colored.

Ratios of colored to white mortality at specific ages show that the largest relative differences between colored and white mortality occur in the ages 15 to 54 years.

With the exception of the age group 0 to 4 years, colored males and females of the same ages show the same rates of mortality. The relative difference between colored and white females is larger than that between colored and white males, particularly at 15 to 64 years of age. Urban mortality is relatively higher for colored than for white, especially during the active working ages.

Age curves of mortality from specific causes are shown in figures 12 to 21. In the age group from 15 to 44 years respiratory tuberculosis and heart disease account for 30 to 40 percent of the total excess of colored over white mortality. The maximum relative difference between colored and white mortality occurs in early adult life; the peak of the relative excess comes at 10 to 14 for respiratory tuberculosis; at 20 to 24 for the infectious diseases, nervous diseases, and pneumonia; at 25 to 34 years for cancer, diseases of the heart, and diseases of the arteries; and at 35 to 44 years for digestive diseases and diseases of the kidneys.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 7.—Course of mortality from specific causes among colored and white of 10 Southern States, 1920-33

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS ¹															
Cause	International list number, 1929 revision ¹	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
All causes:	Colored.....	1,064	1,489	1,405	1,585	1,653	1,672	1,727	1,629	1,709	1,697	1,651	1,554	1,444	1,437
	White.....	1,110	998	1,008	1,071	1,035	1,034	1,103	1,013	1,091	1,080	1,023	990	981	965
Epidemic and infectious diseases:															
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	1, 2	22.10	26.35	23.14	20.31	25.95	31.29	26.81	20.59	16.48	14.43	16.23	10.09	13.43	10.83
Colored.....		12.07	15.50	12.40	11.49	11.21	15.51	12.41	10.53	8.80	6.50	7.72	7.65	6.57	6.10
White.....															
Smallpox.....	6	2.70	1.35	.31	.22	.67	.40	.38	.44	.30	.04	.14	.12	.09	.02
Colored.....		1.15	.62	.12	.12	.21	.20	.20	.23	.16	.10	.14	.07	.01	.....
White.....															
Measles.....	7	2.26	3.10	1.42	14.91	10.22	1.21	3.85	5.46	6.91	1.51	2.02	2.10	1.14	2.21
Colored.....		6.25	8.57	1.75	16.07	14.22	1.45	8.21	6.72	10.42	1.88	3.34	4.00	1.28	2.38
White.....															
Scarlet fever.....	8	.54	.57	.42	.51	.36	.38	.45	.30	.42	.37	.44	.36	.29	.47
Colored.....		2.00	2.12	1.07	1.78	1.47	1.30	1.56	1.45	1.45	2.27	1.81	2.17	1.60	1.09
White.....															
Whooping cough.....	9	18.74	20.00	12.30	23.62	22.26	12.02	16.13	23.21	11.85	14.25	12.38	9.35	10.74	11.02
Colored.....		11.53	10.52	5.05	11.34	11.31	6.86	10.00	11.11	5.20	7.39	6.30	4.76	6.62	4.52
White.....															
Diphtheria.....	10	8.19	10.00	9.97	7.32	5.79	6.51	6.80	6.21	6.65	6.56	6.34	6.78	4.37	4.44
Colored.....		13.42	17.47	17.08	12.51	9.40	8.35	10.08	9.35	9.88	9.19	7.60	9.17	8.13	8.22
White.....															
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	18	1.21	.96	.63	.73	.64	.67	.88	.96	.94	1.00	7.32	3.18	1.40	.93
Colored.....		1.03	1.51	1.08	1.36	1.21	1.17	1.34	1.26	1.02	2.00	2.09	2.28	1.28	1.21
White.....															
Tuberculosis of meninges.....	24	3.33	3.55	3.37	2.98	3.39	3.33	3.40	2.95	2.74	2.83	3.21	2.64	2.55	2.47
Colored.....		3.06	3.36	3.34	2.97	3.15	2.72	2.50	2.31	2.43	1.99	2.15	2.09	1.72	1.66
White.....															
Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum:															
Colored.....		8.47	7.04	6.05	5.77	7.37	6.56	6.76	7.33	5.63	5.70	5.67	5.14	3.95	3.89
White.....		3.09	3.22	3.23	2.90	2.87	3.12	3.07	2.43	2.00	2.15	1.86	1.80	1.34	1.42
All other forms of nonrespiratory tuberculosis:															
Colored.....	20-32	5.46	7.94	7.56	8.29	8.62	8.36	7.52	7.73	7.22	6.81	6.91	6.97	5.09	6.35
White.....		3.18	3.19	3.33	3.00	2.93	3.12	3.21	2.00	2.76	2.65	2.42	2.54	2.24	1.97
Syphilis:															
Colored.....	34	26.60	25.43	28.80	27.80	31.08	33.43	34.50	34.68	37.15	34.72	40.41	40.80	39.28	39.89
White.....		4.49	4.17	4.12	4.23	4.11	4.39	4.30	4.00	4.62	4.40	4.60	4.95	4.60	4.85

