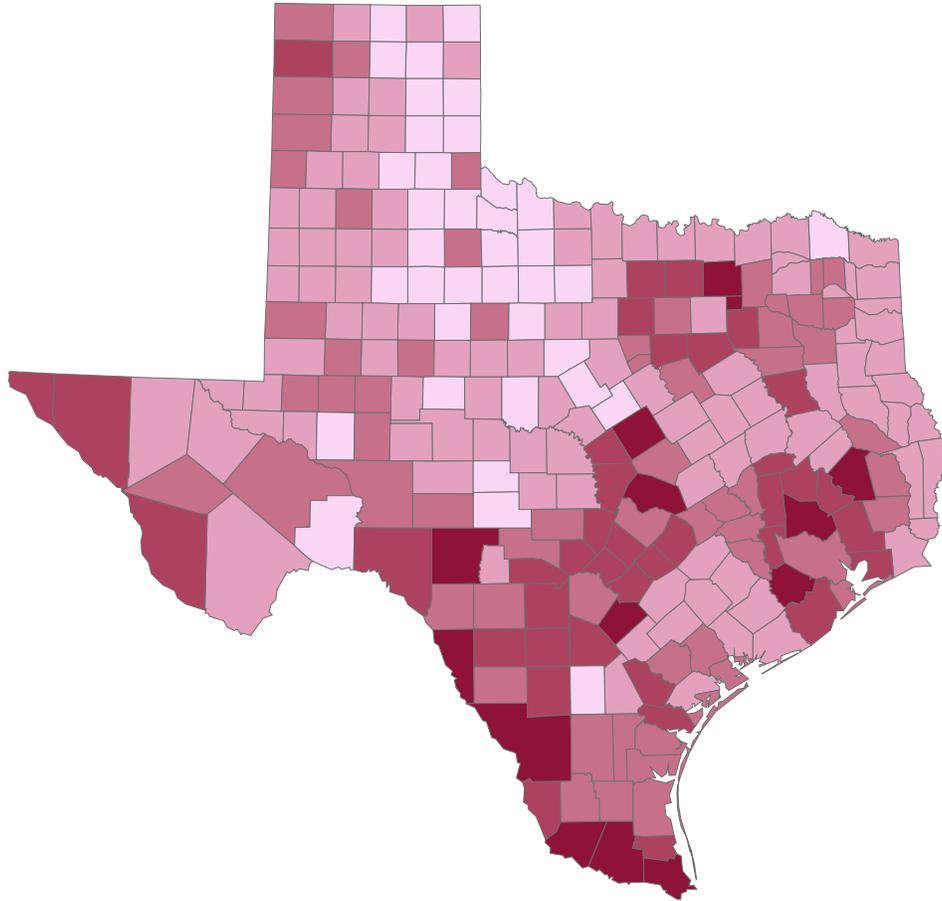


ATLAS OF MORTALITY FOR TEXAS:

Urban-Rural Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender,
1990 and 2000



School of Rural Public Health
The Texas A&M University System
Health Science Center



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Texas Department of Health

by

Mary A. McGehee, Ph.D.
Stanley D. Hall, Ph.D.
Steve H. Murdock, Regents Professor

With the Assistance of

Xiaodong Wang
Adrienne Sliva
Jeffrey A. Jordan, Ph.D.

School of Rural Public Health
The Texas A&M University System
Health Science Center
Wells Fargo Plaza
3000 Briarcrest Drive, Suite 300
Bryan, TX 77802
Phone: (979) 845-2387
E-mail: SRPHInfo@srph.tamushsc.edu
<http://tamushsc.tamu.edu/srph>

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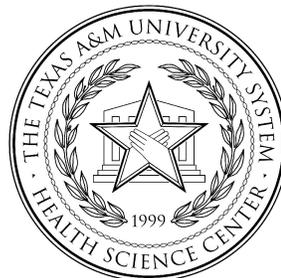


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INTRODUCTION

Persons in nonmetropolitan areas tend to report lower health status than their urban counterparts; and minority, poor, and rural individuals are more likely to suffer with chronic conditions than persons who are nonminority, nonpoor, and live in urban areas (Ricketts et al. 1994:4,5). Further, rural minorities are more likely to have a lower health status than their counterparts who are white or who live in either more urban or suburban areas (Coward et al. 1994; Norton and McManus 1989).

Health problems of rural or nonmetropolitan residents are partly linked to geography (Ricketts et al. 1994:3). There is a well-documented correlation between poor health and lower socio-economic status, and nonmetropolitan areas have consistently had higher poverty rates than metropolitan areas and have historically lagged behind metropolitan areas in overall economic conditions -- factors related to the lack of economic opportunity in small areas (Tickameyer and Duncan 1990; Rural Sociological Society 1993). Rural or nonmetropolitan residents are also more limited than urban residents in terms of health care access, availability and affordability (Albrecht, Clarke, and Miller 1998; Coward et al. 1994; Gesler et al. 1992; Norton and McManus 1989; Office of Technology Assessment 1990). Other health problems faced by nonmetropolitan residents that are tied to geography include a disproportionate concentration of high-risk populations, less than equitable benefits (compared to urban areas) from federal funding agencies, the regionalization of many health delivery and provider systems in urban areas, and the failure of policy makers on the national level to recognize the unique circumstances faced by rural residents (National Rural Health Association 1997; Ricketts 1994:3)

Geographic analysis can be used to study the distribution, as well as the changes in the distribution, of health outcomes. This type of analysis can play an important role in developing cost-effective prevention and intervention strategies to improve the health outcomes of rural populations in the State of Texas.

The purpose of this report is to graphically depict the distribution in the

age-adjusted death rate--a commonly used measure of health status or health outcome-- for 14 causes of death for Anglos, Hispanics, and Blacks in Texas in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of the State for 1990 and 2000 and to summarize the changes in the death rates during the 10-year period.

Organization of the Report

This report contains two major sections. The first section describes the methodology used to produce the data for the report. The results of the analysis are in section two, which contains a summary of the trends in age-adjusted death rates by race/ethnicity, gender, and geography for 1990 and 2000.

In addition to the two major sections, there are five appendices. Appendix A contains tables showing absolute and percent changes from 1990-2000 in the age-adjusted death rates for Anglo, Hispanic, and Black males and females for total deaths and for each specific cause of death for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties in the State of Texas. Appendix B contains maps showing the distribution of county-level age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death for Anglo, Hispanic, and Black males and females for 1990 and 2000. Line graphs showing age-specific death rates for the total Anglo, Hispanic, and Black populations for the two time periods are in Appendix C, and bar graphs comparing the age-adjusted death rates for specific causes of death by race/ethnicity, gender, and geography are in Appendix D. Appendix E is a list of counties by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan status.

METHODOLOGY

Data Sources

The data used to do the analysis came from two major sources: 1) the Texas Department of Health, and 2) the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses.

Mortality Data

The mortality data are from the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Texas Department of Health (TDH). Individual-level mortality data were obtained and aggregated to county-level data using FIPS codes.

In this report, age-adjusted mortality rates are calculated for all causes of death as well as 14 specific causes of death by race/ethnicity and gender for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of the State of Texas.

Demographic Data

The 1990 and 2000 demographic data are from the U.S. Census Bureau decennial censuses. The 1990 demographic data by age, gender, and race/ethnicity used as the denominator to calculate the age-adjusted death rates are from the 1990 Modified, Age, Race, and Sex files produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Race/Ethnicity Definitions

For all data in this report, the Anglo population consists of the White, non-Hispanic population; the Black population is the Black, non-Hispanic population; and the Hispanic population consists of those persons who identified themselves as being of Hispanic origin on the Census form. Consideration was given to including an analysis of the trends in death rates for the Asian, non-Hispanic population. However, because only about two percent of the Asian population lives in nonmetropolitan areas, and the major focus of this report is the nonmetropolitan population, an analysis of the death rates for the Asian population was not included.

The race/ethnicity data for 1990 and 2000 are not completely comparable. For the first time in decennial census history, the 2000 census questionnaire allowed respondents to mark one or more racial categories in order to indicate multiple racial backgrounds. The result was 126 combinations of race/ethnicity for 2000 compared to just 10 race/ethnicity categories in 1990. The race/ethnic categories or counts used in this report for 2000 were those constructed by the Texas State Data Center and are believed to be at least roughly comparable to the race/ethnicity categories for earlier decades. A brief write-up prepared by the Texas State Data Center on comparing race/ethnicity for the 2000 and earlier censuses is available at the Texas State Data Center website (<http://txsdc.tamu.edu/>).

Geographic Units Used

The county is the smallest unit of analysis used for this report. Counties are a compromise between very small, homogenous units for which little data are available and large units such as states and regions with heterogeneous populations and adequate data. Because geography is important in studying health disparities and mortality trends (Farmer, Clarke, and Miller 1993; Meade 1992), these counties were also analyzed by metropolitan and nonmetropolitan status based on the 1993 definition from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Data were analyzed for the following county groups: all metropolitan counties, metropolitan central city and metropolitan suburban counties; all nonmetropolitan counties, nonmetropolitan adjacent (to metropolitan county) and nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties. An analysis of the age-adjusted death rates for the different levels of geography indicated that the greatest difference in rates was between all metropolitan and all nonmetropolitan counties. Therefore, for the summary of changes in the death rates between 1990 and 2000 as well as for the maps, bar and line graphs, the focus is on differences in the rates for all metropolitan and all nonmetropolitan counties. The tables in Appendix A

show age-adjusted death rates for metropolitan central, metropolitan suburban, nonmetropolitan adjacent and nonadjacent counties. A list of the county groupings for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas is in Appendix E.

Rate Stabilization

Using the county rather than a larger geographic aggregation as the unit of analysis presents the problem of having to calculate death rates from a small or unstable number of deaths. To add stability to the rates in this study, two techniques were used. The first involved calculating a three-year average (1989,1990,1991) of deaths for 1990 rates and a two-year average (1999 and 2000) of death rates for 2000. (Death data for 2001 were not yet available). The second technique involved substituting rates from a larger area in which a county was located to that county.

Averaging of deaths

To calculate the 1990 county-level death rates, death data for 1989, 1990, and 1991 were averaged and divided by the 1990 census population for each county by race/ethnicity using the formula below:

$$\frac{1/n(D_1 + D_2 + D_3)}{P_c} \times 100,000$$

where n = number of years with non-zero deaths, D_1 = deaths for 1989, D_2 = deaths for 1990, D_3 = deaths for 1991, and P_c = 1990 census population.

Similarly, the death rates for 2000 were calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{1/n(D_1 + D_2)}{P_c} \times 100,000$$

where n = number of years with non-zero deaths, D_1 = deaths for 1999, D_2 = deaths for 2000, and P_c = 2000 census population.

Rate substitution

To obtain reasonable age-specific death rates for small counties in which the rates may have been unstable, age-specific death rates were first computed for larger county groupings with characteristics similar to the counties for which more stable rates were needed. All counties were divided into four groups—metropolitan central city counties, metropolitan suburban counties, nonmetropolitan counties adjacent to metropolitan counties, and nonmetropolitan counties not adjacent to a metropolitan county. The rates within each grouping are very similar whereas there is a substantial difference among the four groups. Age-specific rates were computed by race/ethnicity and gender for each of the four groupings within each region as well as for the State as a whole by using the aggregate population of counties within each type within each region and/or the state population. Rates that were two standard deviations above or below the mean for counties of the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan type of which that county was a part were replaced by the rate from the county type for the region in which that county was located. Regional rates which fell out of the two standard deviation range were replaced by state-level rates.

Age Standardization

In order to compare the relative health of different populations using death rates, it is useful to eliminate the effect of differences in the age structures of the populations being compared. The age-adjusted death rate (ADR) is a summary measure which can be used to control for any differences in age distributions between populations. In this research, age-adjusted mortality rates were calculated using the direct method of standardization.

The age-adjusted death rates in this research were calculated using the projected 2000 U.S. population produced by the U.S. Census Bureau as the

standard population (Anderson and Rosenberg 1998). This new standard population, which was implemented by the National Center for Health Statistics and was effective beginning with data year 1999, replaced the old 1940 standard million population which had been used by many agencies for over 50 years (Anderson and Rosenberg 1998). Table 1 shows the proportion distributions or weights and the standard million population for 2000.

Table 1. Year 2000 U.S. Standard Population

Age	Standard Population	Weight
All ages	1,000,000	1.000000
Under 1 year	13,818	0.013818
1-4 years	55,317	0.055317
5-14 years	145,565	0.145565
15-24 years	138,646	0.138646
25-34 years	135,573	0.135573
35-44 years	162,613	0.162613
45-54 years	134,834	0.134834
55-64 years	87,247	0.087247
65-74 years	66,037	0.066037
75-84 years	44,842	0.044842
85 years and over	15,508	0.015508

Change in ICD Classification Schemes

The classification of deaths by cause follows guidelines set by the World Health Organization (1992). These classifications are revised about every 10 years, which can result in a discontinuity in comparability of the data and the cause-of-death trends. The mortality data for this report fall under two different International Classification of Disease (ICD) classification schemes. The deaths for 1989-1991 are classified according to ICD-9, and the 1999 and 2000 data are classified according to ICD-10, which was adopted by the U.S. beginning with the year 1999 data. Table 2 contains the 14 causes of death analyzed for this report, along with the ICD-9 and ICD-10 classification codes.

Table 2. Causes of Death with ICD-9 and ICD-10 Codes

Cause of Death ¹	Title Used in Report	ICD-9 Code	ICD-10 Code
Diseases of heart	Heart disease	390-398, 402, 404, 410-429	I00-I09, I11,I13,I20-I51
Malignant neoplasms	Malignant neoplasms	140-208	C00-C97
All	Lung cancer	162	C33-C34
Trachea, bronchus and lung	Colorectal cancer	153-154	C18-C21
Colon, rectum and anus	Prostate cancer	185	C61
Prostate	Female breast cancer	174	C50
Female breast cancer			
Cerebrovascular diseases	Stroke	430-434, 436-438	I60-I69
Unintentional injuries	All Accidents	E800-E949	V01-X59, Y85-Y86, Y40-Y84, Y88
Accidents and Adverse Effects	Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E825	V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2
Motor vehicle accidents			
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	490-494, 496	J40-J47
Diabetes mellitus	Diabetes	250	E10-E14
Assault (homicide) and legal interventions	Homicide	E960-E978	X85-Y09, Y87.1, Y35, Y89.0
Intentional self-harm	Suicide	E950-E959	X60-X84, Y87.0
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	HIV	042-044*	B20-B24

¹Titles used are from ICD-10.

²The National Center for Health Statistics began using this code for HIV with the 1987 death data.

Comparability ratios are used to measure the effects of changes in classification and can be used as factors to adjust cause-specific mortality data to make them comparable for different classification schemes (Anderson et al. 2001). This adjustment can be made by multiplying the number of deaths or death rate for a specific cause of death by the comparability ratio for that death. The formula for the comparability ratio is below:

$$C_i = \frac{D_{i,ICD-10}}{D_{i,ICD-9}}$$

where C_i is the comparability ratio, $D_{i,ICD-10}$ is the number of deaths for cause i according to ICD-10, and $D_{i,ICD-9}$ is the number of deaths for cause i classified under ICD-9.

In order to compare death rates for the two time periods covered in this report, the estimated comparability ratio for each specific cause of death was multiplied by the average number of deaths for 1989-1991 using the following formula:

$$D_{i,ICD-9}^{cm} = D_{i,ICD-9} \cdot C_i$$

where

$D_{i,ICD-9}$ = Number of deaths for cause of death i based on ICD-9,

$D_{i,ICD-9}^{cm}$ = Comparability-modified number of deaths for cause i based on ICD-9, and

C_i = Comparability ratio for cause i .

Some cautionary notes about the use of the comparability ratios are warranted (Anderson et al. 2001). First, because the comparability ratios used for this research were computed using 1996 mortality data as a benchmark, there may be some bias in the ratios for certain causes of death. One of these causes of death is HIV, because there have been changes in the composition of the

components of this cause of death since 1996. Therefore, the effectiveness of the comparability ratio for HIV as a measure of discontinuity in the death trends for HIV past 1996 is limited. Second, comparability ratios are not age-, race-, sex-, or state-specific. While theoretically it may be assumed that the classification and coding rules for ICD-10 can be applied uniformly to any population group in any geographic location and, therefore, a single comparability ratio using U.S. data should be adequate, this assumption has not been tested (Anderson et al. 2001). Readers of this report must keep this in mind when reviewing this report. Because the cause-of-death structure for the demographic and geographic subpopulations for the State of Texas may vary from that of the U.S. population used to compute the comparability ratios, the age-adjusted death rates presented in this report must be viewed as estimates rather than exact numbers.

RESULTS

Population Distribution

The demographic and socioeconomic structure or characteristics of a population (e.g., race/ethnicity, age distributions, gender, poverty, educational attainment) are important determinants of the risk of mortality. Because these structural characteristics may vary by geography, the levels of risk for mortality can also vary by geography (Meade 1992). Similarly, shifts in population concentrations as well as changes in the race/ethnic makeup of a population might also cause the mortality risks for an area to change.

- *The population for the State of Texas increased by almost 23 percent between 1990 and 2000 (Table 3). The highest percent increase occurred in metropolitan suburban counties, and the lowest percent increase in nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties. Overall, the growth in metropolitan counties increased at twice the rate of the growth in nonmetropolitan counties during the 10-year period. The population in the State of Texas increased from 16,986,510 in 1990 to 20,851,820 in 2000, a 22.8 percent increase. For the total population, the fastest growth took place in metropolitan suburban counties (45 percent), followed by metropolitan central city counties (20.5 percent), nonmetropolitan adjacent counties (13.8 percent), and nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties (7.9 percent). On the whole, the population in metropolitan counties increased by 25 percent and nonmetropolitan counties by 12 percent between 1990 and 2000.*
- *Texas was less Anglo in 2000 than in 1990. Compared to Blacks and Hispanics, Anglos had the smallest percent increase in population between 1990 and 2000. Hispanics had the highest percent increase as well as the largest increase in number of persons (Table 3). The Anglo*

population increased by just 6.1 percent (624,869 persons) between 1990 and 2000, while the Hispanic population increased 53.7 percent (2,329,766 persons), and the Black population increased by 19.4 percent (383,562 persons). The rate of growth was highest in the metropolitan suburban counties for Anglos (34 percent), Hispanics (86.7 percent), and Blacks (35.6 percent) during the 10-year period. Anglos were the only population to have a population decrease in the metropolitan central city counties.

- *For the total population as well as for each race/ethnic population, the proportion of each population living in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties was about the same in 2000 as it was in 1990 (Table 4). In 1990, 68.4 percent of the state's total population lived in metropolitan central city counties; 15 percent lived in metropolitan suburban counties; 11.6 percent lived in nonmetropolitan adjacent counties, and 5.1 percent lived in nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties (Figure 1). By 2000, 67.1 percent of the state's total population lived in metropolitan central city counties; 17.7 percent lived in metropolitan suburban counties; about 11 percent lived in nonmetropolitan adjacent counties, and 4.4 percent lived in nonmetropolitan nonadjacent counties (Figure 1).*
- *There were some noticeable shifts in the race/ethnic makeup of the state's total population as well as the population of the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties between 1990 and 2000, particularly for Anglos and Hispanics (Table 5). In 1990 Anglos accounted for 60.7 percent; Hispanics, 25.5 percent; and Blacks, 11.7 percent of the total population. By 2000, Anglos were only 52.4 percent of the population, while the Hispanic proportion increased to 32 percent, and the distribution of Blacks remained about the same at 11.3 percent (Figure 2). Anglos accounted for a smaller proportion and Hispanics a larger proportion of*

the population in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties in 2000 than in 1990 (Table 5 and Figure 3). The proportion of Blacks in these counties was about the same for both years.

Table 3. Percent Change in Population by Race/Ethnicity for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas in Texas: 1990 to 2000

	Total Population		Change, 1990-2000		Anglo Population		Change, 1990-2000	
	2000	1990	Number	Percent	2000	1990	Number	Percent
State	20,851,820	16,986,510	3,865,310	22.8	10,933,313	10,308,444	624,869	6.1
Central City	13,993,705	11,615,291	2,378,414	20.5	6,280,433	6,411,650	-131,217	-2.0
Suburban	3,698,175	2,550,367	1,147,808	45.0	2,661,215	1,986,316	674,899	34.0
Nonmetro Adjacent	2,234,027	1,962,353	271,674	13.8	1,397,441	1,312,914	84,527	6.4
Nonmetro Nonadjacent	925,913	858,499	67,414	7.9	594,224	597,564	-3,340	-0.6
Total Metropolitan	17,691,880	14,165,658	3,526,222	24.9	8,941,648	8,397,966	543,682	6.5
Total Nonmetropolitan	3,159,940	2,820,852	339,088	12.0	1,991,665	1,910,478	81,187	4.2
	Black Population		Change, 1990-2000		Hispanic Population		Change, 1990-2000	
	2000	1990	Number	Percent	2000	1990	Number	Percent
State	2,364,255	1,980,693	383,562	19.4	6,669,666	4,339,900	2,329,766	53.7
Central City	1,825,667	1,537,326	288,341	18.8	5,233,081	3,375,136	1,857,945	55.0
Suburban	281,025	207,305	73,720	35.6	576,705	308,851	267,854	86.7
Nonmetro Adjacent	190,649	175,193	15,456	8.8	609,264	460,708	148,556	32.2
Nonmetro Nonadjacent	66,914	60,869	6,045	9.9	250,616	195,205	55,411	28.4
Total Metropolitan	2,106,692	1,744,631	362,061	20.8	5,809,786	3,683,987	2,125,799	57.7
Total Nonmetropolitan	257,563	236,062	21,501	9.1	859,880	655,913	203,967	31.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses.