Malaria.....	38	20.00	20.18	25.47	20.20	17.62	10.36	15.40	16.86	18.90	16.94	15.35	10.07	12.34	20.36
Colored.....		8.38	8.78	7.72	0.11	4.98	4.32	4.11	4.20	6.04	5.07	4.31	3.40	3.00	7.38
White.....															
Cancer and tumor:															
All cancer.....	45-53	40.50	43.85	46.31	46.31	48.10	40.43	53.10	53.03	62.07	52.22	62.23	53.33	55.43	60.72
Colored.....		56.28	67.82	60.45	62.18	63.74	65.07	67.34	67.56	70.04	70.42	71.09	72.31	75.95	78.29
White.....															
Cancer of buccal cavity and pharynx:	45		2.16	2.07	1.28	1.58	1.46	1.36	1.23	1.25	1.04	1.53	1.82	2.01	1.87
Colored.....															
White.....															
Cancer of digestive tract and peritoneum:	46														
Colored.....															
White.....															
Cancer of skin:	52														
Colored.....															
White.....															
Cancer of breast:	50														
Colored.....															
White.....															
Cancer of female genital organs:	48, 49														
Colored.....															
White.....															
Cancer of other organs:	47, 51, 53														
Colored.....															
White.....															
Other general diseases:															
Acute rheumatic fever.....	56	5.70	5.41	4.51	4.02	5.37	4.28	4.28	3.95	4.40	4.09	4.17	3.20	3.21	3.44
Colored.....		2.94	2.60	2.48	2.17	2.32	1.93	1.91	2.08	2.17	1.72	1.69	1.80	1.78	1.74
White.....															
Chronic rheumatism and gout.....	57, 58														
Colored.....															
White.....															
Poliomyelitis.....	62														
Colored.....															
White.....															
Diseases of the nervous system:															
Progressive locomotor ataxia:	80														
Colored.....															
White.....															
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	82														
Colored.....															
White.....															
General paralysis of the insane:	83														
Colored.....															
White.....															
Dementia praecox and other psychoses:	84														
Colored.....															
White.....															

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Course of mortality from specific causes among colored and white of 10 Southern States, 1920-33—Continued

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS—Continued																
Cause	International list number, 1929 revision	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
Diseases of the nervous system—Con.																
Epilepsy.....	85	5.86	5.43	4.89	5.02	5.15	6.10	5.87	4.98	5.21	4.88	4.81	3.68	3.90	3.85	
Colored.....		3.44	2.90	2.83	2.60	2.83	2.69	2.65	2.37	2.58	2.64	2.46	2.18	2.56	2.07	
White.....																
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process.																
Otitis media.....	89		1.56	1.14	1.57	1.81	1.55	1.61	1.48	1.70	1.83	2.01	1.81	1.47	1.73	
Colored.....			2.12	2.18	2.53	2.66	2.57	2.65	2.76	3.20	3.12	2.72	2.95	2.62	2.74	
White.....																
Diseases of the circulatory system.																
Pericarditis.....	90		1.48	1.40	1.48	1.31	1.37	1.49	.98	1.17	1.11	1.36	1.01	.95	.88	
Colored.....			.85	.59	.67	.63	.64	.57	.74	.60	.72	.59	.60	.49	.53	
White.....																
Acute endocarditis and myocarditis.																
Colored.....	91, 93 a, b	5.19	7.49	7.05	7.64	9.15	9.67	10.38	10.67	12.20	13.11	11.92	12.00	12.60	10.86	
White.....		3.42	3.64	3.68	3.61	4.57	4.55	5.01	5.11	5.23	5.42	5.16	5.73	5.00	5.00	
Chronic endocarditis and myocarditis (including unspecified and other heart).																
Colored.....	92, 93 c, d, 95															
White.....																
Angina pectoris.																
Colored.....	94 a	3.41	3.13	3.33	4.37	5.44	5.62	7.00	7.56	8.00	7.93	8.53	8.79	8.68	9.03	
White.....		6.88	7.21	8.40	8.73	9.90	11.15	12.19	13.46	14.68	15.03	15.60	16.70	16.87	16.91	
Aneurysm.																
Colored.....	96	2.78	2.76	2.78	2.90	2.97	2.97	2.92	3.01	3.23	2.98	2.62	2.54	2.36	3.35	
White.....		1.23	1.32	1.16	1.12	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.22	1.22	1.11	1.08	1.02	.95	1.15	
Arteriosclerosis and other diseases of the arteries.																
Colored.....	94 b, 97, 99, 111 a															
White.....																
Diseases of the respiratory system.																
Influenza.....	11	107.44	19.00	44.21	80.39	40.61	60.88	81.42	47.14	71.11	111.56	42.30	56.67	51.88	50.48	
Colored.....		78.46	12.15	38.68	59.72	33.72	54.34	61.34	27.05	52.27	80.90	32.66	33.64	36.17	30.68	
White.....																
Respiratory tuberculosis.																
Colored.....	23	211.58	190.55	185.81	174.36	172.89	171.59	172.92	161.03	157.59	151.15	148.90	148.03	137.38	128.70	
White.....		56.96	74.43	76.16	77.10	71.08	68.74	69.59	62.45	61.83	60.30	56.04	52.90	50.27	46.40	
Bronchitis.																
Colored.....	106	12.88	9.28	8.09	8.49	7.17	6.45	6.57	6.85	6.57	4.98	5.56	4.88	3.40	3.06	
White.....		7.88	6.68	6.02	5.89	5.30	4.54	4.55	3.97	3.84	3.28	3.44	2.95	3.04	2.92	