Table 4. Distribution of Each Race/Ethnic Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas in Texas: 1990 and 2000

	Total		Anglo		Black		Hispanic		Asian	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
State of Texas	Total	Total	Anglo	Anglo	Black	Black	Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian	Asian
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan Counties										
Central City	68.4	67.1	62.2	57.4	77.6	77.2	77.8	78.5	84.3	77.1
Suburban	15.0	17.7	19.3	24.3	10.5	11.9	7.1	8.6	12.8	20.7
Nonmetropolitan Counties										
Nonmetropolitan Adjacent	11.6	10.7	12.7	12.8	8.8	8.1	10.6	9.1	2.2	1.6
Nonmetropolitan Nonadjacent	5.1	4.4	5.8	5.4	3.1	2.8	4.5	3.8	0.7	0.6
All Metropolitan Counties	83.4	84.8	81.5	81.8	88.1	89.1	84.9	87.1	97.1	97.8
All Nonmetropolitan Counties	16.6	15.2	18.5	18.2	11.9	10.9	15.1	12.9	2.9	2.2

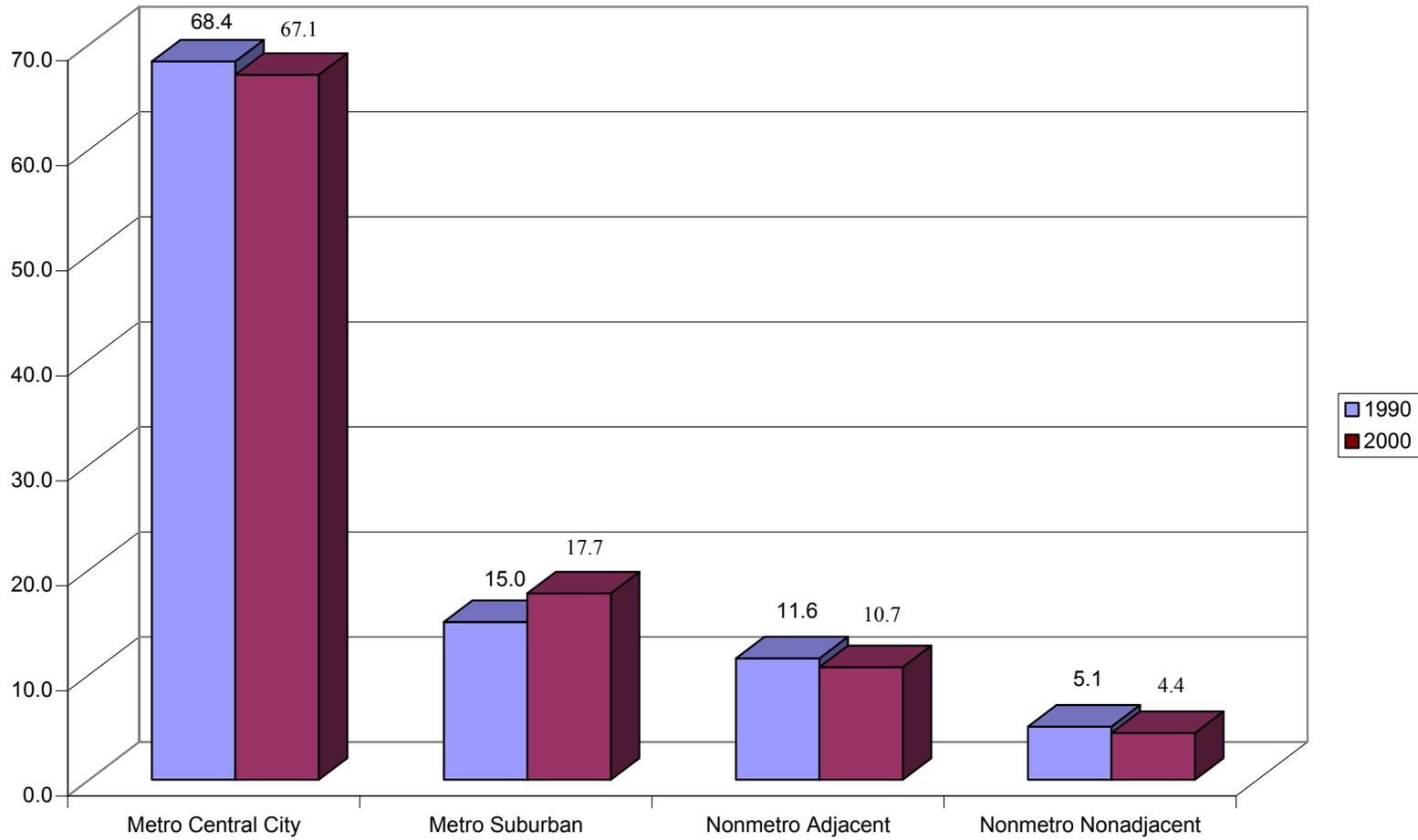
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses.

Table 5. Race/Ethnic Distribution for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas in Texas: 1990 and 2000

	Percent Anglo		Percent Black		Percent Hispanic		Percent Asian	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
State of Texas	60.7	52.4	11.7	11.3	25.5	32.0	1.8	2.7
Metropolitan Counties								
Central City	55.2	44.9	13.2	13.0	29.1	37.4	2.2	3.1
Suburban	77.9	72.0	8.1	7.6	12.1	15.6	1.5	3.1
Nonmetropolitan Counties								
Nonmetro Adjacent	66.9	62.6	8.9	8.5	23.5	27.3	0.3	0.4
Nonmetro Nonadjacent	69.6	64.2	7.1	7.2	22.7	27.1	0.3	0.4
All Metropolitan Counties	59.3	50.5	12.3	11.9	26.0	32.8	2.1	3.1
All Nonmetropolitan Counties	67.7	63.0	8.4	8.2	23.3	27.2	0.3	0.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses.

Figure 1. Percent Population Distribution for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas in Texas: 1990 and 2000



**Figure 2. Percent Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity for the State of Texas:
1990 and 2000**

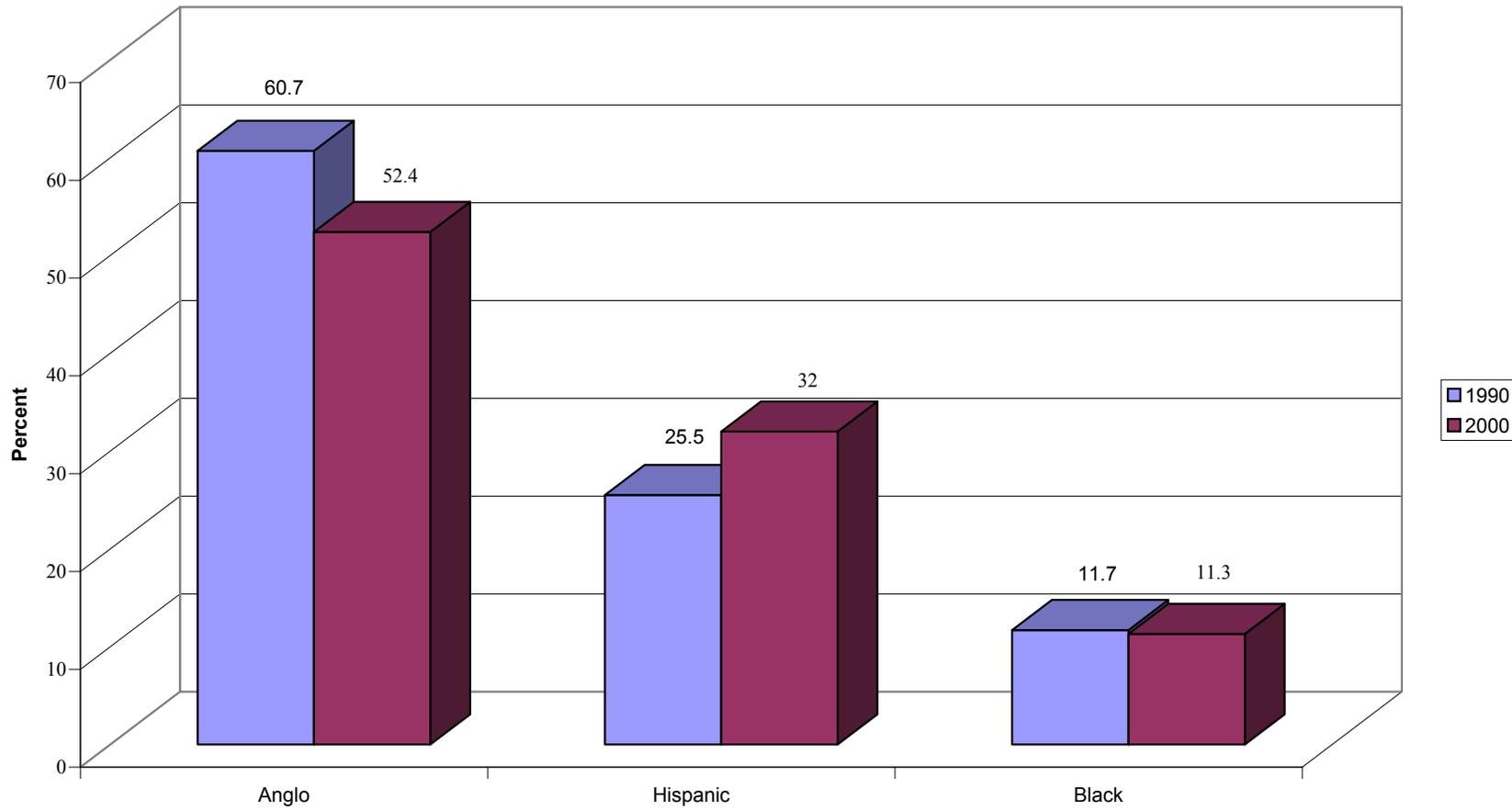
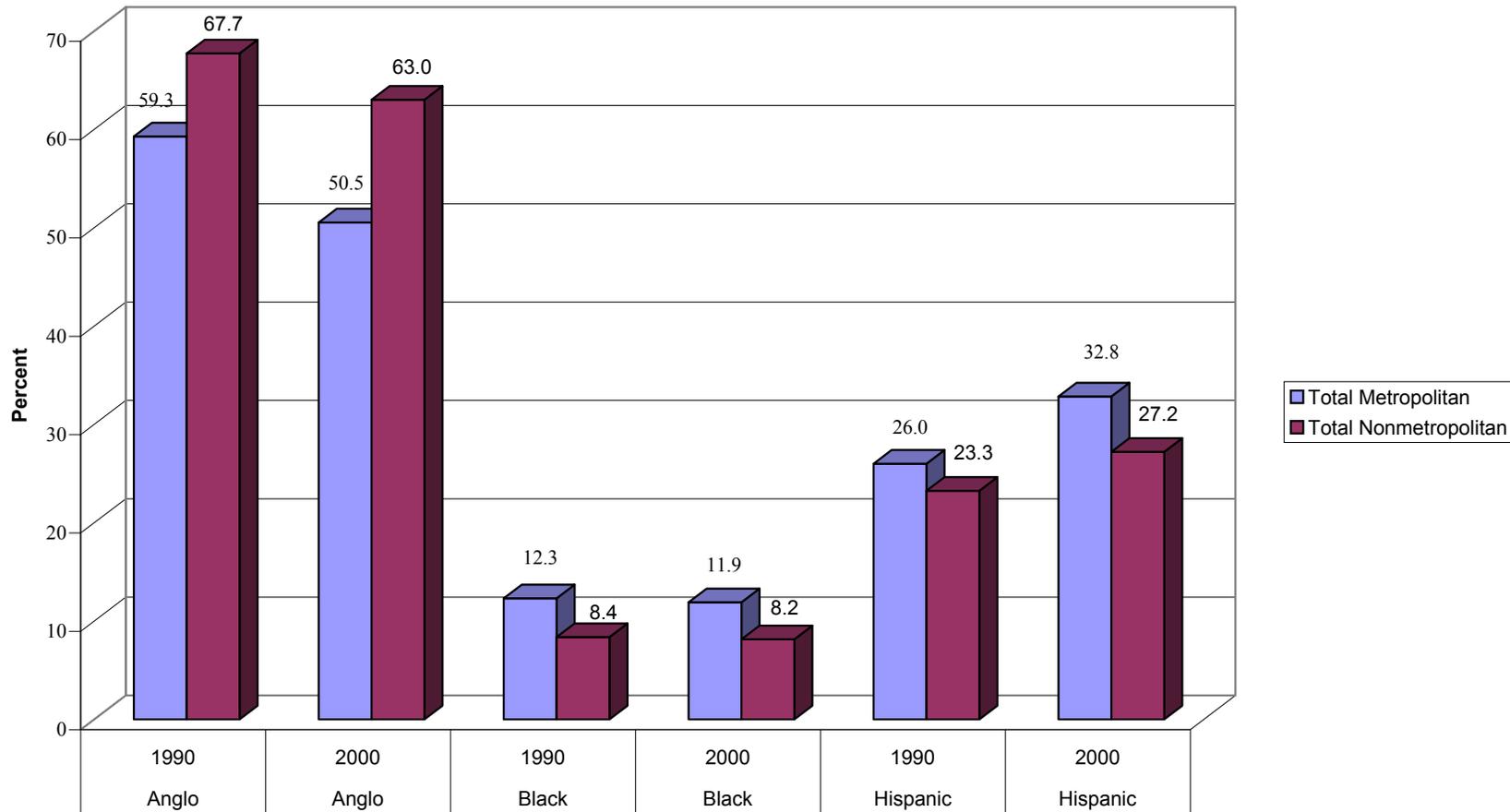


Figure 3. Population Distribution in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas in Texas by Race/Ethnicity: 1990 and 2000



All Causes of Death (Table A1)

The age-adjusted death rates for all causes of death decreased between 1990 and 2000 for the total population as well as for all males in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. The rate of decrease was greater for the metropolitan populations than for the nonmetropolitan populations. The same trend was true for Anglo, Hispanic, and Black males. For all females, as well as Anglo and Black females, the death rates for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties were higher in 2000 than in 1990. The opposite was true for Hispanic females. The differences in the death rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties were greater in 2000 than in 1990 for all males and all females. By race/ethnicity, however, the trends in the death rate disparities by gender varied. Black males and females were the only population groups which had higher age-adjusted death rates than Anglos for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas for both 1990 and 2000.

- The age-adjusted death rate for all nonmetropolitan residents was 955.3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2000 compared to 1023.1 in 1990. For metropolitan counties, the 2000 age-adjusted rate was 867.5 deaths per 100,000 population, and the 1990 rate was 943.0 deaths per 100,000 population. The 2000 death rate was 1181.5 compared to 1279.8 in 1990 for all nonmetropolitan males; and for all metropolitan males, the 2000 death rate was 1010.8 compared to 1190.6 in 1990. For all females, the nonmetropolitan death rate in 2000 was 863.8, compared to 824.8 in 1990. The metropolitan rates for all females in 2000 and 1990 were 763.9 and 760.4, respectively. The increase in the age-adjusted death rates for females may be due to the fact that the new 2000 standard population used to do the direct age-adjustment gives more weight to the older age groups, and women tend to have an older population structure than men.

- For all males, the percent decrease in age-adjusted death rates in metropolitan counties was about twice that in the nonmetropolitan counties between 1990 and 2000 (15.1 percent vs 7.7 percent). In contrast to males, the population of all females experienced an increase in death rates in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties. The nonmetropolitan death rate increased by almost five percent, while the increase for the metropolitan counties was less than one percent. The differences in the rates of change are reflected in the increased disparity in rates between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas for the two time periods (Table A15). For example, in 2000 the age-adjusted death rate for all nonmetropolitan males was 17 percent higher than that for males in metropolitan counties, compared to just 7 percent in 1990. For females, the disparity increased from 8 percent in 1990 to 13 percent in 2000.
- Disparities in the age-adjusted rates between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties also increased for the Anglo population (Table A15). The 2000 nonmetropolitan age-adjusted death rate for Anglo females was 11 percent higher than that for their metropolitan counterparts, compared to 6 percent in 1990 (Table A15). For Anglo males, the disparity increased from 5 percent in 1990 to 15 percent in 2000.
- There was little change in the difference between the nonmetropolitan and metropolitan death rates for Black females for 1990 and 2000 (22 percent difference vs. 23 percent difference, respectively). For Black males, however, the difference in the death rates increased from 13 percent in 1990 to 19 percent in 2000 (Table A15).

- Because Hispanic females had about a seven percent decrease in their nonmetropolitan death rates between 1990 and 2000 compared to less than a one percent decrease in their metropolitan death rates, the difference between their metropolitan and nonmetropolitan rates decreased from 30 percent in 1990 to 22 percent in 2000. There was little change in the difference between the death rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties for Hispanic males for these two periods (26 percent difference in 2000 and 23 percent difference in 1990).
- The death rates for Black males and females are higher than those for Anglo males and females for both 1990 and 2000 in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties; however, the difference in the rates dropped between 1990 and 2000. The death rates for the Hispanic population were either lower or about the same as those for Anglos. In 1990 the death rate for nonmetropolitan Black males was 51 percent higher than that for Anglo males and 45 percent higher in 2000. For the metropolitan populations, the death rate for Black males was 40 percent higher than that for Anglos in 1990 in both 1990 and 2000. The difference in rates between nonmetropolitan Anglo females and Black females declined from 54 percent in 1990 to 45 percent in 2000. In metropolitan counties, the disparity between Anglo and Black females decreased from 33 percent in 1990 to 30 percent in 2000.

Heart Disease (Table A2)

For the total populations in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, age-adjusted death rates for heart disease declined between 1990 and 2000. However, the decline was smaller for nonmetropolitan counties than for metropolitan counties and for females compared to males, overall. This pattern varied by race/ethnicity. Nonmetropolitan Black females were the only population group to show an increase in the age-adjusted death rate for heart

disease between 1990 and 2000. For all males and females, disparities in age-adjusted rates for heart disease between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan residents increased between 1990 and 2000. The direction of the change in the disparity between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residents varied by race/ethnicity.

- Age-adjusted death rates for heart disease dropped 14.5 percent in metropolitan counties between 1990 and 2000, compared to just 7.4 percent for nonmetropolitan counties. The percent decrease in rates was higher for males than for females in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties. For example there was a 13 percent decrease in the death rate for nonmetropolitan counties for males between 1990 and 2000 and almost a 20 percent decline for metropolitan counties. Metropolitan females had a decline in their death rate of about 10 percent from 1990 to 2000, while nonmetropolitan females had just a 2 percent decline.
- Each race/ethnic population group except Black females had a decrease in their death rates in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan areas between 1990 and 2000. The death rate for nonmetropolitan Black females increased 1.6 percent for the 10-year period. The death rates decreased faster in the metropolitan than nonmetropolitan counties for Anglo males (19.1 percent vs 13.5 percent) and females (8.2 percent vs 2 percent), Black females (4.4 percent decrease vs 1.6 percent increase), and Hispanic males (18.7 percent vs 12.6 percent). There were greater decreases in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan areas for Black males (14 percent vs 11.8 percent) and Hispanic females (13.3 percent vs 10.9 percent).

- The disparity in the death rates between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas was greater in 2000 than in 1990 for Anglo males and females and smaller for Hispanic and Black males and females. What is most noticeable about the death rates is the much greater disparity between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan rates for the minority populations than for Anglos (Table A15). For example, in 2000 the death rate for nonmetropolitan Black males was 82 percent higher than the rate for Black males in metropolitan counties, and the death rate for nonmetropolitan Hispanic females was 52 percent higher than the rate for Hispanic females in metropolitan counties (Table A15). For Anglos, the difference in the death rates between the two regions was 15 percent for males and 13 percent for females. This suggests that living in a nonmetropolitan county places minorities at a much greater risk for heart disease when compared to Anglos.

Malignant Neoplasms (Table A3)

For both 1990 and 2000, the death rates for malignant neoplasms for persons living in nonmetropolitan counties were higher than those for persons living in metropolitan counties. Black males and females in nonmetropolitan counties had the highest death rates for both periods. The death rates for malignant neoplasms decreased in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties for the total population as well as for each race/ethnic population from 1990 to 2000. The rates decreased faster in metropolitan counties for Anglos and Black males and in nonmetropolitan counties for Hispanics and Black females. These patterns of decrease are reflected in changes in the differences in the rates between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. There was greater difference in the death rates between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas for Blacks and Hispanics than for Anglos.