TABLE 7.—Course of mortality from specific causes among colored and white of 10 Southern States, 1920-35.—Continued

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS—Continued

Cause	International list number, 1929 revision	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.															
Colored.	64, 154-160														
White.															
Contenital malformations and other diseases of early infancy (under 1 year).															
Colored (per 100,000 under 1).		3,642	3,673	3,315	3,333	3,633	3,658	3,530	3,386	3,264	3,113	3,148	2,962	3,160	3,249
White (per 100,000 under 1).		3,039	3,027	2,850	2,900	3,060	3,005	3,083	2,913	2,721	2,689	2,708	2,592	2,668	2,584
Colored (per 100,000 live births).															
White (per 100,000 live births).															
External causes.															
Suicide.															
Colored.	163-171	1.72	2.28	1.91	1.83	1.02	2.18	2.47	2.58	2.47	2.69	2.81	3.22	3.71	2.97
White.		7.01	6.11	8.31	7.56	8.40	8.33	9.60	10.71	11.31	11.26	13.40	15.10	15.31	15.14
Homicide.															
Colored.	172-176	26.68	28.20	28.08	29.77	31.01	34.45	37.74	35.46	35.14	31.23	34.58	36.81	37.38	38.75
White.		6.42	9.71	7.60	7.29	7.63	8.07	8.02	8.00	7.09	7.68	8.40	9.44	9.74	10.59
Automobile accidents.															
Colored.	210	3.30	3.63	4.03	6.09	10.49	10.98	12.78	15.21	15.78	17.32	18.87	19.03	16.90	19.57
White.		6.27	6.88	7.03	9.77	11.37	14.40	16.23	18.50	17.05	20.47	22.56	23.41	20.56	22.24
Ill-defined causes of death.															
Colored.	199, 200	115.20	110.04	111.67	113.04	110.80	120.48	121.76	122.10	138.28	132.32	128.99	115.72	100.35	97.27
White.		39.64	35.44	35.80	36.26	36.51	32.33	35.45	32.67	36.05	34.78	33.22	27.67	26.47	24.35

¹ District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

² Deaths are from the Mortality Statistics, Bureau of the Census, for 1920-33. Populations for colored and white, 1920-30, are straight-line estimates between the enumerations of population for 1920 and 1930, Bureau of the Census. Populations for 1931-33 are estimates provided by the Bureau of the Census.

³ The international list numbers for the 1909 and 1920 revisions have been omitted from the table, but the groups have been selected so as to include the same specific diseases from 1920-33 insofar as this was possible.

⁴ Death rates per 100,000 females. Populations for 1920-30, are straight-line estimates between the enumerations of population by sex and color for 1920 and 1930, Bureau of the Census. For 1931, 1932, and 1933 total populations are estimates provided by the Bureau of the Census, 10 per cent male and female as of the 1930 enumeration, Bureau of the Census.

⁵ Death rates per 100,000 population under 1 year. Populations under 1 year are straight-line estimates between the census enumerations of the population under 1 year for 1920 and 1930, Bureau of the Census, corrected by the Foudry's Index (41) for underenumeration, as estimated for the Southern States.

⁶ Death rates per 100,000 live births. Births are from the Birth, Stillbirth, and Infant Mortality Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1928-33. The number of births has been corrected for underregistration, using 88 percent as the percentage registered for colored and white of Southern States. The corrections for underenumeration of the population under 1 year and for underregistration of births give lower rates than would be obtained from an extrapolation of the Census enumeration of population or from the recorded number of births, but they do not affect the trend of the rates.

⁷ Death rates per 100,000 males. See note 4 of this table.