- In both 1990 and 2000, the age-adjusted death rates for the nonmetropolitan populations, both male and female, were higher than those for the metropolitan population. Black males and females had the highest death rates for both periods in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties, while Hispanic males and females had the lowest death rates in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties. The death rate for nonmetropolitan Black males (524.4) in 2000 was almost twice the rate for Hispanic (266.1) and Anglo (286.9) males and Black females (303.6) and about three times the death rate for Hispanic females (166.3).
- The age-adjusted death rates for malignant neoplasms decreased for Anglo, Black, and Hispanic males and females in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties from 1990 to 2000. The rates decreased faster in the metropolitan than the nonmetropolitan counties for Anglo males (11.6 percent vs 9 percent) and females (3.3 percent vs 1.9 percent) and in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan counties for Hispanic males (11.4 percent vs 8.9 percent) and females (21.6 percent vs 5.8 percent). For Blacks, the greatest decrease occurred in the metropolitan counties for Black males and in nonmetropolitan counties for Black females. Hispanic females in nonmetropolitan counties had the highest percent decrease (21.6 percent) for the 10-year period.
- The difference between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan death rates was greater for Blacks and Hispanics than for Anglos. In 1990, the death rate for nonmetropolitan Black males was 34 percent higher than the metropolitan rate; and by 2000, the difference was 40 percent (Table A15). For Black females, the nonmetropolitan rate was 51 percent higher than the metropolitan rate in 1990 and 37 percent higher in 2000. The nonmetropolitan death rate for Hispanic males was 47 percent higher than

the metropolitan rate in 1990 and 43 percent higher in 2000; and the respective percentages for Hispanic females was 56 percent and 30 percent. The differences for Anglos were much lower. For both Anglo males and females, the nonmetropolitan death rate was just 11 percent higher than the metropolitan rate in 1990, while for 2000 the nonmetropolitan rate for Anglo males was 15 percent higher than the metropolitan rate and the nonmetropolitan rate for Anglo females was 13 percent higher than the metropolitan rate.

Lung Cancer (Table A4)

Lung cancer death rates in nonmetropolitan counties were higher than those for the metropolitan counties in both 1990 and 2000. For the two periods, Black males had the highest death rates in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties. From 1990 to 2000, lung cancer death rates decreased in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas for each race/ethnic population except Anglo and Black females. Both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan Anglo females had an increase in lung cancer death rates, and Black females had an increase in death rates in metropolitan counties and a decrease in nonmetropolitan counties. Differences between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties in lung cancer death rates decreased for Anglo males, Blacks, and Hispanic females and increased for Anglo females and Hispanic males.

- Lung cancer death rates decreased faster in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan counties for Anglo males (15.2 percent vs. 13.4 percent) and Black males (15.9 percent vs. 11.8 percent) and Hispanic females (28.4 percent vs. 12.2 percent). The reverse was true for Hispanic males who had a higher percent decrease (19.4 percent) in metropolitan counties than in the nonmetropolitan counties (18 percent). The death rates for Black females decreased by 17.1 percent in nonmetropolitan counties

and increased 9.2 percent in metropolitan counties between 1990 and 2000. For Anglo females, there was a 10.9 percent increase in nonmetropolitan counties and a 7.4 percent increase in metropolitan counties.

- The changes in the lung cancer death rates for nonmetropolitan and metropolitan areas affected the magnitude of the difference between the rates. For example, because the rate of decrease was higher in the nonmetropolitan counties than the metropolitan counties for Anglo and Black males and Hispanic females from 1990 to 2000, the percent difference in the rates was lower in 2000 than in 1990 (Table A15). In 1990, the nonmetropolitan death rate for Anglo males was 28 percent higher than the metropolitan rate, and it dropped to 25 percent higher in 2000. For Black males the difference dropped from 63 percent higher in 1990 to 56 percent higher in 2000; and for Hispanic females the change was from 75 percent higher in 1990 to 43 percent higher in 2000. Black females had an increase in lung cancer death rates for metropolitan counties and a decrease for nonmetropolitan counties which resulted in the nonmetropolitan death rate being just 29 percent higher than the metropolitan rate in 2000 compared to being 70 percent higher in 1990. For Anglo females, who had an increase in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan rates--with the nonmetropolitan increase being larger--the difference in the rates increased from 26 percent in 1990 to 30 percent in 2000.

Colorectal Cancer (Table A5)

Age-adjusted death rates for colorectal cancer were higher for nonmetropolitan counties than for metropolitan counties for the total population as well as for each race/ethnic population in both 1990 and 2000. Black males had the highest colorectal cancer death rates for both metropolitan and

nonmetropolitan counties in 1990 and 2000. Hispanic females had the lowest death rates for both periods in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. There were decreases in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan death rates for all population groups except Hispanic males, whose death rates for the two areas were about the same for both 1990 and 2000. Hispanic females had the highest and Black males the second highest percent decrease in the nonmetropolitan death rate over the 10-year period. Percent differences between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan death rates were lower in 2000 than in 1990 for Anglo females, Black males, and Hispanic females. They were higher for Anglo males and Black females and the same for Hispanic males.

- Nonmetropolitan Hispanic females had the highest percent decrease (25.5 percent or from 28.6 to 21.3) in colorectal cancer death rates between 1990 and 2000. This was about twice the decrease in the death rate for Hispanic females in metropolitan counties (12.6 percent). The 22.3 percent decrease for nonmetropolitan Black males was the second highest and was almost 10 times the decrease (2.9 percent) for Black males in the metropolitan county rates.
- Nonmetropolitan Anglo and Hispanic females and Black males had higher percent decreases in their death rates for colorectal cancer than their metropolitan counterparts between 1990 and 2000. The result was a narrowing of the gap between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan death rates for these populations (Table A15). For example, in 1990 the death rate for nonmetropolitan Hispanic females was 89 percent higher than the metropolitan rate, and it was 61 percent higher in 2000. For Anglo females, the percent difference dropped from 60 percent in 1990 to 47 percent in 2000; and for Black males, the percent difference decreased from 90 percent in 1990 to 52 percent higher in 2000.

- Anglo males and Black females in the metropolitan counties had greater decreases in their death rates for colorectal cancer than their nonmetropolitan counterparts for the 10-year period. The result was an increase in the gap in the death rates between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan areas. The nonmetropolitan rate for Anglo males was 45 percent higher than the metropolitan rate in 1990 and 49 percent higher in 2000. For Black females, the difference increased from 65 percent higher in 1990 to 76 percent higher in 2000.
- The nonmetropolitan and metropolitan death rates for Hispanic males were about the same for 1990 and 2000. In both periods, the nonmetropolitan death rate was 60 percent higher than the metropolitan rate.

Female Breast Cancer (Table A6)

For each race/ethnic population, female breast cancer death rates were higher for nonmetropolitan females than they were for metropolitan females for both 1990 and 2000. Black females had higher breast cancer death rates than Anglo and Hispanic females in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties in 1990 and 2000. In 2000, Hispanic females had the lowest breast cancer rates for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. For the 10-year period, death rates decreased for women in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties between 1990 and 2000, with the percent decrease being higher for women in nonmetropolitan counties than for their metropolitan counterparts. In the nonmetropolitan counties, the percent decrease was higher for Hispanic and Black women than for Anglo women. As a result of the higher percent decrease in nonmetropolitan counties, the difference in the death rates between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties was smaller in 2000 than in 1990.

- In 1990, Anglo females had the lowest breast cancer rate for nonmetropolitan counties (51.6), followed by Hispanic females (54.0), and Black females (87.3). Hispanic females had the lowest breast cancer rate in metropolitan counties (25.3), followed by Anglo females (33.7), and Black females (50.8). By 2000, Hispanic females had the lowest breast cancer rate for both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties (32.4 and 22.1, respectively). The comparable rates for Anglo and Black females were 38.6 and 28.6 and 54.6 and 45.1, respectively.
- Between 1990 and 2000, breast cancer death rates decreased for Anglo, Hispanic, and Black females in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. For each population of women, the percent decrease was higher in the nonmetropolitan counties than in the metropolitan counties. Nonmetropolitan Hispanic women had the highest percent decrease (40 percent), followed by Black women (37.5 percent), and Anglo women (25.2 percent).
- Because the percent decreases in breast cancer death rates between 1990 and 2000 were higher for nonmetropolitan than metropolitan counties, there was less difference in the death rates for the two areas in 2000 than in 1990. This was especially true for Black and Hispanic women. In 1990, the breast cancer death rate for nonmetropolitan Hispanic females (54.0) was more than twice the rate for Hispanic females in metropolitan counties (25.3); however, by 2000 the nonmetropolitan death rate (32.4) was just about 1.5 times the metropolitan rate (22.1) (Table A15). For Black females, the nonmetropolitan rate in 1990 (87.3) was 1.7 times the metropolitan rate (50.8); but in 2000, the nonmetropolitan rate (54.6) was only 1.2 times the metropolitan rate (45.1) (Table A15). Similarly, for Anglo females the breast cancer death rate for nonmetropolitan counties (51.6) was more

than one and a half times the metropolitan rate (33.6) in 1990, and about 1.4 times the metropolitan rate (28.6) in 2000.

Prostate Cancer (Table A6)

Age-adjusted death rates for prostate cancer were higher in nonmetropolitan counties than in metropolitan counties for Anglo, Hispanic, and Black males in both 1990 and 2000. Hispanic males had the lowest death rates for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties in 1990 and the lowest death rate in metropolitan counties in 2000. For the 10-year period, there was a decrease in death rates in both areas for each group of males, with the percent decrease being higher in the metropolitan than the nonmetropolitan counties. Because the percent decrease in prostate cancer death rate was lower in the nonmetropolitan counties, the percent difference in the death rates between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties was higher in 2000 than in 1990 for Anglo, Hispanic, and Black males, with the largest difference being for Black males.

- Hispanic males had the lowest death rates in both nonmetropolitan (38.6) and metropolitan (30.0) counties in 1990, followed by Anglo males (47.4 and 35.6, respectively) and Black males (84.1 and 130.8, respectively). By 2000, Hispanic males still had the lowest prostate cancer death rate for metropolitan counties (23.2) compared to Anglo (27.9) and Black males (70.0), but their nonmetropolitan death rate (38.5) was about the same as that for Anglo males (37.8). The death rate of 122.2 for nonmetropolitan Black males was about three times the rate for Anglo and Hispanic males.
- Both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan death rates decreased for Anglo, Hispanic, and Black males between 1990 and 2000, with the highest percent decrease occurring in metropolitan areas. Within metropolitan counties, Hispanic males experienced the highest percent decrease (22.3

percent) followed by Anglo males (21.6 percent), and Black males (16.8 percent). Anglo males had the highest percent decrease in nonmetropolitan counties (20.3 percent), followed by Black males (6.6 percent), and Hispanic males (less than one percent).

- Because the higher percentage decreases in prostate cancer death rates occurred in metropolitan counties, the differences in the rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties increased between 1990 and 2000, more so for Black and Hispanic males than for Anglo males (Table A15). In 1990, the nonmetropolitan death rate for Anglo males was 33 percent higher than the metropolitan rate, and in 2000 it was 35 percent higher. For Black males, the 1990 nonmetropolitan rate was 56 percent higher than the metropolitan rate, compared to 75 percent higher in 2000. The gap in rates became much higher for Hispanic males during the 10-year period. The nonmetropolitan rate was 29 percent higher than the metropolitan rate in 1990, and 65 percent higher in 2000.

Stroke (Table A7)

For each race/ethnic population, the age-adjusted death rates for strokes were higher for nonmetropolitan residents than for metropolitan residents. However, there was a higher percent decrease in the age-adjusted rates for cerebrovascular disease for nonmetropolitan than metropolitan counties between 1990 and 2000 for both males and females of each race/ethnic population. Differences between the death rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan were higher for Blacks and Hispanics than for Anglos.

- The age-adjusted death rates for strokes decreased faster for the nonmetropolitan population than for residents of metropolitan counties. For males, Blacks and Hispanics had the highest percent decrease in death rates for nonmetropolitan counties (31.0 percent and 30.3 percent,

respectively). Hispanic females had the highest percent decrease (24.8 percent) of all females for nonmetropolitan counties, followed by Black females (14.1 percent).

- For each population group besides Anglo males, there was a decline in the difference between the nonmetropolitan and metropolitan age-adjusted death rates for strokes between 1990 and 2000 (Table A15). There was a slight increase in the difference in the rates for Anglo males. The decrease in the difference in the death rates was higher for Hispanic and Black males than any other population group. In 1990, the nonmetropolitan death rate for Hispanic males was more than twice that for Hispanic males in metropolitan areas. By 2000, the nonmetropolitan rate for Hispanic males was just about one and a half (1.48) times the metropolitan death rate (Table A15). For Black males, the nonmetropolitan death rate was 1.8 times the metropolitan rate in 1990, but only 1.4 times the metropolitan rate by 2000.

All Accidents (Table A8)

In both 1990 and 2000, the risk of a person living in a nonmetropolitan county dying as the result of an accident was about twice as high as that for persons living in a metropolitan county. Black males and females living in nonmetropolitan counties had higher death rates than Anglos or Hispanics. The death rates for Hispanic and Black males and females and Anglo males decreased between 1990 and 2000, resulting in lower death rates for both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties. For these populations, the largest decrease occurred in the nonmetropolitan counties, which resulted in less disparity between the death rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. In contrast, the death rates for Anglo females, particularly the rates for metropolitan counties, increased during this period resulting in death rates in 2000 that were the same or greater than they were in 1990. As a result of the

increase in the metropolitan rate for Anglo females, there was less disparity in the rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties.

- The age-adjusted death rate for accidents for nonmetropolitan Black males in 1990 was 236.3 compared to 134.5 for Anglo males and 167.2 for Hispanic males in nonmetropolitan counties. Although nonmetropolitan Black males had a much larger decrease (45.4 percent) than any other population group between 1990 and 2000, their 2000 death rate of 129.0 was still higher than the rates for any of the other populations in either nonmetropolitan or metropolitan counties. Black females living in nonmetropolitan counties had the second highest death rate--behind Black males--for accidents in both 1990 (88.9) and 2000 (69.2).
- For Hispanic and Black males and females and Anglo males, the death rates for all accidents decreased faster in nonmetropolitan counties than they did in metropolitan counties between 1990 and 2000. In the nonmetropolitan counties, Black males had the highest percent decrease (45.4 percent) followed by Hispanic males (34.8 percent), Black females (22.2 percent) and Anglo males (15.2 percent). The death rate for Anglo females in nonmetropolitan counties remained about the same between 1990 and 2000 (65.3 and 65.4, respectively), but the death rate for metropolitan counties increased by over 12 percent during the 10-year period. As a result of these changes, the gaps in the death rates between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan residents narrowed between 1990 and 2000 for Anglos, Hispanics, and Blacks.

Motor Vehicle Accidents (Table A9)

Compared to persons living in metropolitan counties, nonmetropolitan residents are at a much higher risk of dying from motor vehicle accidents than

from all accidents. As was true for all accidents, Black males and females living in nonmetropolitan counties have higher death rates than any of the other populations. There was a decrease in death rates in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties for Anglos, Blacks, and Hispanics between 1990 and 2000. The percent decrease was higher in the nonmetropolitan counties than the metropolitan counties for all persons except Hispanic females. The decrease in the death rates resulted in a narrowing of the difference in the rates between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties.

- The death rate for motor vehicle accidents for all persons in nonmetropolitan counties was 2.7 (in 1990) to 2.6 (in 2000) times the death rate for all persons residing in metropolitan areas (Table A15). By comparison, the death rates for all accidents for persons living in nonmetropolitan counties was 2.2 (1990) to 2.1 (2000) times the rate for residents in metropolitan counties.
- Black males residing in nonmetropolitan counties had higher death rates than any of the other population groups in either metropolitan or nonmetropolitan counties for both 1990 (106.4) and 2000 (69.8). Hispanic males in nonmetropolitan counties had the second highest rate (95.1) in 1990.
- Motor vehicle accident death rates dropped between 1990 and 2000 for Anglos, Blacks, and Hispanics in nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties. Overall, the highest percent decreases occurred for persons living in nonmetropolitan counties. The only exception was Hispanic females, for which the highest percent decrease in death rates occurred in the metropolitan counties. During the 10-year period, nonmetropolitan Hispanic males had the highest percent decrease (38.4 percent) followed by nonmetropolitan Black males (34.4 percent). The higher percent

decreases for nonmetropolitan residents resulted in less disparity in the rates between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan residents (Table A15). Because the percent decrease for nonmetropolitan Hispanic females was smaller than that for their metropolitan counterparts, there was an increase in the disparity in the rates for these two areas.

Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (Table A10)

In both 1990 and 2000, the age-adjusted death rate for chronic lower respiratory diseases was higher for nonmetropolitan areas than metropolitan areas for males and females of each race/ethnic population. The death rates increased from 1990 to 2000 for Anglo, Black, and Hispanic females in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. Hispanic and Black males had decreases in their death rates in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, while Anglo males had increases. The differences in death rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas decreased for Anglo, Black, and Hispanic males and Anglo females between 1990 and 2000 and increased for Black and Hispanic females.

- Death rates for Black and Hispanic males dropped in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties, and the rates for Anglo males remained about the same for the 10-year period. Hispanic males had the highest percent decrease (30.5 percent) in the death rate for nonmetropolitan counties, and Black males had the highest percent decrease in metropolitan counties (4.2 percent). In contrast, the death rates for Anglo, Black, and Hispanic females increased from 1990 to 2000 in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. The highest percent increase in nonmetropolitan counties was for Anglo females (30.4 percent), followed by Black (29 percent) and Hispanic females (14.6 percent). Similarly, in the metropolitan counties, Anglo females had the

highest percent increase (39.1 percent), followed by Black females (24 percent) and Hispanic females (less than one percent).

- For Hispanic and Black males, there was a decrease in the differences between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan rates from 1990 to 2000, while the disparity in the rates for Anglo males remained about the same. In 1990 the nonmetropolitan rate for Black males was 84 percent higher than the metropolitan rate, and it was 59 percent higher in 2000 (Table A15). The decrease in the difference was much larger for Hispanic males. In 1990 the nonmetropolitan rate for Hispanic males was 96 percent higher than the metropolitan rate, compared to just 38 percent higher in 2000 (Table A15). The difference for Anglo males was 35 percent in 1990 and 33 percent in 2000.
- The difference in the rates between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan areas increased between 1990 and 2000 for Black and Hispanic females, with Hispanic females experiencing the larger increase in rate differences (Table A15). There was a narrowing of the gap between the rates for the two areas for Anglo females for the 10-year period. In 1990, the nonmetropolitan death rate for Hispanic females was 56 percent higher than the metropolitan rate, and it had increased to 77 percent higher by 2000. Black females saw a much smaller increase in the rate differences for this period. Their nonmetropolitan death rate was 25 percent higher than the metropolitan rate in 1990 and 30 percent higher in 2000. Anglo females saw improvements in the differences between their nonmetropolitan and metropolitan death rates. In 2000, their nonmetropolitan death rates were 14 percent higher than their metropolitan rates, down from 21 percent higher in 1990 (Table A15).

Diabetes (Table A11)

For each race/ethnic population, age-adjusted death rates for diabetes were higher in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan counties for both 1990 and 2000. The death rates for Hispanics and Blacks were much higher than those for Anglos in both areas. There was a decrease in the age-adjusted rates in nonmetropolitan counties for both males and females of each race/ethnic population from 1990 to 2000, while metropolitan counties reflected either an increase in death rates or less than a one percent decrease. The difference in the death rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties decreased from 1990 to 2000 for Anglos, Hispanics, and Blacks.

- Nonmetropolitan Anglo, Black, and Hispanic females had decreases in their age-adjusted death rates for diabetes from 1990 to 2000, while the death rates for their metropolitan counterparts increased. The percent decrease for Black females (24.1 percent) was more than twice that for Hispanic females (10.4 percent) and about four times the percent decrease for Anglo females (5.3 percent). In metropolitan counties, Hispanic females had almost a 13 percent increase in their age-adjusted death rate from 1990 to 2000, compared to almost a 7 percent increase for Black females and an increase of 5.4 percent for Anglo females.
- The age-adjusted death rates for diabetes also decreased for nonmetropolitan Hispanic (10.6 percent) and Black males (1.9 percent), while the rate for nonmetropolitan Anglo males remained the same. In metropolitan counties, the death rate increased 22.4 percent for Hispanic males and 8.1 percent for Anglo males but remained the same for Black males.
- For each race/ethnic population, the difference between the nonmetropolitan and metropolitan rates decreased from 1990 to 2000

(Table A15). The largest decrease in these differences were for Black (from 2.20 in 1990 to 1.56 in 2000) and Hispanic (from 1.91 in 1990 to 1.52 in 2000) females. For example, in 1990 the nonmetropolitan death rate for Black females was more than twice that for Black females in metropolitan counties. By 2000 the nonmetropolitan rate was 1.6 times the metropolitan rates. For Hispanic females, the nonmetropolitan death rate was 1.9 times the metropolitan rate in 1990 and 1.5 times the metropolitan rate in 2000 (Table A15).

Homicide (Table A12)

Nonmetropolitan homicide death rates were higher than those for metropolitan areas for males and females and each race/ethnic group for both 1990 and 2000. Death rates for homicides decreased for all race/ethnic groups in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties from 1990 to 2000. Overall, the highest percent decreases occurred in metropolitan counties for all population groups except Black and Hispanic females. Because of the greater decreases in metropolitan areas for Anglo, Hispanic, and Black males and Anglo females, the difference in the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan homicide death rates increased from 1990 to 2000. In contrast, the difference in the death rates for the two areas decreased for Black and Hispanic females. Both Hispanics and Blacks had higher death rates than Anglo for both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

- Blacks and Hispanics had higher percent decreases in their homicide death rates than Anglos in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties from 1990 to 2000, and Black females had the largest decrease of any population group. The death rates for Black males decreased by 63 percent in nonmetropolitan counties and by 65 percent in metropolitan counties. For comparison, the death rates for Hispanic males dropped 57.4 percent in nonmetropolitan counties and nearly 61 percent in

metropolitan counties. Death rates for Black females dropped 68 percent in nonmetropolitan counties and 64.1 percent in metropolitan counties. The decrease in death rates for Hispanic and Anglo females was about 20-25 percentage points lower than the decrease for Black females in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties. Hispanic females had a 47.4 percent decrease in the homicide death rate in nonmetropolitan counties and a 42.9 percent decrease in metropolitan counties. The homicide death rate for Anglo females decreased 42.5 percent in nonmetropolitan counties and 43.1 percent in metropolitan counties.

- The nonmetropolitan-to-metropolitan death ratios in Table A15 show an increase in the difference in homicide death rates from 1990 to 2000 for Anglo, Black, and Hispanic males and Anglo females and a decrease in the difference for Black and Hispanic females. The greatest increase in rate disparity was for Anglo males. The nonmetropolitan homicide death rate for Anglo males was 46 percent higher than the metropolitan rate in 1990 and 83 percent higher in 2000. The changes for Black and Hispanic males and Anglo females was much smaller. For Black males the nonmetropolitan rate was 21 percent higher in 1990 and 27 percent higher in 2000; for Hispanic males, 14 percent higher in 1990 and 23 percent higher in 2000; for and Anglo females, 63 percent higher in 1990 and 65 percent higher in 2000. The disparity in the rates dropped from 38 percent in 1990 to 24 percent in 2000 for Black females and from 117 percent higher in 1990 to 100 percent higher in 2000 for Hispanic females.
- The difference in the homicide rates between Blacks and Anglos narrowed between 1990 and 2000. Black males living in nonmetropolitan counties were 5.4 times more likely than nonmetropolitan Anglo males to die as a result of homicide in 1990, but just 3 times as likely by 2000

(Table A15). In metropolitan counties, Black males were almost 7 times more likely than Anglo males to be a victim of homicide in 1990, but just 4.4 times as likely in 2000. These disparities were much smaller between Anglo and Black females. The homicide death rate for Black females was 3 times that for Anglo females in 1990 and just 1.7 times the Anglo female rate in 2000 in nonmetropolitan counties. These rates were similar in the metropolitan counties. In 1990, the homicide rate for Black females in metropolitan counties was about 3.6 times that of Anglo females and had decreased to just 2.2 times the Anglo female death rate in 2000.

Suicide (Table A13)

Overall, suicide death rates were higher in nonmetropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas in both 1990 and 2000. The death rates for nonmetropolitan residents decreased faster than those for metropolitan residents between 1990 and 2000, which resulted in a narrowing of the difference in the suicide death rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The age-adjusted suicide death rates for Anglos were higher than those for Blacks and Hispanics in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas for both 1990 and 2000. Except for Black females, minorities were less likely than Anglos to die as a result of suicide in 2000 than in 1990.

- The death rates for the Anglo population in nonmetropolitan counties decreased faster than the rates for their metropolitan counterparts, resulting in less disparity in the rates between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan Anglos in 2000 than in 1990 (Table A15). The suicide death rate for Anglo males in nonmetropolitan counties dropped from 57.0 in 1990 to 44.6 in 2000 (21.8 percent) and from 30.3 in 1990 to 25.4 in 2000 (16.2 percent) for metropolitan Anglo males. For nonmetropolitan Anglo females, the death rate dropped from 16.8 in 1990 to 9.1 in 2000 (45.8 percent) compared to a decrease from 9.6 in 1990 to 8.1 in 2000 (15.6

percent) for Anglo females in metropolitan counties. By 2000, the suicide death rate for nonmetropolitan Anglo males was 76 percent higher than that for metropolitan Anglo males, down from 88 percent higher in 1990. Similarly, the suicide death rate for Anglo females was just 12 percent higher than that for metropolitan Anglo females in 2000, compared to being 75 percent higher in 1990 (Table A15).

- Similar to Anglos, the death rates for the Hispanic population in nonmetropolitan counties decreased faster than those for Hispanics in metropolitan counties, causing the gap between the death rates for the two populations to narrow (Table A15). From 1990 to 2000, the suicide death rate for Hispanic males in nonmetropolitan counties dropped 39.3 percent, and it decreased 31.6 percent for Hispanic males in metropolitan counties. Hispanic females had a 68.3 percent drop in suicide rates in nonmetropolitan counties, compared to a 46.5 percent drop in metropolitan counties. Suicide death rates for nonmetropolitan Hispanic males were just 116 percent higher than those for Hispanic males in metropolitan counties in 2000 compared to 144 percent higher in 1990. Nonmetropolitan Hispanic females were 47 percent more likely to die than their metropolitan counterparts in 1990 but 13 percent less likely to die in 2000 (Table A15).
- Black males and females had a trend opposite that for Anglos and Hispanics in the changes in their suicide death rates between 1990 and 2000. The death rates for Black males and females decreased faster in metropolitan counties than in nonmetropolitan counties, which resulted in nonmetropolitan Blacks being more likely than metropolitan Blacks to die from suicide in 2000 than in 1990. The suicide death rate for Black males decreased 28.2 percent from 1990 to 2000 in nonmetropolitan counties and 34.6 percent in metropolitan counties. For Black females, there was

a 129.2 percent increase in the suicide death rate from 1990 to 2000 in nonmetropolitan counties, and a 27.5 percent decrease (from 4.0 in 1990 to 2.9 in 2000) in metropolitan counties. Because the decrease in death rates was greater in the metropolitan counties, the disparity in rates increased from 1990 to 2000 (Table A15). The death rate for nonmetropolitan Black males was 44 percent higher than the rate for Black metropolitan males in 1990 and 58 percent higher in 2000. Similarly, for Black females the nonmetropolitan death rate was 40 percent lower than the metropolitan death rate in 1990. By 2000, however, the death rate for nonmetropolitan Black females was 90 percent higher than that for Black females in metropolitan counties (Table A15).

- Except for nonmetropolitan Black females, the suicide death rates for Hispanics and Blacks in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties decreased faster than those for Anglos. Because of this, the disparity in death rates between Anglos and Hispanics and Blacks became larger between 1990 and 2000. For example, in 1990 the suicide death rate for Black males in nonmetropolitan counties was 53 percent less than that for their Anglo counterparts, and the metropolitan rate for Black males was 39 percent less than that for Anglo males in 1990 compared to 52 percent less in 2000. The death rate for Black females in metropolitan counties was 58 percent less than that for Anglo females in metropolitan counties in 1990 and 64 percent less in 2000. In nonmetropolitan counties, however, because of the large increase in the death rate for Black females, the suicide rate for Black females was 40 percent less than that for Anglo females in 2000, compared to 86 percent less in 1990. The suicide death rates for Hispanics were more similar to those for Anglos than the Black suicide death rates were. The death rates for nonmetropolitan Hispanic males were 20 percent less than those for

nonmetropolitan Anglo males in 1990 and 38 percent less in 2000. In the metropolitan counties, Hispanic male suicide death rates were 38 percent less than those for Anglo males in 1990 and 50 percent less in 2000. For Hispanic females, the nonmetropolitan death rate was 62 percent less than that for nonmetropolitan Anglo females in 1990 and 78 percent less in 2000. In the metropolitan counties, the Hispanic female rates were 55 percent less in 1990 and 72 percent less in 2000.

HIV (Table A14)

HIV is one disease in which the death rates overall and, with the exception of Black females, by race/ethnicity, are lower in nonmetropolitan counties than they are in metropolitan counties. From 1990 to 2000, however, the death rates for HIV decreased faster in metropolitan counties than they did in nonmetropolitan counties for males of all race/ethnic groups, which narrowed the disparity in the death rates between males in nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties. In both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, the death rates for HIV increased from 1990 to 2000 for Black and Hispanic females and decreased for Anglo females. The disparity in the rates between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan counties decreased for Hispanic and Black females and increased for Anglo females.

- The HIV death rate in nonmetropolitan counties was lower in nonmetropolitan counties than in the metropolitan counties in both 1990 and 2000 for the total population and each race/ethnic population except for Black and Hispanic females. Between 1990 and 2000, however, the HIV death rate for metropolitan counties decreased faster than that for nonmetropolitan counties for the different race/ethnic populations. The result is that, although, the nonmetropolitan rates were still smaller than the metropolitan rates, there was less disparity in the rates between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan males. For example, in 1990 the nonmetropolitan Anglo male HIV death rate was 43 percent less than the

rate for Anglo males in metropolitan counties. By 2000, however, the nonmetropolitan rate was only 9 percent less than the metropolitan rate (Table A15).

- There was an increase between 1990 and 2000 in the HIV death rates for nonmetropolitan and metropolitan Black females and nonmetropolitan Hispanic females and a decrease for Anglo females in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. The HIV death rate for nonmetropolitan Black females increased from 7.3 in 1990 to 14.0 in 2000 (91.8 percent), and for metropolitan Black females the increase was from 6.5 in 1990 to 13.4 in 2000 (106.2 percent). The death rate for Hispanic females in metropolitan counties was the same for both 1990 and 2000; however, their death rate in nonmetropolitan counties doubled from 1.1 to 2.4 (118.2) percent. In contrast, the death rates for Anglo females in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties decreased, the larger decrease (28.6 percent) occurring in nonmetropolitan counties. The result of these changes is a decrease in the difference between nonmetropolitan and nonmetropolitan HIV death rates for Black and Hispanic females and an increase for Anglo females (Table A15).

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Table A1. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	955.4	883.1	1205.9	1043.0	768.5	780.1	-72.3	-7.6	-162.9	-13.5	11.6	1.5
Metropolitan	943.0	867.5	1190.6	1010.8	760.4	763.9	-75.5	-8.0	-179.8	-15.1	3.5	0.5
Central City	948.1	868.5	1202.7	1014.8	761.1	759.3	-79.6	-8.4	-187.9	-15.6	-1.8	-0.2
Suburban	920.5	874.1	1139.1	1009.4	757.4	790.8	-46.4	-5.0	-129.7	-11.4	33.4	4.4
Nonmetropolitan	1023.1	955.3	1279.8	1181.5	824.8	863.8	-67.8	-6.6	-98.3	-7.7	39.0	4.7
Adjacent	1014.6	968.8	1270.6	1200.4	816.9	872.0	-45.8	-4.5	-70.2	-5.5	55.1	6.7
Nonadjacent	1042.4	982.1	1301.3	1219.2	842.6	898.7	-60.3	-5.8	-82.1	-6.3	56.1	6.7
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	930.7	906.3	1174.0	1045.2	751.8	794.0	-24.4	-2.6	-128.8	-11.0	42.2	5.6
Metropolitan	923.7	884.8	1164.9	1014.6	748.5	779.7	-38.9	-4.2	-150.3	-12.9	31.2	4.2
Central City	931.5	886.0	1179.9	1019.6	752.0	778.8	-45.5	-4.9	-160.3	-13.6	26.8	3.6
Suburban	896.9	893.0	1115.0	1012.6	735.4	793.2	-3.9	-0.4	-102.4	-9.2	57.8	7.9
Nonmetropolitan	977.1	998.8	1225.3	1165.5	790.1	862.2	21.7	2.2	-59.8	-4.9	72.1	9.1
Adjacent	968.6	1006.2	1217.9	1171.2	780.6	869.1	37.6	3.9	-46.7	-3.8	88.5	11.3
Nonadjacent	996.2	1044.1	1242.5	1230.5	810.8	894.6	47.9	4.8	-12.0	-1.0	83.8	10.3
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	1288.8	1215.5	1662.6	1460.6	1016.3	1041.1	-73.3	-5.7	-202.0	-12.1	24.8	2.4
Metropolitan	1261.9	1183.9	1633.8	1420.9	993.1	1016.4	-78.0	-6.2	-212.9	-13.0	23.3	2.3
Central City	1268.1	1185.7	1654.5	1432.3	990.1	1011.3	-82.4	-6.5	-222.2	-13.4	21.2	2.1
Suburban	1220.9	1188.3	1493.1	1368.0	1024.3	1067.7	-32.6	-2.7	-125.1	-8.4	43.4	4.2
Nonmetropolitan	1484.2	1435.2	1849.8	1691.1	1214.6	1248.4	-49.0	-3.3	-158.7	-8.6	33.8	2.8
Adjacent	1462.0	1466.0	1805.5	1769.9	1208.7	1229.1	4.0	0.3	-35.6	-2.0	20.4	1.7
Nonadjacent	1557.0	1512.6	1989.7	1624.3	1239.7	1454.4	-44.4	-2.9	-365.4	-18.4	214.7	17.3
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	824.3	759.9	1036.7	909.6	653.4	638.2	-64.4	-7.8	-127.1	-12.3	-15.2	-2.3
Metropolitan	786.4	731.1	995.2	872.0	622.2	618.2	-55.3	-7.0	-123.2	-12.4	-4.0	-0.6
Central City	782.3	727.6	993.1	869.8	617.8	613.9	-54.7	-7.0	-123.3	-12.4	-3.9	-0.6
Suburban	836.9	789.3	1021.9	921.8	677.2	679.3	-47.6	-5.7	-100.1	-9.8	2.1	0.3
Nonmetropolitan	1006.6	918.5	1227.0	1101.9	809.9	755.9	-88.1	-8.8	-125.1	-10.2	-54.0	-6.7
Adjacent	990.8	939.1	1208.8	1126.9	796.7	772.4	-51.7	-5.2	-81.9	-6.8	-24.3	-3.1
Nonadjacent	1043.9	915.0	1270.7	1105.5	841.3	747.4	-128.9	-12.3	-165.2	-13.0	-93.9	-11.2

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A2. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	307.8	268.8	386.3	316.4	249.0	230.1	-39.0	-12.7	-69.9	-18.1	-18.9	-7.6
Metropolitan	305.4	261.1	382.7	306.7	248.2	224.4	-44.3	-14.5	-76.0	-19.9	-23.8	-9.6
Central City	306.8	260.3	385.1	307.7	249.5	222.7	-46.5	-15.2	-77.4	-20.1	-26.8	-10.7
Suburban	299.2	265.2	372.4	304.2	242.3	231.5	-34.0	-11.4	-68.2	-18.3	-10.8	-4.5
Nonmetropolitan	323.5	299.5	406.9	353.8	258.3	253.8	-24.0	-7.4	-53.1	-13.0	-4.5	-1.7
Adjacent	321.7	304.8	404.0	359.0	257.3	258.6	-16.9	-5.3	-45.0	-11.1	1.3	0.5
Nonadjacent	327.5	287.9	413.4	342.0	260.4	243.2	-39.6	-12.1	-71.4	-17.3	-17.2	-6.6
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	312.2	276.0	395.7	326.9	249.5	233.8	-36.2	-11.6	-68.8	-17.4	-15.7	-6.3
Metropolitan	309.1	268.0	391.5	316.8	248.0	227.7	-41.1	-13.3	-74.7	-19.1	-20.3	-8.2
Central City	311.3	267.2	396.2	318.6	249.0	225.5	-44.1	-14.2	-77.6	-19.6	-23.5	-9.4
Suburban	301.0	270.8	375.3	312.3	243.6	234.7	-30.2	-10.0	-63.0	-16.8	-8.9	-3.7
Nonmetropolitan	330.6	305.0	419.7	362.9	261.3	256.2	-25.6	-7.7	-56.8	-13.5	-5.1	-2.0
Adjacent	328.9	310.1	417.2	368.0	259.9	260.5	-18.8	-5.7	-49.2	-11.8	0.6	0.2
Nonadjacent	334.3	294.0	424.8	351.3	264.2	247.3	-40.3	-12.1	-73.5	-17.3	-16.9	-6.4
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	425.2	392.7	520.5	458.9	357.2	344.9	-32.5	-7.6	-61.6	-11.8	-12.3	-3.4
Metropolitan	410.5	377.6	499.9	441.0	347.0	331.8	-32.9	-8.0	-58.9	-11.8	-15.2	-4.4
Central City	409.2	374.0	498.9	441.4	345.8	325.6	-35.2	-8.6	-57.5	-11.5	-20.2	-5.8
Suburban	421.9	406.0	508.5	442.2	358.2	379.6	-15.9	-3.8	-66.3	-13.0	21.4	6.0
Nonmetropolitan	523.1	487.0	645.8	555.3	432.3	439.2	-36.1	-6.9	-90.5	-14.0	6.9	1.6
Adjacent	511.4	496.5	626.7	576.5	426.8	441.2	-14.9	-2.9	-50.2	-8.0	14.4	3.4
Nonadjacent	560.1	459.2	705.5	492.0	452.1	435.5	-100.9	-18.0	-213.5	-30.3	-16.6	-3.7
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	263.9	224.2	329.9	268.9	214.7	188.8	-39.7	-15.0	-61.0	-18.5	-25.9	-12.1
Metropolitan	244.5	208.3	304.8	247.7	199.2	177.5	-36.2	-14.8	-57.1	-18.7	-21.7	-10.9
Central City	241.1	205.7	299.2	244.3	197.8	175.5	-35.4	-14.7	-54.9	-18.3	-22.3	-11.3
Suburban	288.3	241.3	372.5	292.1	217.2	201.4	-47.0	-16.3	-80.4	-21.6	-15.8	-7.3
Nonmetropolitan	350.4	304.8	422.8	369.6	286.2	248.1	-45.6	-13.0	-53.2	-12.6	-38.1	-13.3
Adjacent	347.0	309.1	416.1	370.1	285.8	256.4	-37.9	-10.9	-46.0	-11.1	-29.4	-10.3
Nonadjacent	358.4	294.5	438.7	368.8	287.0	227.7	-63.9	-17.8	-69.9	-15.9	-59.3	-20.7