TABLE 8.—Annual rate of mortality from specific causes at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33

Cause	International list number, 1929 revision	All ages		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
		Age corrected rate ¹	Crude										
All causes:		1,520.47	1,422.80	2,303.68	189.28	221.56	512.11	844.84	1,090.53	1,488.53	2,261.95	3,094.89	7,727.26
Colored.....		890.09	934.18	1,405.95	133.85	127.90	211.17	313.49	396.31	571.49	972.09	2,117.57	7,222.35
White.....													
Infectious and parasitic diseases.....	1-44												
Colored.....		115.30	113.53	302.94	40.84	43.51	66.07	93.53	102.02	112.70	123.53	146.56	175.84
White.....		64.47	64.50	206.15	46.74	23.78	23.29	28.52	28.00	29.17	37.33	50.11	103.30
Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever.....	1, 2												
Colored.....		14.07	14.39	7.15	10.52	14.86	24.81	25.20	16.51	9.08	9.03	9.03	8.11
White.....		7.17	7.19	3.62	4.07	6.43	10.01	12.50	9.44	5.05	0.57	0.77	6.25
Small pox.....	6												
Colored.....		.084	.086	.11	.063	.077	.067	.077	.081	.060	.211	.074	.24
White.....		.040	.050	.13	.039	.014	.016	.016	.032	.038	.048	.074	.22
Measles.....	7												
Colored.....		1.78	1.78	11.03	1.55	1.13	.98	.57	.30	.17	.08	.16	.36
White.....		2.49	2.44	14.04	2.00	1.05	.89	.64	.66	.59	.08	.77	1.35
Scarlet fever.....	8												
Colored.....		.33	.34	1.15	.07	.45	.30	.23	.11	.10	.16	.07	.12
White.....		1.88	1.81	8.70	4.29	1.13	.74	.54	.50	.19	.16	.07	.10
Whooping cough.....	9												
Colored.....		0.46	0.34	81.03	2.88	.48	.20	.08	.08	.07	.04	.03	.10
White.....		6.00	4.96	44.10	1.38	.31	.04	.05	.02	.04	.04	.03	.10
Diphtheria.....	10												
Colored.....		4.87	4.85	30.85	7.54	1.96	.94	.65	.32	.20	.59	.57	.24
White.....		9.35	9.14	60.18	18.11	2.53	.51	.40	.42	.29	.21	.42	.10
Dysentery.....	13												
Colored.....		5.93	5.50	26.14	.07	.72	.07	.16	1.81	2.57	6.15	9.47	26.35
White.....		4.29	4.30	21.23	1.09	.51	.42	.40	.49	.93	1.00	4.22	23.02
Erysipelas.....	15												
Colored.....		.60	.56	1.54	.22	.07	.13	.08	.38	.30	1.01	1.39	2.62
White.....		1.80	1.86	5.92	.31	.30	.41	.51	.65	.99	1.07	3.13	10.28
Acute poliomyelitis.....	16												
Colored.....		.64	.64	3.52	.73	.45	.37	.10	.10	.07	.13	.08	.12
White.....		.85	.84	4.49	1.35	.68	.38	.29	.00	.10	.00	.10	.10
Lethargic encephalitis.....	17												
Colored.....		.41	.41	.73	.32	.24	.13	.27	.40	.53	.47	.82	.24
White.....		.62	.64	.58	.19	.25	.33	.23	.52	.32	1.15	1.54	1.83
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	18												
Colored.....		1.64	1.67	3.88	1.84	1.72	1.75	1.09	1.41	1.15	.80	.57	.12
White.....		1.60	1.54	5.11	2.01	1.56	1.66	.90	.94	.70	.02	.67	.26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—Annual rate of mortality from specific causes at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33—Con.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS—Continued													
Cause	International list number, 1929 revision	All ages		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
		Age corrected rate	Crude rate										
Other general diseases—Continued.	75	2.42	2.37			0.14	0.88	1.09	4.68	4.77	4.52	5.39	3.58
Alcoholism (acute or chronic).		1.92	1.99			.03	.36	.91	2.15	4.47	5.28	5.91	2.85
Colored													
White													
All other general diseases.													
Colored		3.29	3.20	10.49	0.88	1.10	1.59	1.57	2.32	2.80	4.27	4.08	6.68
White		5.22	5.30	14.75	1.99	1.09	2.03	2.30	3.11	3.90	6.41	9.83	15.2
Diseases of the nervous system.	76-80												
Colored		142.75	127.18	45.86	7.00	8.60	13.08	31.00	45.68	130.08	310.48	486.92	1,113.81
White		84.23	90.00	33.40	7.89	7.61	8.31	10.11	16.59	38.13	103.76	287.50	1,037.77
Nonepidemic encephalitis.	76												
Colored		1.25	1.23	2.01	.82	.83	.81	1.19	.99	1.78	1.48	1.55	1.07
White		1.38	1.41	2.89	.82	.67	.66	.64	1.01	1.47	1.75	2.41	3.20
Nonepidemic meningitis.	77												
Colored		2.76	2.78	0.45	1.90	1.86	2.16	1.95	2.11	1.81	2.11	1.71	1.31
White		2.28	2.20	10.15	1.79	1.76	1.24	1.08	.96	1.37	1.40	1.49	1.19
Progressive locomotor ataxia.	80												
Colored		.04	.60			.13	.15	.15	.57	.90	1.61	2.60	2.62
White		.85	.69				.02	.02	.64	.36	1.18	3.05	4.32
Cerebral hemorrhage.	82												
Colored		118.70	103.95	2.59	1.01	1.24	2.73	7.32	25.64	99.03	282.32	537.32	1,065.15
White		67.30	73.38	2.56	.85	.85	1.36	2.01	5.58	22.04	81.22	252.95	966.44
General paralysis of the insane.	83												
Colored		5.30	5.04			.14	.10	1.11	4.84	12.57	15.71	17.87	10.85
White		1.99	2.08	.01		.07	.07	.18	1.45	4.77	6.09	6.03	8.44
Dementia praecox and other psychoses.	84												
Colored		1.90	1.82			.07	.81	1.88	2.97	3.19	3.25	4.84	5.44
White		1.05	1.10			.01	.19	.62	1.15	1.50	2.39	3.30	5.00
Epilepsy.	85												
Colored		3.83	3.83	2.26	1.20	2.48	4.15	5.71	5.24	4.90	3.89	4.16	5.48
White		2.16	2.19	1.30	.68	1.16	2.16	2.74	2.80	2.82	2.53	2.28	4.90
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process.	86												
Colored		1.57	1.83	5.28	.92	.55	.57	.69	1.08	1.32	1.56	2.12	2.02
White		2.37	2.35	8.00	2.00	2.21	1.56	1.27	1.12	1.03	2.01	1.90	3.39
Other diseases of the nervous system.													
Colored		6.79	6.41	24.28	1.14	1.45	1.31	1.01	2.32	3.88	7.56	14.04	27.60
White		4.95	5.21	8.55	.85	.94	1.08	.95	1.47	2.50	5.30	13.50	42.89