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A3. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Malignant Neoplasms by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	216.0	199.4	281.1	248.5	173.2	165.8	-16.6	-7.7	-32.6	-11.6	-7.4	-4.3
Metropolitan	213.1	194.6	278.0	241.7	171.4	162.8	-18.5	-8.7	-36.3	-13.1	-8.6	-5.0
Central City	212.7	193.6	278.0	240.2	170.9	162.4	-19.1	-9.0	-37.8	-13.6	-8.5	-5.0
Suburban	215.3	199.3	278.4	248.3	173.3	164.8	-16.0	-7.4	-30.1	-10.8	-8.5	-4.9
Nonmetropolitan	233.2	221.5	298.9	276.4	187.7	182.5	-11.7	-5.0	-22.5	-7.5	-5.2	-2.8
Adjacent	231.0	218.0	297.5	271.5	185.0	179.6	-13.0	-5.6	-26.0	-8.7	-5.4	-2.9
Nonadjacent	238.0	229.7	302.2	287.3	193.5	189.2	-8.3	-3.5	-14.9	-4.9	-4.3	-2.2
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	222.7	209.1	288.6	257.9	180.2	175.4	-13.6	-6.1	-30.7	-10.6	-4.8	-2.7
Metropolitan	218.2	203.5	283.2	250.3	177.5	171.6	-14.7	-6.7	-32.9	-11.6	-5.9	-3.3
Central City	218.3	203.6	283.6	249.6	178.2	172.6	-14.7	-6.7	-34.0	-12.0	-5.6	-3.1
Suburban	217.3	204.3	281.7	253.7	174.8	169.4	-13.0	-6.0	-28.0	-9.9	-5.4	-3.1
Nonmetropolitan	245.4	232.3	315.1	286.9	197.0	193.2	-13.1	-5.3	-28.2	-8.9	-3.8	-1.9
Adjacent	242.2	226.1	312.0	276.5	193.8	190.0	-16.1	-6.6	-35.5	-11.4	-3.8	-2.0
Nonadjacent	252.5	246.5	322.1	310.1	204.0	200.9	-6.0	-2.4	-12.0	-3.7	-3.1	-1.5
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	324.1	295.7	444.0	397.5	243.9	231.4	-28.4	-8.8	-46.5	-10.5	-12.5	-5.1
Metropolitan	305.3	280.5	420.8	374.4	228.2	221.5	-24.8	-8.1	-46.4	-11.0	-6.7	-2.9
Central City	296.9	275.6	414.9	369.6	218.5	216.6	-21.3	-7.2	-45.3	-10.9	-1.9	-0.9
Suburban	372.4	317.5	467.8	410.6	307.4	259.1	-54.9	-14.7	-57.2	-12.2	-48.3	-15.7
Nonmetropolitan	432.1	390.0	564.6	524.4	344.2	303.6	-42.1	-9.7	-40.2	-7.1	-40.6	-11.8
Adjacent	429.9	400.2	550.3	556.6	352.0	296.5	-29.7	-6.9	6.3	1.1	-55.5	-15.8
Nonadjacent	441.6	360.1	610.2	429.0	324.8	325.0	-81.5	-18.5	-181.2	-29.7	0.2	0.1
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	179.4	160.7	223.2	200.1	148.3	133.3	-18.7	-10.4	-23.1	-10.3	-15.0	-10.1
Metropolitan	163.8	151.3	204.4	186.2	135.6	127.7	-12.5	-7.6	-18.2	-8.9	-7.9	-5.8
Central City	158.8	148.7	197.9	182.4	131.9	125.8	-10.1	-6.4	-15.5	-7.8	-6.1	-4.6
Suburban	226.7	183.7	281.5	231.7	183.6	149.8	-43.0	-19.0	-49.8	-17.7	-33.8	-18.4
Nonmetropolitan	250.6	209.6	300.4	266.1	212.0	166.3	-41.0	-16.4	-34.3	-11.4	-45.7	-21.6
Adjacent	247.9	205.4	296.4	264.0	209.6	160.4	-42.5	-17.1	-32.4	-10.9	-49.2	-23.5
Nonadjacent	257.2	219.4	311.5	271.2	217.6	180.8	-37.8	-14.7	-40.3	-12.9	-36.8	-16.9

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A4. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	63.9	59.0	97.1	82.2	40.4	42.3	-4.9	-7.7	-14.9	-15.3	1.9	4.7
Metropolitan	60.4	55.6	92.3	77.5	38.4	39.9	-4.8	-7.9	-14.8	-16.0	1.5	3.9
Central City	59.6	53.8	91.2	74.7	37.8	38.9	-5.8	-9.7	-16.5	-18.1	1.1	2.9
Suburban	64.2	62.8	96.5	88.5	41.0	44.0	-1.4	-2.2	-8.0	-8.3	3.0	7.3
Nonmetropolitan	76.9	72.6	114.6	99.5	49.0	52.8	-4.3	-5.6	-15.1	-13.2	3.8	7.8
Adjacent	75.9	72.5	113.8	100.6	47.8	51.5	-3.4	-4.5	-13.2	-11.6	3.7	7.7
Nonadjacent	79.2	72.9	116.3	96.7	51.5	55.9	-6.3	-8.0	-19.6	-16.9	4.4	8.5
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	70.4	67.2	104.4	89.7	47.1	50.9	-3.2	-4.5	-14.7	-14.1	3.8	8.1
Metropolitan	66.1	63.4	97.9	84.8	44.7	48.0	-2.7	-4.1	-13.1	-13.4	3.3	7.4
Central City	65.7	62.0	97.2	82.0	44.7	47.6	-3.7	-5.6	-15.2	-15.6	2.9	6.5
Suburban	67.5	67.6	100.0	93.2	44.7	48.9	0.1	0.1	-6.8	-6.8	4.2	9.4
Nonmetropolitan	85.3	80.7	125.3	106.3	56.1	62.2	-4.6	-5.4	-19.0	-15.2	6.1	10.9
Adjacent	84.5	80.2	125.1	105.8	55.0	61.4	-4.3	-5.1	-19.3	-15.4	6.4	11.6
Nonadjacent	86.9	82.0	125.9	107.1	58.2	64.2	-4.9	-5.6	-18.8	-14.9	6.0	10.3
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	97.4	88.3	163.3	141.3	51.0	52.7	-9.1	-9.3	-22.0	-13.5	1.7	3.3
Metropolitan	88.5	82.6	147.8	130.4	46.6	50.9	-5.9	-6.7	-17.4	-11.8	4.3	9.2
Central City	84.3	80.3	142.7	125.9	43.4	50.0	-4.0	-4.7	-16.8	-11.8	6.6	15.2
Suburban	120.1	100.9	187.1	164.5	69.7	58.0	-19.2	-16.0	-22.6	-12.1	-11.7	-16.8
Nonmetropolitan	147.1	123.9	241.0	202.8	79.4	65.8	-23.2	-15.8	-38.2	-15.9	-13.6	-17.1
Adjacent	143.9	125.7	228.5	220.9	82.4	52.9	-18.2	-12.6	-7.6	-3.3	-29.5	-35.8
Nonadjacent	158.0	119.3	281.1	148.9	70.6	103.2	-38.7	-24.5	-132.2	-47.0	32.6	46.2
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	41.0	32.9	65.9	52.8	22.4	18.5	-8.1	-19.8	-13.1	-19.9	-3.9	-17.4
Metropolitan	35.3	29.0	56.6	45.6	19.7	17.3	-6.3	-17.8	-11.0	-19.4	-2.4	-12.2
Central City	33.3	27.9	53.5	44.0	18.7	16.5	-5.4	-16.2	-9.5	-17.8	-2.2	-11.8
Suburban	61.5	43.0	94.7	66.6	34.7	26.4	-18.5	-30.1	-28.1	-29.7	-8.3	-23.9
Nonmetropolitan	66.3	51.6	104.0	85.3	34.5	24.7	-14.7	-22.2	-18.7	-18.0	-9.8	-28.4
Adjacent	67.0	53.1	105.8	89.8	34.2	23.6	-13.9	-20.7	-16.0	-15.1	-10.6	-31.0
Nonadjacent	64.6	48.0	100.3	74.5	35.3	27.3	-16.6	-25.7	-25.8	-25.7	-8.0	-22.7

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A5. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	26.4	22.8	31.9	26.9	22.6	19.7	-3.6	-13.6	-5.0	-15.7	-2.9	-12.8
Metropolitan	23.5	20.5	29.0	24.4	19.8	17.7	-3.0	-12.8	-4.6	-15.9	-2.1	-10.6
Central City	22.6	19.9	28.2	23.8	18.9	17.1	-2.7	-11.9	-4.4	-15.6	-1.8	-9.5
Suburban	27.4	23.2	32.6	26.6	24.0	20.4	-4.2	-15.3	-6.0	-18.4	-3.6	-15.0
Nonmetropolitan	36.1	31.2	41.4	36.1	32.2	27.5	-4.9	-13.6	-5.3	-12.8	-4.7	-14.6
Adjacent	36.2	30.2	41.2	34.9	32.6	26.7	-6.0	-16.6	-6.3	-15.3	-5.9	-18.1
Nonadjacent	35.6	33.5	41.5	38.9	31.3	29.1	-2.1	-5.9	-2.6	-6.3	-2.2	-7.0
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	28.2	23.8	34.6	27.7	23.9	20.9	-4.4	-15.6	-6.9	-19.9	-3.0	-12.6
Metropolitan	24.9	21.4	31.1	24.8	20.8	18.9	-3.5	-14.1	-6.3	-20.3	-1.9	-9.1
Central City	24.0	20.6	30.4	24.2	19.9	18.0	-3.4	-14.2	-6.2	-20.4	-1.9	-9.5
Suburban	27.9	24.0	33.8	26.8	24.2	21.7	-3.9	-14.0	-7.0	-20.7	-2.5	-10.3
Nonmetropolitan	38.1	31.7	45.0	36.9	33.2	27.7	-6.4	-16.8	-8.1	-18.0	-5.5	-16.6
Adjacent	38.7	30.6	45.0	34.9	34.0	27.3	-8.1	-20.9	-10.1	-22.4	-6.7	-19.7
Nonadjacent	36.9	34.2	44.8	41.3	31.6	28.5	-2.7	-7.3	-3.5	-7.8	-3.1	-9.8
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	48.8	42.2	57.7	52.2	43.0	35.4	-6.6	-13.5	-5.5	-9.5	-7.6	-17.7
Metropolitan	42.8	38.4	49.2	47.8	38.7	31.9	-4.4	-10.3	-1.4	-2.8	-6.8	-17.6
Central City	38.9	36.9	46.1	46.6	34.2	30.4	-2.0	-5.1	0.5	1.1	-3.8	-11.1
Suburban	70.7	49.6	70.3	55.8	71.5	42.9	-21.1	-29.8	-14.5	-20.6	-28.6	-40.0
Nonmetropolitan	75.7	61.8	93.5	72.7	63.9	56.0	-13.9	-18.4	-20.8	-22.2	-7.9	-12.4
Adjacent	75.4	61.1	96.7	75.5	61.9	53.2	-14.3	-19.0	-21.2	-21.9	-8.7	-14.1
Nonadjacent	77.3	63.9	82.5	64.7	72.3	64.3	-13.4	-17.3	-17.8	-21.6	-8.0	-11.1
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	21.3	19.2	26.2	25.7	17.5	14.4	-2.1	-9.9	-0.5	-1.9	-3.1	-17.7
Metropolitan	18.6	17.4	23.3	23.3	15.1	13.2	-1.2	-6.5	0.0	0.0	-1.9	-12.6
Central City	17.1	16.5	22	21.8	13.5	12.7	-0.6	-3.5	-0.2	-0.9	-0.8	-5.9
Suburban	38.0	29.6	38.2	41.8	37.0	20.0	-8.4	-22.1	3.6	9.4	-17.0	-45.9
Nonmetropolitan	32.5	28.4	37.2	37.3	28.6	21.3	-4.1	-12.6	0.1	0.3	-7.3	-25.5
Adjacent	33.2	26.8	40.2	36.1	27.5	19.6	-6.4	-19.3	-4.1	-10.2	-7.9	-28.7
Nonadjacent	30.8	32.1	30.0	40.2	31.4	25.4	1.3	4.2	10.2	34.0	-6.0	-19.1

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A6. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Prostate Cancer and Female Breast Cancer by Race/Ethnicity for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates				Change, 1990-2000			
	Prostate Cancer		Female Breast Cancer		Prostate Cancer		Female Breast Cancer	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	<u>Prostate Cancer</u>		<u>Female Breast Cancer</u>		<u>Prostate Cancer</u>		<u>Female Breast Cancer</u>	
State	38.9	31.0	35.2	28.8	-7.9	-20.3	-6.4	-18.2
Metropolitan	36.6	28.5	31.6	27.0	-8.1	-22.1	-4.6	-14.6
Central City	36.3	27.9	30.7	26.5	-8.4	-23.1	-4.2	-13.7
Suburban	38.0	30.8	35.5	28.8	-7.2	-18.9	-6.7	-18.9
Nonmetropolitan	45.4	39.3	50.0	36.7	-6.1	-13.4	-13.3	-26.6
Adjacent	45.3	38.0	50.0	36.2	-7.3	-16.1	-13.8	-27.6
Nonadjacent	45.8	42.1	50.2	38.1	-3.7	-8.1	-12.1	-24.1
Anglo Population	<u>Prostate Cancer</u>		<u>Female Breast Cancer</u>		<u>Prostate Cancer</u>		<u>Female Breast Cancer</u>	
State	39.0	30.4	37.7	30.8	-8.6	-22.1	-6.9	-18.3
Metropolitan	35.6	27.9	33.7	28.6	-7.7	-21.6	-5.1	-15.1
Central City	34.7	27.1	32.8	28.0	-7.6	-21.9	-4.8	-14.6
Suburban	38.6	30.5	36.9	30.5	-8.1	-21.0	-6.4	-17.3
Nonmetropolitan	47.4	37.8	51.6	38.6	-9.6	-20.3	-13.0	-25.2
Adjacent	47.0	35.6	50.9	38.1	-11.4	-24.3	-12.8	-25.1
Nonadjacent	48.4	42.4	53.0	39.8	-6.0	-12.4	-13.2	-24.9
Black Population	<u>Prostate Cancer</u>		<u>Female Breast Cancer</u>		<u>Prostate Cancer</u>		<u>Female Breast Cancer</u>	
State	93.6	79.3	55.6	46.2	-14.3	-15.3	-9.4	-16.9
Metropolitan	84.1	70.0	50.8	45.1	-14.1	-16.8	-5.7	-11.2
Central City	78.0	67.5	47.6	43.2	-10.5	-13.5	-4.4	-9.2
Suburban	125.0	88.7	76.0	60.0	-36.3	-29.0	-16.0	-21.1
Nonmetropolitan	130.8	122.2	87.3	54.6	-8.6	-6.6	-32.7	-37.5
Adjacent	134.7	127.4	96.0	56.1	-7.3	-5.4	-39.9	-41.6
Nonadjacent	118.2	106.7	61.5	50.8	-11.5	-9.7	-10.7	-17.4
Hispanic Population	<u>Prostate Cancer</u>		<u>Female Breast Cancer</u>		<u>Prostate Cancer</u>		<u>Female Breast Cancer</u>	
State	31.8	26.1	30.0	23.5	-5.7	-17.9	-6.5	-21.7
Metropolitan	30.0	23.3	25.3	22.1	-6.7	-22.3	-3.2	-12.6
Central City	28.7	23.0	23.8	21.6	-5.7	-19.9	-2.2	-9.2
Suburban	45.0	26.5	46.4	28.2	-18.5	-41.1	-18.2	-39.2
Nonmetropolitan	38.6	38.5	54.0	32.4	-0.1	-0.3	-21.6	-40.0
Adjacent	41.1	33.8	52.6	30.4	-7.3	-17.8	-22.2	-42.2
Nonadjacent	32.1	49.5	57.2	37.4	17.4	54.2	-19.8	-34.6

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, From death data obtain from Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A7. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	75.2	69.2	75.8	64.9	74.1	71.2	-6.0	-8.0	-10.9	-14.4	-2.9	-3.9
Metropolitan	71.5	66.1	70.9	61.2	71.2	68.6	-5.4	-7.6	-9.7	-13.7	-2.6	-3.7
Central City	71.5	65.6	70.4	61.6	71.2	67.3	-5.9	-8.3	-8.8	-12.5	-3.9	-5.5
Suburban	71.8	68.8	73.0	59.9	71.0	73.9	-3.0	-4.2	-13.1	-17.9	2.9	4.1
Nonmetropolitan	88.2	80.5	91.9	77.9	85.0	81.3	-7.7	-8.7	-14.0	-15.2	-3.7	-4.4
Adjacent	89.0	77.9	92.9	75.8	85.7	78.4	-11.1	-12.5	-17.1	-18.4	-7.3	-8.5
Nonadjacent	86.5	86.3	89.7	82.6	83.4	87.6	-0.2	-0.2	-7.1	-7.9	4.2	5.0
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	74.4	69.9	74.1	63.5	74.0	73.2	-4.5	-6.0	-10.6	-14.3	-0.8	-1.1
Metropolitan	70.5	66.4	68.8	58.8	70.9	70.4	-4.1	-5.8	-10.0	-14.5	-0.5	-0.7
Central City	70.3	65.5	67.7	58.2	71.0	69.4	-4.8	-6.8	-9.5	-14.0	-1.6	-2.3
Suburban	71.3	69.1	72.6	60.6	70.3	73.8	-2.2	-3.1	-12.0	-16.5	3.5	5.0
Nonmetropolitan	86.5	81.4	89.3	78.4	84.2	82.3	-5.1	-5.9	-10.9	-12.2	-1.9	-2.3
Adjacent	86.6	79.1	89.8	76.2	84.0	80.0	-7.5	-8.7	-13.6	-15.1	-4.0	-4.8
Nonadjacent	86.3	86.1	88.3	83.0	84.6	86.8	-0.2	-0.2	-5.3	-6.0	2.2	2.6
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	131.5	108.8	150.2	117.6	118.6	102.6	-22.7	-17.3	-32.6	-21.7	-16.0	-13.5
Metropolitan	118.6	101.5	130.2	108.3	110.3	96.5	-17.1	-14.4	-21.9	-16.8	-13.8	-12.5
Central City	113.8	98.4	124.2	105.9	106.0	92.9	-15.4	-13.5	-18.3	-14.7	-13.1	-12.4
Suburban	153.4	125.1	168.2	126.4	144.9	125.0	-28.3	-18.4	-41.8	-24.9	-19.9	-13.7
Nonmetropolitan	189.7	146.6	236.2	163.0	158.7	136.3	-43.1	-22.7	-73.2	-31.0	-22.4	-14.1
Adjacent	189.4	142.4	228.8	166.6	164.0	125.1	-47.0	-24.8	-62.2	-27.2	-38.9	-23.7
Nonadjacent	190.0	159.1	258.7	152.6	142.2	168.1	-30.9	-16.3	-106.1	-41.0	25.9	18.2
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	70.3	61.7	77.4	67.2	64.7	57.4	-8.6	-12.2	-10.2	-13.2	-7.3	-11.3
Metropolitan	59.7	57.2	64.3	61.7	56.2	53.6	-2.5	-4.2	-2.6	-4.0	-2.6	-4.6
Central City	57.6	55.6	61.3	60.9	54.8	51.5	-2.0	-3.5	-0.4	-0.7	-3.3	-6.0
Suburban	87.1	76.7	101.3	71.1	75.5	80.2	-10.4	-11.9	-30.2	-29.8	4.7	6.2
Nonmetropolitan	116.1	83.4	131.0	91.3	102.7	77.2	-32.7	-28.2	-39.7	-30.3	-25.5	-24.8
Adjacent	117	83.3	131.3	89.3	104.4	79.2	-33.7	-28.8	-42.0	-32.0	-25.2	-24.1
Nonadjacent	113.9	83.9	130.3	96.2	98.9	72.2	-30.0	-26.3	-34.1	-26.2	-26.7	-27.0

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A8. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by Race/Ethnicity, and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	49.3	44.7	69.8	59.2	30.8	31.1	-4.6	-9.3	-10.6	-15.2	0.3	1.0
Metropolitan	40.0	37.8	57.1	50.3	24.7	26.1	-2.2	-5.5	-6.8	-11.9	1.4	5.7
Central City	37.7	35.8	54.6	48.0	22.4	24.3	-1.9	-5.0	-6.6	-12.1	1.9	8.5
Suburban	50.8	45.8	68.1	59.5	35.0	33.2	-5.0	-9.8	-8.6	-12.6	-1.8	-5.1
Nonmetropolitan	91.9	80.5	126.7	103.6	59.0	57.6	-11.4	-12.4	-23.1	-18.2	-1.4	-2.4
Adjacent	92.1	80.5	126.0	103.7	59.8	57.2	-11.6	-12.6	-22.3	-17.7	-2.6	-4.3
Nonadjacent	91.5	80.4	128.4	103.1	57.1	58.5	-11.1	-12.1	-25.3	-19.7	1.4	2.5
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	52.4	51.1	71.5	65.7	35.1	37.6	-1.3	-2.5	-5.8	-8.1	2.5	7.1
Metropolitan	41.4	42.5	56.4	54.5	27.9	31.3	1.1	2.7	-1.9	-3.4	3.4	12.2
Central City	38.0	39.9	52.6	51.1	24.9	29.4	1.9	5.0	-1.5	-2.9	4.5	18.1
Suburban	52.4	49.2	68.7	63.4	37.9	36.4	-3.2	-6.1	-5.3	-7.7	-1.5	-4.0
Nonmetropolitan	98.8	89.1	134.5	114.1	65.3	65.4	-9.7	-9.8	-20.4	-15.2	0.1	0.2
Adjacent	99.9	88.2	134.9	112.6	66.7	65.2	-11.7	-11.7	-22.3	-16.5	-1.5	-2.2
Nonadjacent	41.4	91.2	56.4	118.0	27.9	65.6	49.8	120.3	61.6	109.2	37.7	135.1
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	73.2	54.8	112.5	77.6	41.4	35.8	-18.4	-25.1	-34.9	-31.0	-5.6	-13.5
Metropolitan	59.5	48.5	91.1	70.0	33.9	31.6	-11.0	-18.5	-21.1	-23.2	-2.3	-6.8
Central City	53.4	46.2	81.8	66.6	30.1	29.9	-7.2	-13.5	-15.2	-18.6	-0.2	-0.7
Suburban	104.1	64.3	155.1	92.9	62.6	43.7	-39.8	-38.2	-62.2	-40.1	-18.9	-30.2
Nonmetropolitan	158.8	101.2	236.3	129.0	88.9	69.2	-57.6	-36.3	-107.3	-45.4	-19.7	-22.2
Adjacent	161.6	93.1	241.3	118.8	89.5	59.4	-68.5	-42.4	-122.5	-50.8	-30.1	-33.6
Nonadjacent	149.9	124.3	220.2	158.0	87.3	96.2	-25.6	-17.1	-62.2	-28.2	8.9	10.2
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	55.8	43.4	84.4	60.3	29.2	26.8	-12.4	-22.2	-24.1	-28.6	-2.4	-8.2
Metropolitan	44.9	37.3	68.3	52.2	23.6	23.1	-7.6	-16.9	-16.1	-23.6	-0.5	-2.1
Central City	40.5	34.5	61.5	49.1	21.3	20.7	-6.0	-14.8	-12.4	-20.2	-0.6	-2.8
Suburban	96.6	66.4	143.8	80.8	50.8	49.3	-30.2	-31.3	-63.0	-43.8	-1.5	-3.0
Nonmetropolitan	113.5	80.9	167.2	109.1	59.1	50.6	-32.6	-28.7	-58.1	-34.7	-8.5	-14.4
Adjacent	104.1	84.7	151.6	112.5	55.9	54.0	-19.4	-18.6	-39.1	-25.8	-1.9	-3.4
Nonadjacent	136.1	71.6	205.2	100.5	66.6	42.5	-64.5	-47.4	-104.7	-51.0	-24.1	-36.2

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A9. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	24.1	21.5	33.2	29.0	15.8	14.7	-2.6	-10.8	-4.2	-12.7	-1.1	-7.0
Metropolitan	18.2	17.1	25.4	23.1	11.8	11.4	-1.1	-6.0	-2.3	-9.1	-0.4	-3.4
Central City	16.3	15.1	23.2	20.7	10.0	9.8	-1.2	-7.4	-2.5	-10.8	-0.2	-2.0
Suburban	27.0	24.7	35.1	32.4	20.0	17.9	-2.3	-8.5	-2.7	-7.7	-2.1	-10.5
Nonmetropolitan	51.9	46.0	69.3	59.0	35.5	33.5	-5.9	-11.4	-10.3	-14.9	-2.0	-5.6
Adjacent	52.0	47.2	68.6	60.4	36.2	34.2	-4.8	-9.2	-8.2	-12.0	-2.0	-5.5
Nonadjacent	51.7	43.1	71.0	55.3	34.0	31.8	-8.6	-16.6	-15.7	-22.1	-2.2	-6.5
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	26.9	25.3	35.5	32.8	19.2	18.5	-1.6	-5.9	-2.7	-7.6	-0.7	-3.6
Metropolitan	20.1	19.6	26.4	25.4	14.5	14.4	-0.5	-2.5	-1.0	-3.8	-0.1	-0.7
Central City	17.4	17.1	23.3	22.3	12.0	12.2	-0.3	-1.7	-1.0	-4.3	0.2	1.7
Suburban	29.1	51.7	36.7	65.7	22.9	38.6	22.6	77.7	29.0	79.0	15.7	68.6
Nonmetropolitan	56.8	51.6	74.5	65.9	40.2	38.3	-5.2	-9.2	-8.6	-11.5	-1.9	-4.7
Adjacent	57.7	51.7	74.8	65.7	41.4	38.6	-6.0	-10.4	-9.1	-12.2	-2.8	-6.8
Nonadjacent	54.8	51.4	73.8	66.6	37.5	37.4	-3.4	-6.2	-7.2	-9.8	-0.1	-0.3
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	32.1	24.6	49.9	35.4	17.6	15.1	-7.5	-23.4	-14.5	-29.1	-2.5	-14.2
Metropolitan	26.5	20.9	41.2	30.4	14.6	13.0	-5.6	-21.1	-10.8	-26.2	-1.6	-11.0
Central City	24.7	18.3	38.9	26.4	13.5	11.5	-6.4	-25.9	-12.5	-32.1	-2.0	-14.8
Suburban	40.0	38.5	58.5	57.4	23.4	23.8	-1.5	-3.8	-1.1	-1.9	0.4	1.7
Nonmetropolitan	73.3	53.7	106.4	69.8	43.0	35.0	-19.6	-26.7	-36.6	-34.4	-8.0	-18.6
Adjacent	69.3	52.9	99.9	68.8	40.5	33.1	-16.4	-23.7	-31.1	-31.1	-7.4	-18.3
Nonadjacent	84.3	55.8	125.2	71.7	48.9	40.2	-28.5	-33.8	-53.5	-42.7	-8.7	-17.8
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	28.9	21.3	43.5	29.5	15.3	13.2	-7.6	-26.3	-14.0	-32.2	-2.1	-13.7
Metropolitan	22.6	17.8	33.6	24.8	12.5	10.9	-4.8	-21.2	-8.8	-26.2	-1.6	-12.8
Central City	20.2	16.4	29.7	23.0	11.3	10.0	-3.8	-18.8	-6.7	-22.6	-1.3	-11.5
Suburban	50.1	30.8	75.9	39.7	25.1	20.3	-19.3	-38.5	-36.2	-47.7	-4.8	-19.1
Nonmetropolitan	63.4	44.2	95.1	58.6	31.9	28.8	-19.2	-30.3	-36.5	-38.4	-3.1	-9.7
Adjacent	57.8	48.8	87.5	64.2	28.4	31.7	-9.0	-15.6	-23.3	-26.6	3.3	11.6
Nonadjacent	77.0	33.1	113.1	45.0	40.4	21.6	-43.9	-57.0	-68.1	-60.2	-18.8	-46.5

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A10. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	42.7	49.0	61.3	61.1	31.2	41.2	6.3	14.8	-0.2	-0.3	10.0	32.1
Metropolitan	39.8	45.9	56.6	56.1	29.8	39.4	6.1	15.3	-0.5	-0.9	9.6	32.2
Central City	39.0	43.9	55.5	53.7	29.2	37.8	4.9	12.6	-1.8	-3.2	8.6	29.5
Suburban	43.4	53.7	61.3	65.7	32.1	46.2	10.3	23.7	4.4	7.2	14.1	43.9
Nonmetropolitan	53.1	60.2	76.5	77.8	37.3	48.5	7.1	13.4	1.3	1.7	11.2	30.0
Adjacent	51.1	59.0	74.2	75.7	35.5	47.8	7.9	15.5	1.5	2.0	12.3	34.6
Nonadjacent	57.3	62.8	81.5	82.3	41.3	50.0	5.5	9.6	0.8	1.0	8.7	21.1
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	49.1	58.3	69.8	70.6	36.8	50.6	9.2	18.7	0.8	1.1	13.8	37.5
Metropolitan	45.8	55.3	64.1	65.2	35.3	49.1	9.5	20.7	1.1	1.7	13.8	39.1
Central City	45.5	54.2	63.6	63.6	35.3	48.4	8.7	19.1	0.0	0.0	13.1	37.1
Suburban	47.0	58.6	66.1	70.6	35.2	51.3	11.6	24.7	4.5	6.8	16.1	45.7
Nonmetropolitan	60.0	67.9	86.3	86.5	42.8	55.8	7.9	13.2	0.2	0.2	13.0	30.4
Adjacent	58.6	66.4	84.8	84.0	41.4	54.8	7.8	13.3	-0.8	-0.9	13.4	32.4
Nonadjacent	62.7	71.2	89.1	91.7	45.5	58.0	8.5	13.6	2.6	2.9	12.5	27.5
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	44.9	45.3	74.7	67.9	25.7	31.8	0.4	0.9	-6.8	-9.1	6.1	23.7
Metropolitan	40.1	42.1	64.5	61.8	24.6	30.5	2.0	5.0	-2.7	-4.2	5.9	24.0
Central City	38.0	39.6	60.7	56.5	23.7	29.5	1.6	4.2	-4.2	-6.9	5.8	24.5
Suburban	56.3	60.7	92.4	100.5	32.7	38.0	4.4	7.8	8.1	8.8	5.3	16.2
Nonmetropolitan	66.4	62.4	118.9	98.5	30.7	39.6	-4.0	-6.0	-20.4	-17.2	8.9	29.0
Adjacent	60.2	67.1	110.1	109.1	26.2	40.0	6.9	11.5	-1.0	-0.9	13.8	52.7
Nonadjacent	85.9	48.5	147.1	66.9	44.1	38.4	-37.4	-43.5	-80.2	-54.5	-5.7	-12.9
Hispanic	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	26.5	24.8	39.3	34.7	17.4	17.9	-1.7	-6.4	-4.6	-11.7	0.5	2.9
Metropolitan	22.7	22.6	32.8	32.4	15.8	15.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-1.2	0.1	0.6
Central City	21.4	21.9	31.6	31.9	14.5	15.2	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	4.8
Suburban	40.2	31.0	47.2	39.0	33.9	24.9	-9.2	-22.9	-8.2	-17.4	-9.0	-26.5
Nonmetropolitan	42.3	35.3	64.2	44.6	24.6	28.2	-7.0	-16.5	-19.6	-30.5	3.6	14.6
Adjacent	42.3	32.6	67.0	38.7	22.1	27.9	-9.7	-22.9	-28.3	-42.2	5.8	26.2
Nonadjacent	42.5	41.8	57.2	58.2	30.7	28.9	-0.7	-1.6	1.0	1.7	-1.8	-5.9

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A11. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	30.8	33.9	32.2	35.5	29.8	32.5	3.1	10.1	3.3	10.2	2.7	9.1
Metropolitan	27.3	31.6	28.7	32.9	26.4	30.4	4.3	15.8	4.2	14.6	4.0	15.2
Central City	26.7	32.1	28.2	33.4	25.8	31.0	5.4	20.2	5.2	18.4	5.2	20.2
Suburban	30.0	29.6	31.0	31.4	29.0	28.2	-0.4	-1.3	0.4	1.3	-0.8	-2.8
Nonmetropolitan	43.0	43.6	44.4	45.9	41.9	41.4	0.6	1.4	1.5	3.4	-0.5	-1.2
Adjacent	43.3	44.1	44.8	47.5	42.2	41.1	0.8	1.8	2.7	6.0	-1.1	-2.6
Nonadjacent	42.2	42.5	43.5	42.4	41.4	42.0	0.3	0.7	-1.1	-2.5	0.6	1.4
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	26.0	26.7	28.8	29.8	24.1	24.3	0.7	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.2	0.8
Metropolitan	22.0	23.7	24.7	26.7	20.3	21.4	1.7	7.7	2.0	8.1	1.1	5.4
Central City	20.6	22.9	22.9	26.2	19.2	20.4	2.3	11.2	3.3	14.4	1.2	6.3
Suburban	27.1	26.1	30.5	28.2	24.4	24.6	-1.0	-3.7	-2.3	-7.5	0.2	0.8
Nonmetropolitan	37.5	36.8	40.2	40.2	35.8	33.9	-0.7	-1.9	0.0	0.0	-1.9	-5.3
Adjacent	39.3	37.0	42.2	42.1	37.4	32.8	-2.3	-5.9	-0.1	-0.2	-4.6	-12.3
Nonadjacent	33.8	36.5	36.1	36.2	32.6	36.2	2.7	8.0	0.1	0.3	3.6	11.0
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	67.9	65.9	62.0	60.6	71.7	68.7	-2.0	-2.9	-1.4	-2.3	-3.0	-4.2
Metropolitan	57.5	60.2	54.1	54.0	59.6	63.7	2.7	4.7	-0.1	-0.2	4.1	6.9
Central City	52.7	55.1	50.7	50.0	54.0	58.0	2.4	4.6	-0.7	-1.4	4.0	7.4
Suburban	91.4	97.4	79.6	83.2	98.8	105.9	6.0	6.6	3.6	4.5	7.1	7.2
Nonmetropolitan	118.7	99.9	100.3	98.4	131.3	99.6	-18.8	-15.8	-1.9	-1.9	-31.7	-24.1
Adjacent	117.7	94.4	102.5	97.6	127.9	90.9	-23.3	-19.8	-4.9	-4.8	-37.0	-28.9
Nonadjacent	121.4	116.0	92.8	101.0	141.4	124.7	-5.4	-4.4	8.2	8.8	-16.7	-11.8
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	59.5	64.1	57.5	63.9	60.7	63.7	4.6	7.7	6.4	11.1	3.0	4.9
Metropolitan	50.8	59.7	49.2	60.2	52.1	58.8	8.9	17.5	11.0	22.4	6.7	12.9
Central City	47.6	58.3	46.6	58.2	48.3	58.0	10.7	22.5	11.6	24.9	9.7	20.1
Suburban	93.1	75.8	80.6	84.5	103.8	69.1	-17.3	-18.6	3.9	4.8	-34.7	-33.4
Nonmetropolitan	96.9	87.2	92.6	82.8	99.5	89.2	-9.7	-10.0	-9.8	-10.6	-10.3	-10.4
Adjacent	94.0	88.1	93.0	82.6	94.0	90.9	-5.9	-6.3	-10.4	-11.2	-3.1	-3.3
Nonadjacent	103.8	84.9	90.8	83.2	112.9	85.0	-18.9	-18.2	-7.6	-8.4	-27.9	-24.7

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A12. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	17.2	8.1	26.3	11.8	8.3	4.4	-9.1	-52.9	-14.5	-55.1	-3.9	-47.0
Metropolitan	16.5	7.6	25.7	11.3	7.5	4.0	-8.9	-53.9	-14.4	-56.0	-3.5	-46.7
Central City	17.5	8.0	27.6	12.2	7.5	4.0	-9.5	-54.3	-15.4	-55.8	-3.5	-46.7
Suburban	12.2	6.0	17.0	8.0	7.4	4.0	-6.2	-50.8	-9.0	-52.9	-3.4	-45.9
Nonmetropolitan	20.5	11.1	28.8	15.1	12.3	6.6	-9.4	-45.9	-13.7	-47.6	-5.7	-46.3
Adjacent	19.5	11.8	27.1	16.1	11.8	6.9	-7.7	-39.5	-11.0	-40.6	-4.9	-41.5
Nonadjacent	22.9	9.3	32.7	12.4	13.6	6.0	-13.6	-59.4	-20.3	-62.1	-7.6	-55.9
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	10.8	6.1	14.5	8.0	7.2	4.1	-4.7	-43.5	-6.5	-44.8	-3.1	-43.1
Metropolitan	9.9	5.4	13.4	7.1	6.5	3.7	-4.5	-45.5	-6.3	-47.0	-2.8	-43.1
Central City	9.7	5.3	13.1	7.1	6.3	3.6	-4.4	-45.4	-6.0	-45.8	-2.7	-42.9
Suburban	10.7	5.5	14.3	7.0	7.2	3.9	-5.2	-48.6	-7.3	-51.0	-3.3	-45.8
Nonmetropolitan	15.0	9.6	19.6	13.0	10.6	6.1	-5.4	-36.0	-6.6	-33.7	-4.5	-42.5
Adjacent	13.5	10.1	17.5	13.4	9.6	6.5	-3.4	-25.2	-4.1	-23.4	-3.1	-32.3
Nonadjacent	18.2	8.6	24.3	12.0	12.7	5.0	-9.6	-52.7	-12.3	-50.6	-7.7	-60.6
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	55.3	19.6	89.9	32.1	24.0	8.4	-35.7	-64.6	-57.8	-64.3	-15.6	-65.0
Metropolitan	53.5	18.8	87.8	31.0	23.1	8.3	-34.7	-64.9	-56.8	-64.7	-14.8	-64.1
Central City	56.0	19.5	93.4	31.9	23.2	8.8	-36.5	-65.2	-61.5	-65.8	-14.4	-62.1
Suburban	36.0	14.9	50.2	26.2	22.4	5.0	-21.1	-58.6	-24.0	-47.8	-17.4	-77.7
Nonmetropolitan	69.3	26.3	105.8	39.3	31.9	10.3	-43.0	-62.0	-66.5	-62.9	-21.6	-67.7
Adjacent	66.8	31.0	99.8	45.8	31.3	11.5	-35.8	-53.6	-54.0	-54.1	-19.8	-63.3
Nonadjacent	76.6	12.2	123.3	17.8	34.0	7.0	-64.4	-84.1	-105.5	-85.6	-27.0	-79.4
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	22.5	9.8	37.0	14.8	8.2	4.5	-12.7	-56.4	-22.2	-60.0	-3.7	-45.1
Metropolitan	21.4	9.3	36.2	14.3	7.0	4.0	-12.1	-56.5	-21.9	-60.5	-3.0	-42.9
Central City	21.4	9.5	36.3	14.7	7.0	4.0	-11.9	-55.6	-21.6	-59.5	-3.0	-42.9
Suburban	21.7	7.4	35.2	10.4	7.5	4.1	-14.3	-65.9	-24.8	-70.5	-3.4	-45.3
Nonmetropolitan	28.6	13.2	41.3	17.6	15.2	8.0	-15.4	-53.8	-23.7	-57.4	-7.2	-47.4
Adjacent	26.7	14.0	38.0	19.2	14.8	7.7	-12.7	-47.6	-18.8	-49.5	-7.1	-48.0
Nonadjacent	33.1	11.3	49.2	13.6	16.3	8.9	-21.8	-65.9	-35.6	-72.4	-7.4	-45.4

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A13. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide Deaths by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	17.7	13.0	29.2	21.2	8.1	5.7	-4.7	-26.6	-8.0	-27.4	-2.4	-29.6
Metropolitan	14.9	11.5	24.4	18.3	7.0	5.4	-3.4	-22.8	-6.1	-25.0	-1.6	-22.9
Central City	14.0	10.6	23.2	17.0	6.3	4.9	-3.4	-24.3	-6.2	-26.7	-1.4	-22.2
Suburban	18.9	14.7	29.8	22.8	9.9	7.2	-4.2	-22.2	-7.0	-23.5	-2.7	-27.3
Nonmetropolitan	30.6	21.4	49.6	36.0	13.8	7.2	-9.2	-30.1	-13.6	-27.4	-6.6	-47.8
Adjacent	29.9	21.4	47.9	35.2	13.8	8.0	-8.5	-28.4	-12.7	-26.5	-5.8	-42.0
Nonadjacent	51.7	21.5	71.0	38.1	34.0	5.4	-30.2	-58.4	-32.9	-46.3	-28.6	-84.1
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	22.2	18.1	35.7	28.9	10.9	8.3	-4.1	-18.5	-6.8	-19.0	-2.6	-23.9
Metropolitan	19.0	16.3	30.3	25.4	9.6	8.1	-2.7	-14.2	-4.9	-16.2	-1.5	-15.6
Central City	18.1	15.8	29.1	24.7	9.0	7.9	-2.3	-12.7	-4.4	-15.1	-1.1	-12.2
Suburban	22.0	17.5	34.5	27.3	11.7	8.7	-4.5	-20.5	-7.2	-20.9	-3.0	-25.6
Nonmetropolitan	35.6	26.3	57.0	44.6	16.8	9.1	-9.3	-26.1	-12.4	-21.8	-7.7	-45.8
Adjacent	34.9	26.6	55.8	44.0	16.6	10.2	-8.3	-23.8	-11.8	-21.1	-6.4	-38.6
Nonadjacent	36.9	25.6	59.6	45.9	17.3	6.8	-11.3	-30.6	-13.7	-23.0	-10.5	-60.7
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	11.0	7.8	19.4	13.2	3.7	3.2	-3.2	-29.1	-6.2	-32.0	-0.5	-13.5
Metropolitan	10.7	7.1	18.5	12.1	4.0	2.9	-3.6	-33.6	-6.4	-34.6	-1.1	-27.5
Central City	10.3	6.8	18.1	11.7	3.8	2.7	-3.5	-34.0	-6.4	-35.4	-1.1	-28.9
Suburban	13.2	9.2	21.1	13.9	5.7	4.5	-4.0	-30.3	-7.2	-34.1	-1.2	-21.1
Nonmetropolitan	14.7	12.7	26.6	19.1	2.4	5.5	-2.0	-13.6	-7.5	-28.2	3.1	129.2
Adjacent	15.6	12.1	26.8	19.0	3.3	5.1	-3.5	-22.4	-7.8	-29.1	1.8	54.5
Nonadjacent	12.5	14.7	26.1	20.0	0.0	6.9	2.2	17.6	-6.1	-23.4	6.9	0.0
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	13.4	8.3	23.2	14.8	4.6	2.3	-5.1	-38.1	-8.4	-36.2	-2.3	-50.0
Metropolitan	11.1	7.3	18.7	12.8	4.3	2.3	-3.8	-34.2	-5.9	-31.6	-2.0	-46.5
Central City	10.3	7.3	17.1	12.5	4.3	2.5	-3.0	-29.1	-4.6	-26.9	-1.8	-41.9
Suburban	20.4	8.0	37.1	16.0	4.4	0.3	-12.4	-60.8	-21.1	-56.9	-4.1	-93.2
Nonmetropolitan	25.8	15.3	45.6	27.7	6.3	2.0	-10.5	-40.7	-17.9	-39.3	-4.3	-68.3
Adjacent	26.2	16.0	46.3	29.0	6.6	2.0	-10.2	-38.9	-17.3	-37.4	-4.6	-69.7
Nonadjacent	24.8	13.6	43.7	24.5	5.7	2.1	-11.2	-45.2	-19.2	-43.9	-3.6	-63.2