Diseases of the circulatory system.		90-103											
Colored.	.....	226.30	200.05	0.84	6.72	10.67	18.77	37.10	93.10	220.45	488.01	914.83	1,880.04
White.	.....	146.31	101.44	0.24	5.50	7.28	9.59	13.97	23.87	61.07	173.22	511.40	2,085.40
Pericarditis.	.....												
Colored.	.....			.25	.13	.31	.13	.38	.76	1.55	1.73	3.51	7.75
White.	.....			.25	.23	.14	.18	.21	.20	.20	.75	1.50	5.38
Angina pectoris and myocarditis.	.....												
Colored.	.....	6.77	0.36	1.37	.95	1.00	2.63	3.04	6.62	9.81	15.20	22.77	25.30
White.	.....	3.20	3.46	1.17	.67	.61	1.17	1.88	2.20	2.88	4.87	6.75	21.02
Chronic endocarditis and myocarditis (including unspecified and other heart).													
Colored.	.....	186.01	161.70	6.64	5.29	9.08	14.30	29.49	73.38	182.18	401.10	701.62	1,686.44
White.	.....	110.85	120.78	6.40	4.30	5.97	7.65	10.41	18.11	43.11	122.03	305.44	1,582.05
Angina pectoris.	.....												
Colored.	.....	12.18	11.15	.11	.09	.10	.54	1.72	7.08	18.47	31.25	49.87	63.06
White.	.....	20.94	22.70	.00	.05	.09	.23	.87	2.19	11.59	35.39	101.50	226.40
Aneurysm.	.....												
Colored.	.....	2.70	2.55	.07	.....	.....	.03	.54	2.43	0.15	8.40	8.00	7.30
White.	.....	.88	.95	.01	.....	.....	.07	.08	.18	.90	2.01	3.97	7.40
Arteriosclerosis.	.....												
Colored.	.....	11.77	9.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.81	3.16	14.40	47.60	169.88
White.	.....	8.96	9.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.11	.60	3.55	17.80	176.75
Other diseases of the arteries.	.....												
Colored.	.....	2.80	2.53	.....	.....	.03	.17	.38	1.30	2.83	6.60	12.24	23.01
White.	.....	1.47	1.59	.10	.03	.06	.10	.15	.38	1.03	2.24	5.31	17.39
Other diseases of the circulatory system.													
Colored.	.....	2.98	2.64	1.40	.25	.34	.37	.88	1.73	2.30	4.22	9.22	26.01
White.	.....	1.34	1.43	1.25	.22	.20	.20	.31	.42	.74	1.40	3.03	16.31
Diseases of the respiratory system.													
Colored.	.....	314.33	300.72	481.20	45.56	95.77	203.19	345.61	377.25	363.44	385.40	478.63	707.73
White.	.....	153.18	158.83	293.80	28.00	22.87	47.08	81.84	113.35	138.50	171.14	283.54	645.17
Influenza.	.....												
Colored.	.....	55.50	52.42	104.18	10.71	11.08	22.70	30.26	38.77	52.10	76.44	110.00	215.82
White.	.....	33.10	34.60	62.88	6.77	5.80	9.30	10.78	15.16	22.74	30.91	80.99	270.12
Respiratory tuberculosis.	.....												
Colored.	.....	131.88	132.38	19.97	0.44	31.17	133.68	243.41	246.03	196.67	157.10	145.13	136.02
Bronchitis.	.....	44.80	40.22	4.81	1.47	2.94	18.19	47.62	67.35	70.91	74.65	69.73	132.76
Colored.	.....	3.57	3.33	11.81	.35	.14	.64	1.45	1.95	2.44	2.06	7.43	15.92
White.	.....	2.52	2.71	4.61	.22	.07	.10	.13	.22	.53	1.26	3.75	35.94
All forms of pneumonia.	.....												
Colored.	.....	109.46	105.23	310.53	20.44	18.57	40.58	62.08	79.38	98.22	130.87	183.81	320.80
White.	.....	63.10	65.45	175.01	14.67	10.70	18.13	16.23	24.98	37.40	64.27	105.12	431.94
Pleurisy.	.....												
Colored.	.....	2.29	2.20	1.80	.47	.45	1.11	2.41	2.50	2.86	3.55	4.57	7.87