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A14. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, Texas: 1990 and 2000

Area and Population	Death Rates						Change, 1990-2000					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	12.9	6.1	24.2	9.7	1.9	2.6	-6.8	-52.7	-14.5	-59.9	0.7	36.8
Metropolitan	13.7	6.3	25.7	10.0	1.9	2.6	-7.4	-54.0	-15.7	-61.1	0.7	36.8
Central City	15.0	7.2	28.6	11.6	1.9	2.9	-7.8	-52.0	-17.0	-59.4	1.0	52.6
Suburban	9.2	3.0	16.2	4.4	2.1	1.6	-6.2	-67.4	-11.8	-72.8	-0.5	-23.8
Nonmetropolitan	8.8	5.4	15.6	8.3	1.8	2.3	-3.4	-38.6	-7.3	-46.8	0.5	27.8
Adjacent	9.2	5.7	16.2	9.0	2.1	2.1	-3.5	-38.0	-7.2	-44.4	0.0	0.0
Nonadjacent	13.7	4.6	25.7	6.5	1.9	2.7	-9.1	-66.4	-19.2	-74.7	0.8	42.1
Anglo Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	13.6	4.3	25.8	7.3	1.4	1.2	-9.3	-68.4	-18.5	-71.7	-0.2	-14.3
Metropolitan	14.5	4.4	27.7	7.4	1.4	1.3	-10.1	-69.7	-20.3	-73.3	-0.1	-7.1
Central City	16.6	5.2	32.0	9.0	1.4	1.4	-11.4	-68.7	-23.0	-71.9	0.0	0.0
Suburban	7.7	2.4	13.9	3.8	1.5	1.1	-5.3	-68.8	-10.1	-72.7	-0.4	-26.7
Nonmetropolitan	8.6	3.9	15.9	6.7	1.4	1.0	-4.7	-54.7	-9.2	-57.9	-0.4	-28.6
Adjacent	8.7	4.0	15.6	6.8	1.7	1.1	-4.7	-54.0	-8.8	-56.4	-0.6	-35.3
Nonadjacent	8.4	3.5	16.5	6.3	0.6	0.8	-4.9	-58.3	-10.2	-61.8	0.2	33.3
Black Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	23.7	23.3	42.8	34.6	6.5	13.4	-0.4	-1.7	-8.2	-19.2	6.9	106.2
Metropolitan	24.1	23.4	44.1	35.1	6.5	13.4	-0.7	-2.9	-9.0	-20.4	6.9	106.2
Central City	25.0	25.1	46.2	38.0	6.8	14.2	0.1	0.4	-8.2	-17.7	7.4	108.8
Suburban	17.0	12.5	28.7	16.9	5.0	8.4	-4.5	-26.5	-11.8	-41.1	3.4	68.0
Nonmetropolitan	20.5	23.8	33.1	32.0	7.3	14.0	3.3	16.1	-1.1	-3.3	6.7	91.8
Adjacent	22.6	23.5	36.4	32.7	7.9	11.7	0.9	4.0	-3.7	-10.2	3.8	48.1
Nonadjacent	14.3	24.9	23.2	29.8	5.5	20.0	10.6	74.1	6.6	28.4	14.5	263.6
Hispanic Population	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
State	9.9	5.4	18.0	8.6	1.9	2.1	-4.5	-45.5	-9.4	-52.2	0.2	10.5
Metropolitan	10.4	5.5	19.0	8.9	2.0	2.0	-4.9	-47.1	-10.1	-53.2	0.0	0.0
Central City	10.5	5.6	19.2	9.2	2.1	2.0	-4.9	-46.7	-10.0	-52.1	-0.1	-4.8
Suburban	9.8	4.6	17.0	6.6	1.7	2.4	-5.2	-53.1	-10.4	-61.2	0.7	41.2
Nonmetropolitan	7.1	4.6	12.5	6.6	1.1	2.4	-2.5	-35.2	-5.9	-47.2	1.3	118.2
Adjacent	7.8	5.5	14.0	8.4	1.0	2.2	-2.3	-29.5	-5.6	-40.0	1.2	120.0
Nonadjacent	5.3	2.6	8.8	2.1	1.4	3.0	-2.7	-50.9	-6.7	-76.1	1.6	114.3

Source: Death rates computed by School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, from death data obtained from the Vital Statistics Division, Texas Department of Health.

Table A15. Ratios of Nonmetropolitan to Metropolitan Age-Adjusted Death Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Cause of Death

	All Causes of Death				Heart Disease				Malignant Neoplasms			
	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female
	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total	1.07	1.17	1.08	1.13	1.06	1.15	1.04	1.13	1.08	1.14	1.10	1.12
Anglo	1.05	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.07	1.15	1.05	1.13	1.11	1.15	1.11	1.13
Black	1.13	1.19	1.22	1.23	1.85	1.82	2.20	1.56	1.34	1.40	1.51	1.37
Hispanic	1.23	1.26	1.30	1.22	1.88	1.38	1.91	1.52	1.47	1.43	1.56	1.30

	Prostate Cancer	Prostate Cancer	Female Breast Cancer	Female Breast Cancer	Colorectal Cancer				Lung Cancer			
	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female
	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total	1.24	1.38	1.58	1.36	1.43	1.48	1.63	1.55	1.24	1.28	1.28	1.32
Anglo	1.33	1.35	1.53	1.35	1.45	1.49	1.60	1.47	1.28	1.25	1.26	1.30
Black	1.56	1.75	1.72	1.21	1.90	1.52	1.65	1.76	1.63	1.56	1.70	1.29
Hispanic	1.29	1.65	2.13	1.47	1.60	1.60	1.89	1.61	1.84	1.87	1.75	1.43

	Stroke				Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases				All Accidents			
	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female
	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total	1.30	1.27	1.19	1.19	1.35	1.39	1.25	1.23	2.22	2.06	2.39	2.21
Anglo	1.30	1.33	1.19	1.17	1.35	1.33	1.21	1.14	2.38	2.09	2.34	2.09
Black	1.81	1.51	1.44	1.41	1.84	1.59	1.25	1.30	2.59	1.84	2.62	2.19
Hispanic	2.04	1.48	1.83	1.44	1.96	1.38	1.56	1.77	2.45	2.09	2.50	2.19

Table A15. continued

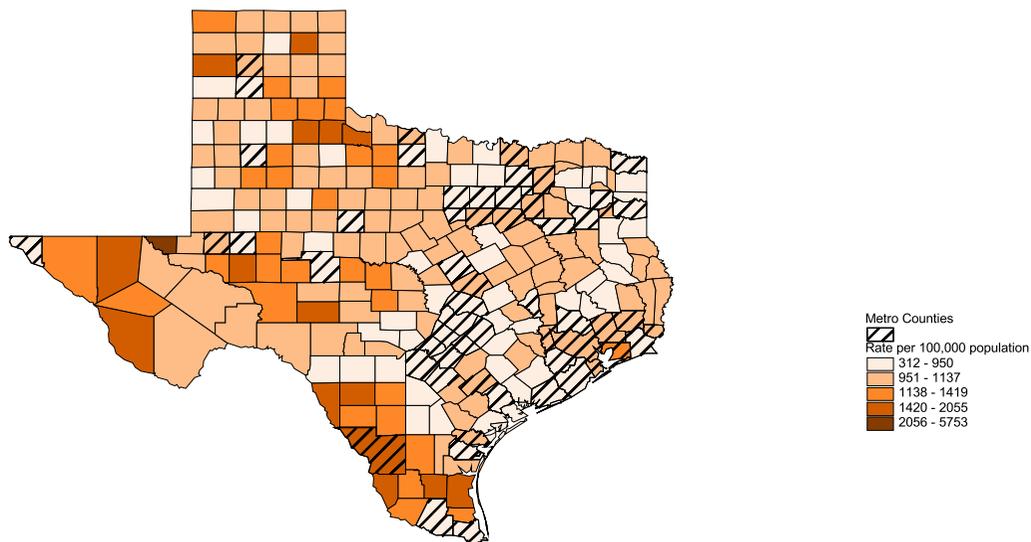
	Motor Vehicle Accidents				Diabetes				Homicide			
	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female
	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro	Nonmetro/ Metro
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total	2.73	2.55	3.01	2.94	1.55	1.40	1.59	1.36	1.12	1.34	1.64	1.65
Anglo	2.82	2.59	2.77	2.66	1.63	1.51	1.76	1.58	1.46	1.83	1.63	1.65
Black	2.58	2.30	2.95	2.69	1.85	1.82	2.20	1.56	1.21	1.27	1.38	1.24
Hispanic	2.83	2.36	2.55	2.64	1.88	1.38	1.91	1.52	1.14	1.23	2.17	2.00

	Suicide				HIV			
	Male	Male	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female
	Nonmetro/ Metro							
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total	2.03	1.97	1.97	1.33	0.61	0.83	0.95	0.88
Anglo	1.88	1.76	1.75	1.12	0.57	0.91	1.00	0.77
Black	1.44	1.58	0.60	1.90	0.75	0.91	1.12	1.04
Hispanic	2.44	2.16	1.47	0.87	0.66	0.74	0.55	1.20

Source: Texas Department of Health and School of Rural Public Health, Texas A&M University System Health Science Center, May 2002.

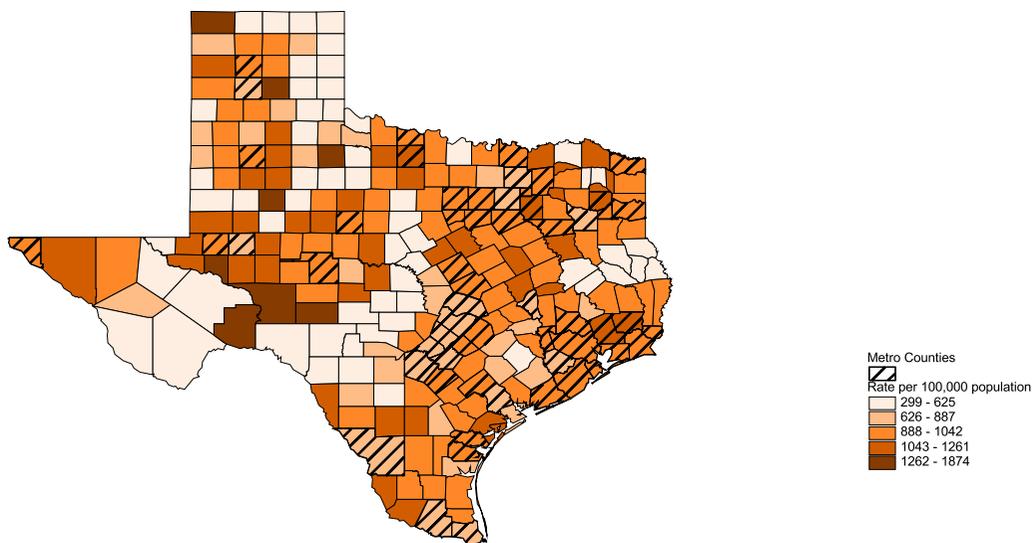
Figure B1

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 1990



Source: TDH, SRPH

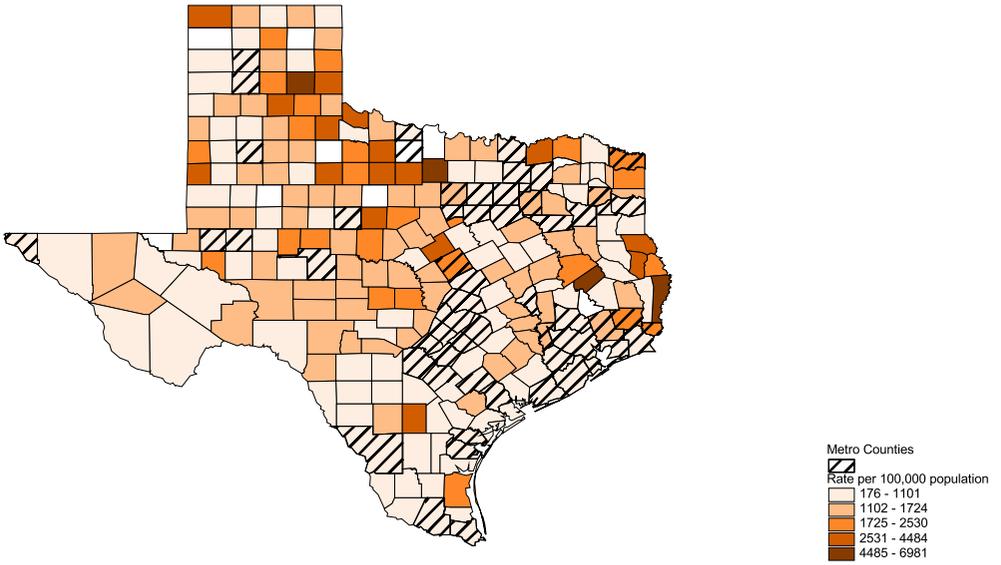
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 2000



Source: TDH, SRPH

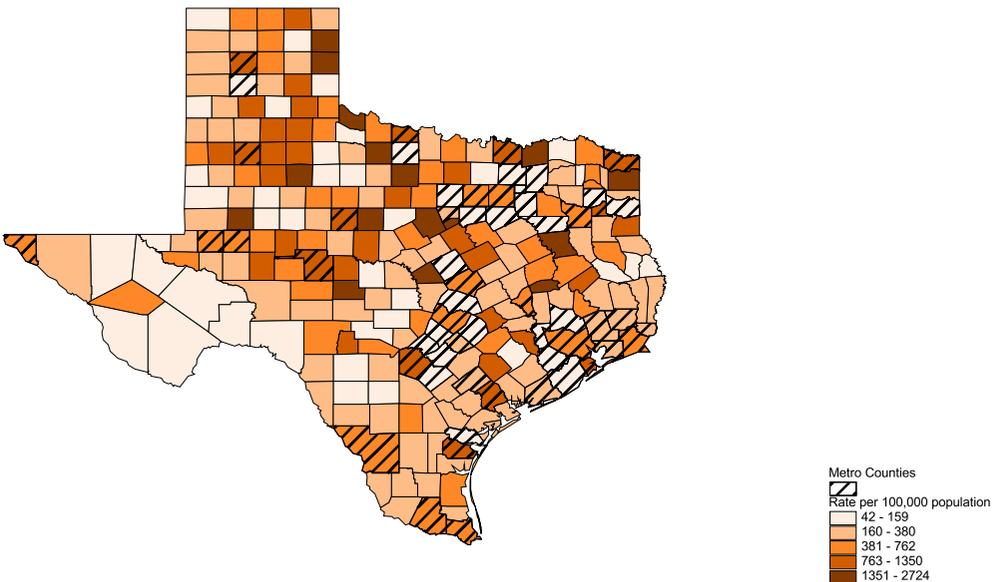
Figure B2

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 1990



Source: TDH, SRPH

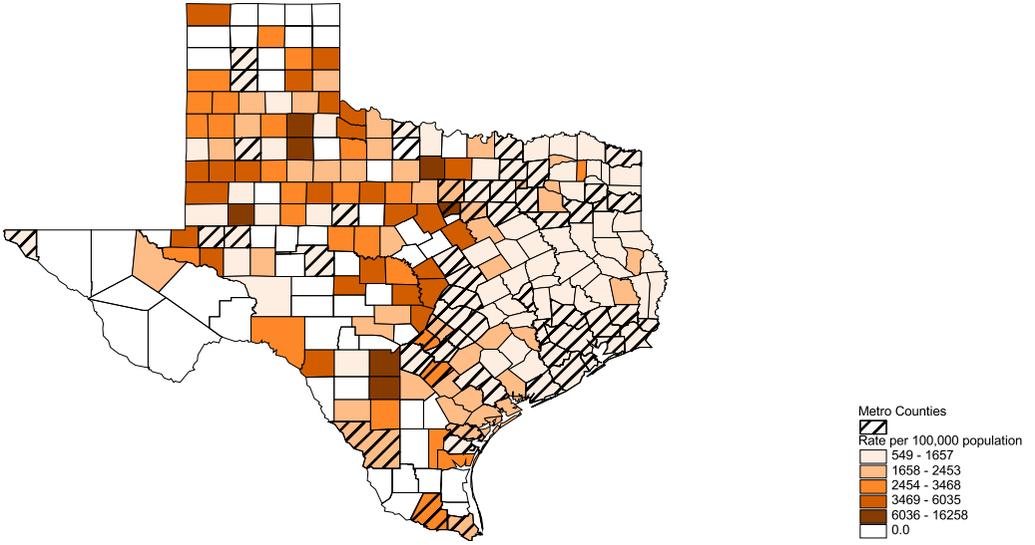
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 2000



Source: TDH, SRPH

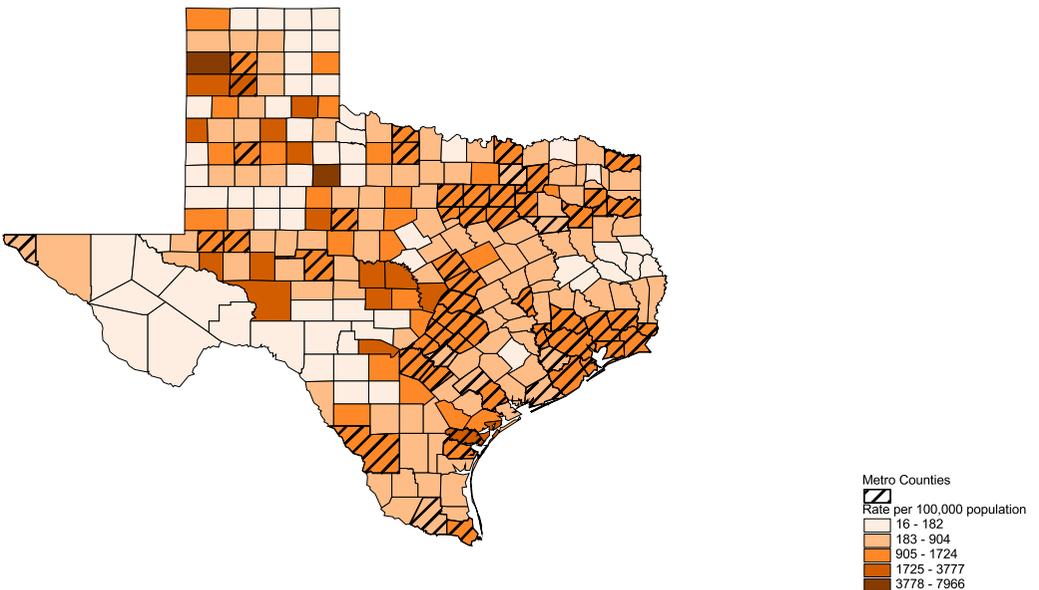
Figure B3

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 1990



Source: TDH, SRPH

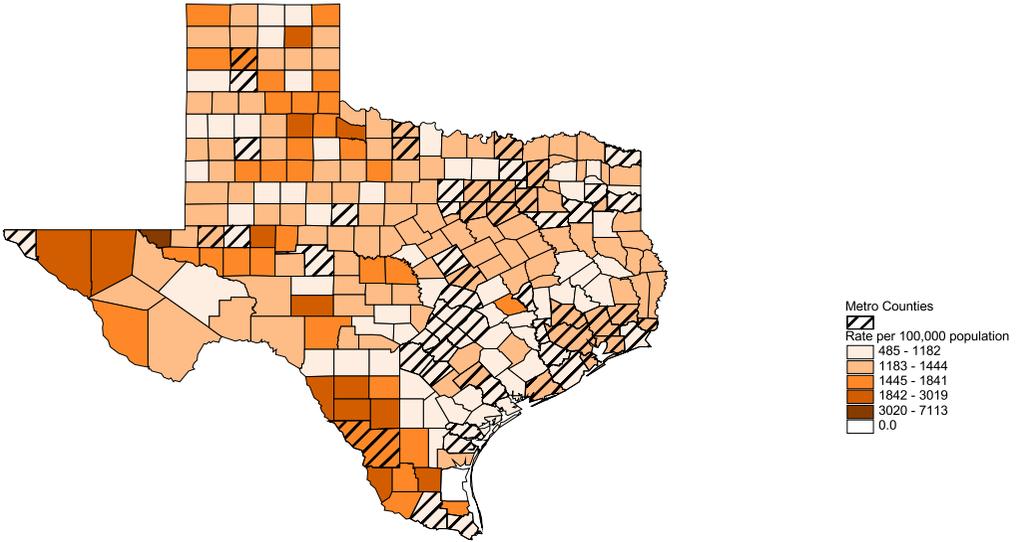
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 2000