Asthma.	.....	1.42	1.40	2.58	.43	.45	.55	.62	.83	1.65	1.35	2.75	7.68
Colored.	.....	2.08	2.43	1.47	.22	.34	.27	.31	1.62	3.00	5.49	7.84	19.07
White.	.....	1.37	1.46	.27	.17	.11	.10	.20	.45	.04	2.28	4.20	13.65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—Annual rate of mortality from specific causes at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33—Con.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS—Continued													
Cause	International list number, 1929 revision	All ages		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
		Age corrected rate	Crude rate										
Diseases of the respiratory system—Con.	115 a	3.85	3.84	0.11	3.20	3.03	3.00	3.40	3.89	4.05	3.89	3.02	3.81
Diseases of pharynx and tonsils.....		3.43	3.43	7.05	4.17	2.20	2.11	2.91	2.71	2.14	3.31	3.37	6.90
White.....													
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....													
White.....		5.10	4.89	19.39	.03	1.00	1.31	2.26	3.03	4.02	5.11	6.29	15.02
Colored.....		3.34	3.49	6.23	1.07	.60	1.12	1.29	1.53	2.24	3.13	4.54	27.74
Diseases of the digestive system.....	115b-129	92.51	88.55	291.35	14.83	17.27	23.56	40.45	55.90	89.53	124.25	172.31	239.74
White.....		66.55	68.25	221.77	10.19	10.79	10.33	22.07	28.73	43.77	70.51	121.02	272.94
Colored.....													
Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.....	117	5.58	5.25	.29	.03	.27	1.05	2.01	5.35	9.78	14.10	19.83	17.41
White.....		4.22	4.44	.17	.13	.21	.64	1.59	3.05	6.14	10.13	14.22	23.99
Other diseases of the stomach.....	118	12.72	12.02	20.79	2.15	1.13	2.10	4.75	8.29	17.25	21.60	32.32	40.37
White.....		3.60	3.78	7.97	.62	.53	.53	.57	1.00	1.97	4.05	8.34	28.06
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	119, 120	34.15	33.17	248.36	3.80	1.89	1.05	2.08	3.70	5.79	12.42	22.45	46.73
White.....		25.10	24.87	103.28	3.47	.97	.71	.90	1.34	1.68	3.18	7.64	47.31
Colored.....													
Appendicitis.....	121	11.32	11.20	1.07	6.16	10.59	10.48	13.67	14.43	16.42	15.10	15.75	12.52
White.....		12.05	12.79	4.17	8.51	12.50	13.76	12.92	12.92	14.15	10.42	20.47	21.08
Colored.....													
Hernia.....	122 a	3.42	3.11	2.08	.13	.21	.61	1.10	1.35	3.08	6.59	12.16	23.49
White.....		2.22	2.38	.47	.12	.06	.06	.25	.42	1.88	4.01	8.24	23.35
Intestinal obstruction.....	122 b	9.48	9.08	11.03	1.74	1.34	3.31	5.78	9.02	13.59	17.74	20.73	29.33
White.....		6.51	6.09	10.91	1.63	1.22	1.53	2.50	3.61	4.75	6.32	11.39	29.34
Diseases of the liver.....	124, 125	7.93	7.36	1.83	.44	.65	1.25	2.01	5.43	11.88	18.45	27.75	40.29
White.....		6.08	6.06	1.36	.28	.41	.45	1.06	2.11	5.35	11.53	23.29	46.23
Colored.....													
Diseases of the gall bladder.....	126, 127	2.60	2.43	.50	.25	.27	.67	1.15	2.46	3.55	5.70	10.01	10.05
White.....		4.71	5.03	.31	.12	.07	.20	.72	2.03	4.82	9.51	19.77	30.61
Colored.....													
Other diseases of the digestive system.....													
Colored.....		5.29	5.13	4.40	1.11	.89	2.36	5.40	5.81	7.27	9.33	11.26	13.59
White.....		3.10	3.21	3.13	1.31	.82	1.44	2.12	2.23	3.03	4.76	7.67	13.90

TABLE 8.—*Annual rate of mortality from specific causes at specific ages among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33—Con.*

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS—Continued

Cause	International list number, 1920 revision	All ages		0 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
		Age corrected rate	Crude rate										
Violent and accidental deaths.....	163-198												
Colored.....		114.72	113.80	84.71	35.20	42.14	39.46	151.30	172.19	150.00	124.43	142.43	220.78
White.....		87.29	30.62	61.37	30.09	29.83	32.01	93.00	93.87	99.03	110.27	143.74	336.49
Suicide.....	163-171												
Colored.....		3.07	3.02			.07		4.02	5.13	5.86	5.11	6.86	4.41
White.....		13.66	14.14			.87	6.03	12.69	10.44	22.31	30.32	40.49	37.80
Homicide.....	172-175												
Colored.....		38.00	38.69	2.08	.60	3.41	30.37	78.80	90.78	66.78	31.02	26.53	17.76
White.....		9.66	9.81	1.15	.55	.75	5.80	14.60	18.33	18.83	14.75	12.03	8.68
Accidental, other or undefined.....	176-195												
Colored.....		73.55	72.08	82.63	31.69	38.66	57.30	71.78	76.27	77.41	87.20	100.05	108.61
White.....		63.07	65.07	60.22	20.54	28.03	50.17	65.02	59.09	57.85	63.20	90.58	290.01
Confusion and accidental burns.....	180, 181												
Colored.....		11.45	10.06	30.40	10.03	3.68	4.03	4.83	5.54	6.58	0.71	17.87	46.73
White.....		5.91	5.90	18.16	5.08	2.21	2.20	3.76	4.05	4.10	3.90	5.85	10.72
Accidental drowning.....	183												
Colored.....		8.23	8.43	2.40	3.17	10.00	15.13	13.83	9.62	7.51	5.66	5.90	6.20
White.....		3.14	3.14	4.10	3.22	3.61	7.69	6.08	5.30	4.91	3.71	4.14	4.04
Accidental traumatism by fall.....	186 a												
Colored.....		8.08	7.55	5.53	2.15	2.72	4.42	4.56	6.13	8.30	12.12	17.22	47.33
White.....		12.65	13.37	3.92	2.21	3.07	4.80	5.08	4.90	6.20	9.34	19.53	168.80
Automobile accidents.....	210												
Colored.....		17.89	17.32	5.21	8.49	7.42	13.28	20.03	22.43	23.14	26.69	32.49	43.75
White.....		20.74	21.14	8.52	11.15	7.83	10.09	20.60	24.25	22.41	25.01	33.37	54.97
Senility.....	162, 169, 200												
Colored.....		132.62	137.75	482.15	14.57	12.18	10.31	31.91	43.35	65.24	110.78	225.26	1,316.03
White.....		37.16	39.18	112.00	3.17	2.10	2.68	4.00	4.56	9.10	10.41	47.33	403.46

^a Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

^b Deaths are from Mortality Statistics, Bureau of the Census, for 1931, 1932, and 1933. Total populations for colored and white are estimates provided by the Bureau of the Census. The percentage male, all ages, is as of the 1930 census enumeration. The age distribution of the population for males and females is as of 1932 (extrapolated from the 1929 and 1930 censuses).

* Rates are corrected to the age distribution of the total population of the 14 Southern States in 1930.

^c Death rates per 100,000 females. See note 2.

^d Death rates per 100,000 males. See note 2.

^e Death rates per 1,000 live births by age of mother. Live births are from Births, Stillbirths, and Infant Mortality Statistics, Bureau of the Census for 1931, 1932, and 1933.

TABLE 9.—Annual mortality from selected causes at single years of age (under 5 years) among colored and white of 14 Southern States,¹ 1931-33ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS²

Cause	International list number, 1929 revision	0 to 4	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births (under 1 year)
All causes:								
Colored.....		2,303.68	0,418.81	1,567.64	591.05	369.00	288.54	85.83
White.....		1,465.05	4,593.55	1,065.83	174.84	310.34	251.07	55.75
Measles.....	7							
Colored.....		11.03	23.89	21.78	7.12	2.98	2.71	.217
White.....		14.64	24.23	27.57	10.86	5.54	4.18	.246
Scarlet fever.....	8							
Colored.....		1.15	1.54	1.41	1.50	.83	.51	.014
White.....		8.70	4.87	12.19	9.74	9.22	7.55	.019
Whooping cough.....	9							
Colored.....		81.63	268.21	112.95	32.47	15.40	6.95	2.436
White.....		44.10	111.01	58.93	16.77	8.15	4.53	1.431
Diphtheria.....	10							
Colored.....		30.85	35.45	40.14	33.86	25.17	21.86	.322
White.....		60.18	40.92	79.38	71.33	60.19	49.66	.415
Dysentery.....	13							
Colored.....		26.14	77.07	46.59	10.25	3.97	2.37	.700
White.....		21.23	50.15	41.66	11.21	4.61	2.81	.509
Erysipelas.....	15							
Colored.....		1.54	6.94	.40	.17	.50	.17	.063
White.....		5.92	26.52	2.57	.97	.47	.27	.269
Acute poliomyelitis.....	16							
Colored.....		3.52	7.13	4.24	2.61	2.32	1.86	.065
White.....		4.49	7.46	7.80	2.71	2.81	2.19	.076
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	18							
Colored.....		3.88	9.63	4.44	2.95	1.33	1.86	.087
White.....		5.11	12.41	5.23	3.76	2.47	2.26	.126
Tetanus.....	22							
Colored.....		7.58	34.88	1.41	.35	1.99	1.53	.317
White.....		2.69	8.49	1.14	1.32	1.07	1.71	.080
Tuberculosis of meninges.....	24							
Colored.....		9.30	15.61	15.13	7.99	4.97	4.57	.142
White.....		7.42	14.40	13.48	5.20	2.34	2.74	.146
Other nonrespiratory tuberculosis.....	25-32							
Colored.....		8.22	14.84	11.09	7.81	4.64	4.07	.135
White.....		2.35	4.80	3.18	1.53	1.20	1.30	.019
Syphilis.....	34							
Colored.....		68.88	325.06	28.64	8.51	3.97	2.71	2.053
White.....		9.24	43.21	2.50	.91	.67	.82	.439
Malaria.....	38							
Colored.....		28.69	50.68	31.47	23.79	23.19	17.45	.460
White.....		11.99	23.64	12.57	8.98	8.88	0.79	.240
Rickets.....	63							
Colored.....		8.80	29.09	12.51	3.30	1.33	.85	.264
White.....		2.32	7.17	2.88	1.32	.60	.07	.073
Nonepidemic meningitis.....	79							
Colored.....		9.45	28.32	9.48	5.90	2.32	3.56	.257
White.....		10.15	27.70	10.91	6.75	4.07	2.74	.281
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process.....	89							
Colored.....		5.28	18.60	4.84	2.08	.99	1.35	.170
White.....		8.00	24.30	8.79	3.34	2.47	2.40	.247
All heart.....	90-95							
Colored.....		8.37	16.57	7.06	5.90	5.80	7.29	.151
White.....		7.88	20.90	6.29	5.50	3.67	3.91	.212
Influenza.....	11							
Colored.....		104.18	360.70	106.10	40.91	27.00	17.79	3.277
White.....		62.88	194.34	68.32	29.30	18.64	14.41	1.972
Respiratory tuberculosis.....	23							
Colored.....		10.97	32.18	32.88	14.50	12.09	11.69	.292
White.....		4.81	11.37	6.82	3.34	2.20	1.03	.115
All forms of pneumonia.....	107-109							
Colored.....		319.53	1,200.61	298.72	110.44	50.97	31.90	10.906
White.....		175.01	617.00	163.23	67.71	37.07	22.64	6.261
All diseases of the stomach.....	117, 118							
Colored.....		21.08	74.95	22.39	7.20	4.47	3.05	.681
White.....		8.14	28.36	6.07	3.34	1.80	1.92	.288

¹ See Appendix table 8, note 1 for States included.² See Appendix table 8, note 2.

TABLE 9.—Annual mortality from selected causes at single years of age (under 5 years) among colored and white of 14 Southern States, 1931-33—Continued

ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS—Continued

Cause	International list number, 1929 revision	0 to 4	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births (under 1 year)
Diarrhea and enteritis.....	119, 120							
Colored.....		248.36	885.77	343.30	68.91	25.17	11.52	8.046
White.....		193.28	605.40	301.63	67.78	22.04	11.73	6.143
All kidney.....	130-134							
Colored.....		14.04	26.40	19.77	11.11	8.94	6.44	.240
White.....		9.28	18.32	9.85	8.00	6.08	4.91	.186
Congenital malformations.....	157							
Colored.....		38.21	180.74	13.51	5.73	2.48	1.86	1.642
White.....		80.81	393.63	15.60	5.91	3.81	2.26	3.694
Diseases of early infancy.....	158-161							
Colored.....		540.28	2,031.10					26.626
White.....		435.49	2,272.92					23.065
Accidental.....	176-198							
Colored.....		82.63	174.76	84.71	68.87	55.98	50.32	1.587
White.....		60.22	89.30	74.91	53.73	42.88	44.11	.906
Ill-defined causes.....	199, 200							
Colored.....		452.15	2,135.32	176.09	56.43	27.09	24.06	19.397
White.....		112.00	520.01	35.83	13.22	8.42	5.83	5.277
All other:								
Colored.....		142.96	482.67	116.59	61.12	46.21	45.24	4.383
White.....		98.22	260.68	85.59	60.20	48.96	46.85	2.645