Source: TDH, SRPH

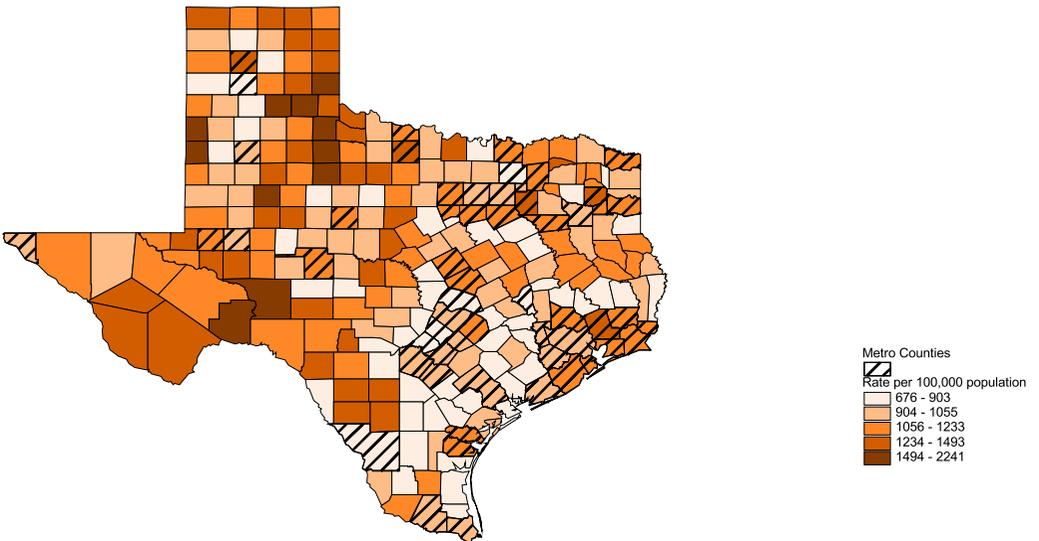
Figure B4

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 1990



Source: TDH, SRPH

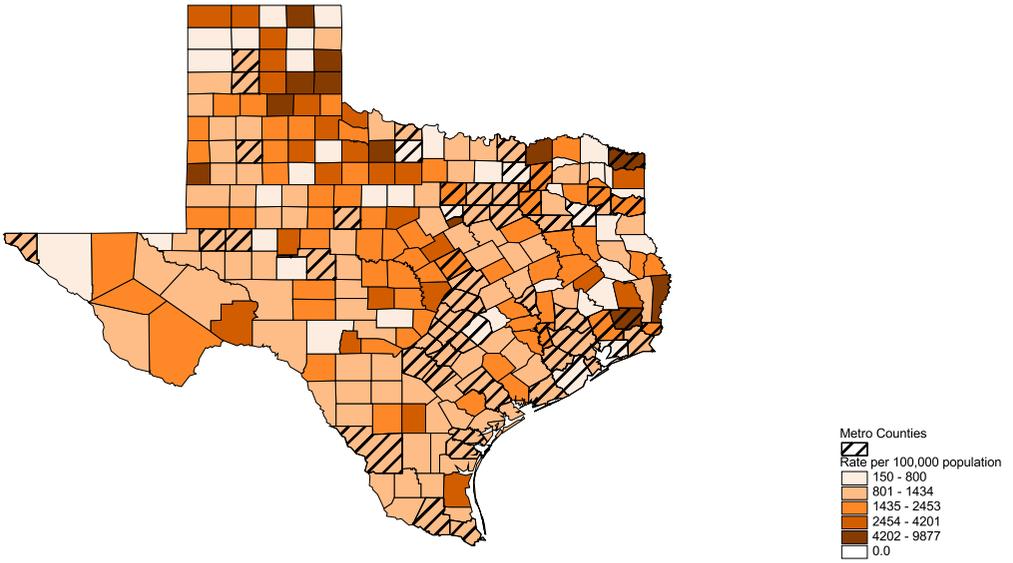
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 2000



Source: TDH, SRPH

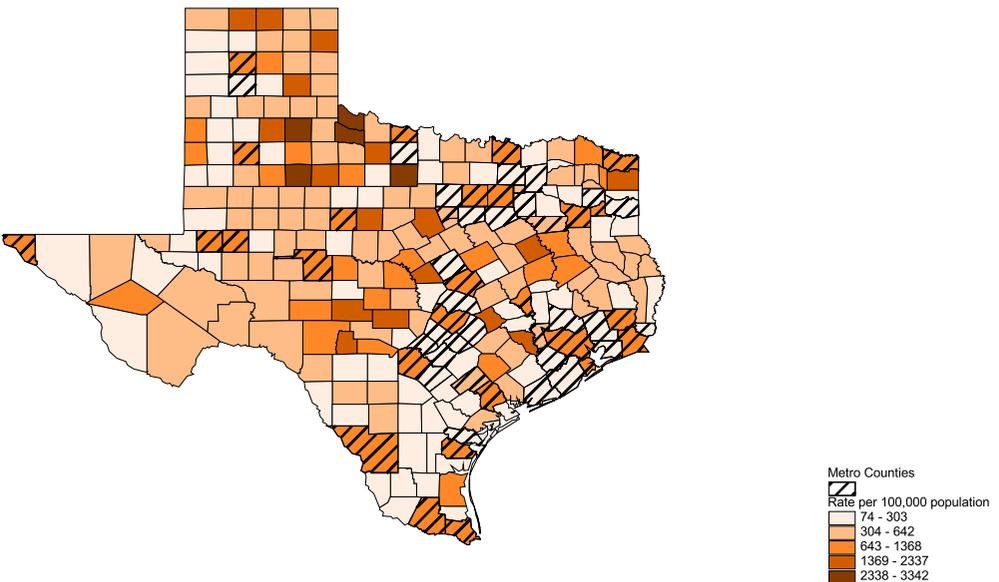
Figure B5

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 1990



Source: TDH, SRPH

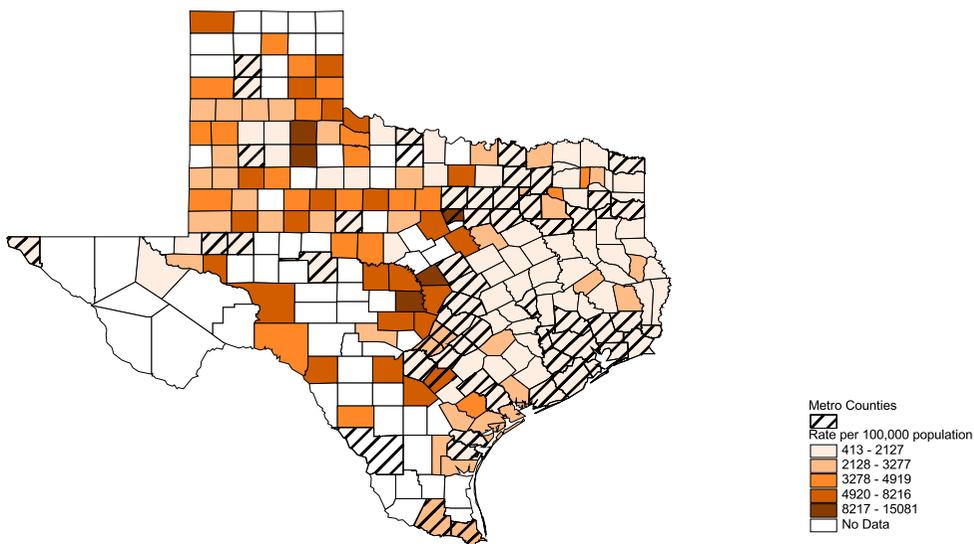
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 2000



Source: TDH, SRPH

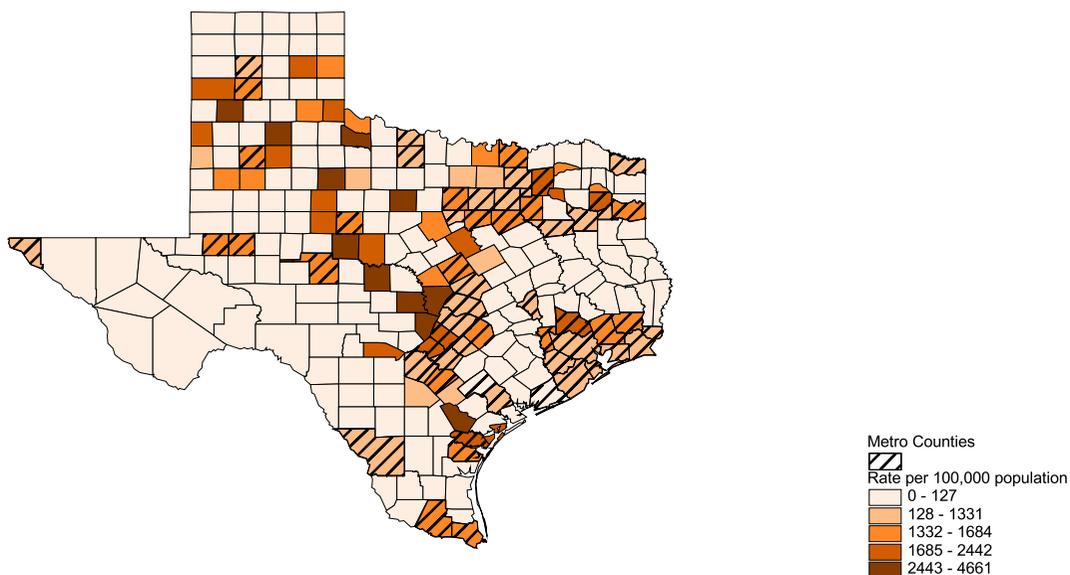
Figure B6

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 1990



Source: TDH, SRPH

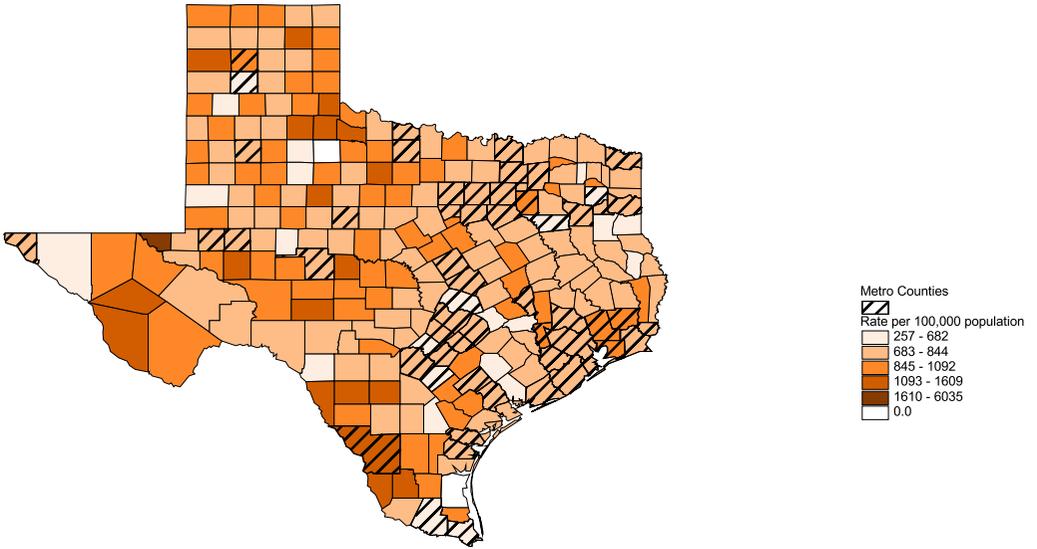
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 2000



Source: TDH, SRPH

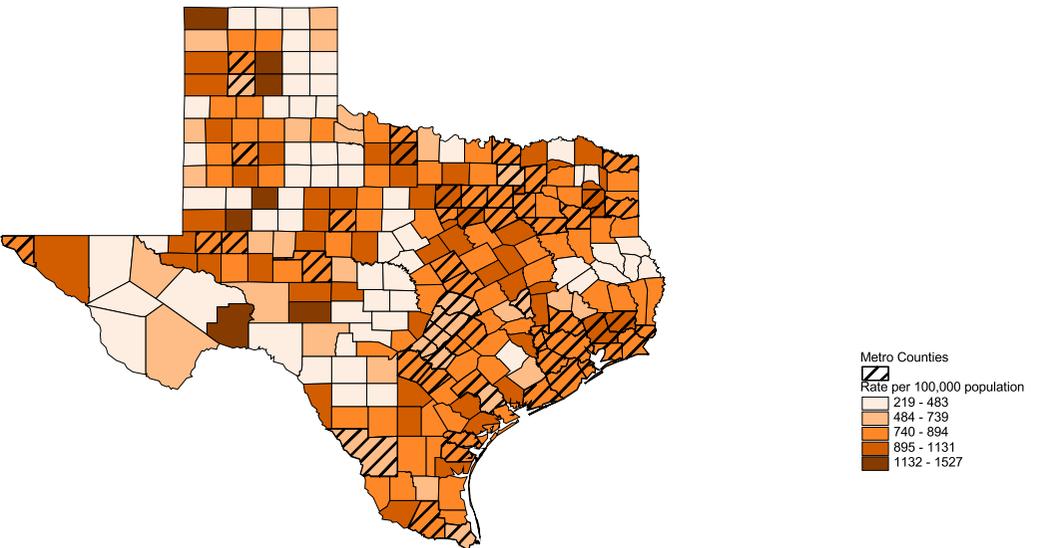
Figure B7

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 1990



Source: TDH, SRPH

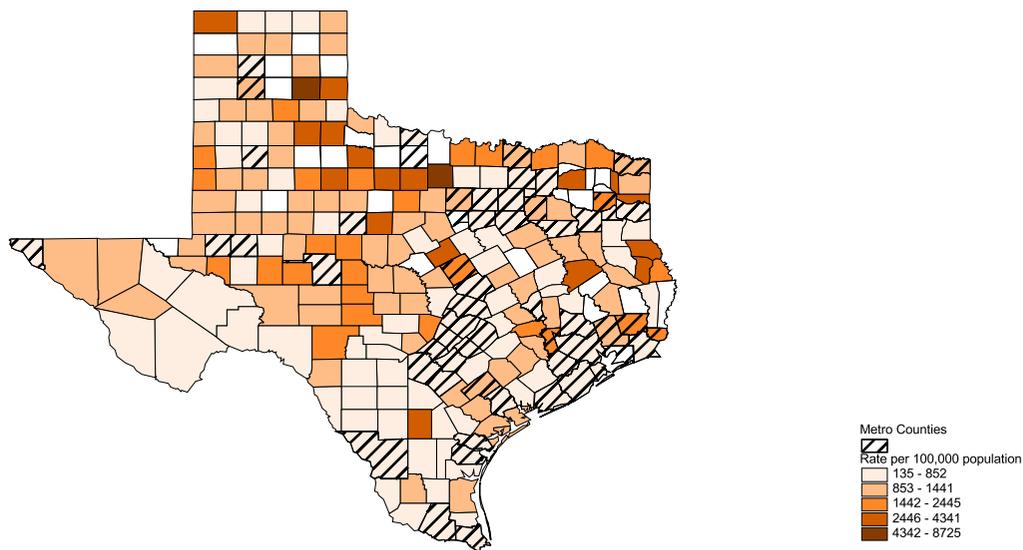
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 2000



Source: TDH, SRPH

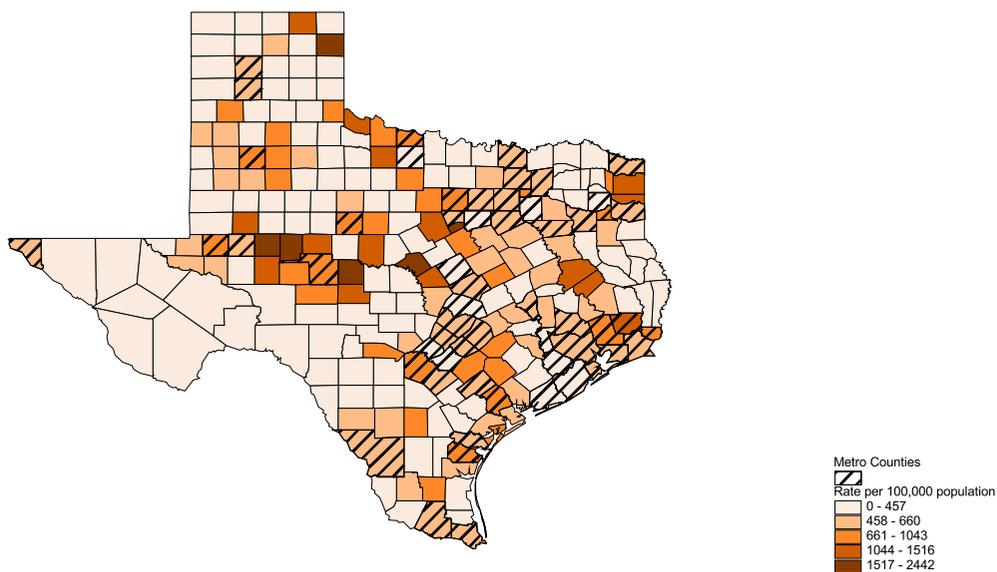
Figure B8

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 1990



Source: TDH, SRPH

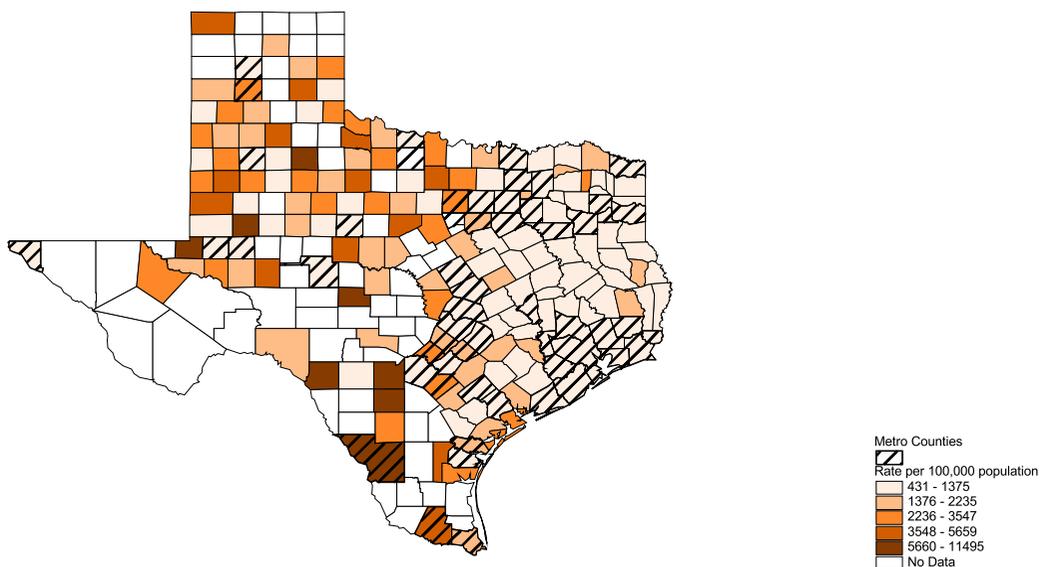
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 2000



Source: TDH, SRPH

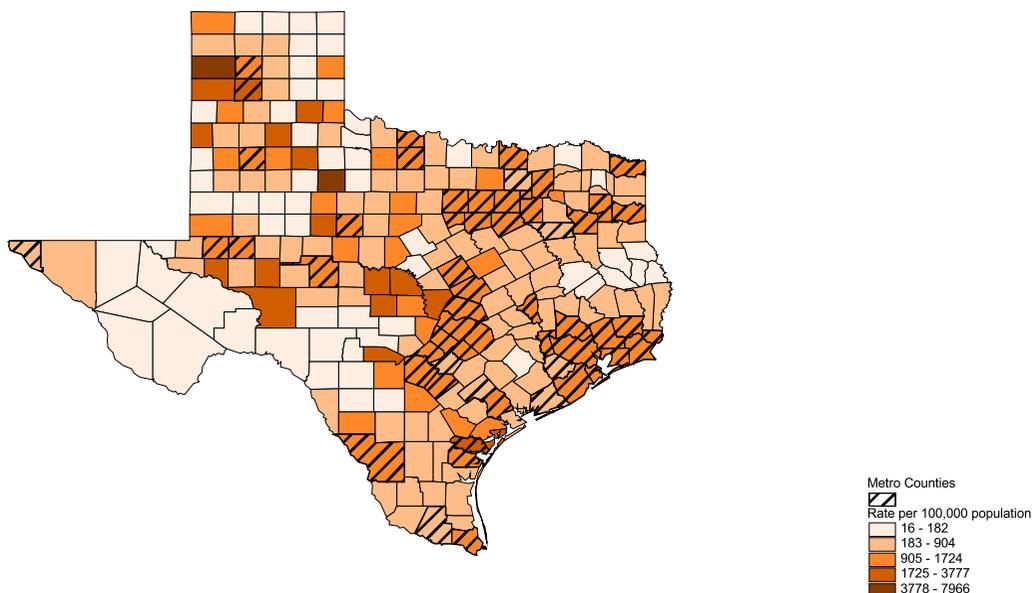
Figure B9

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 1990



Source: TDH, SRPH

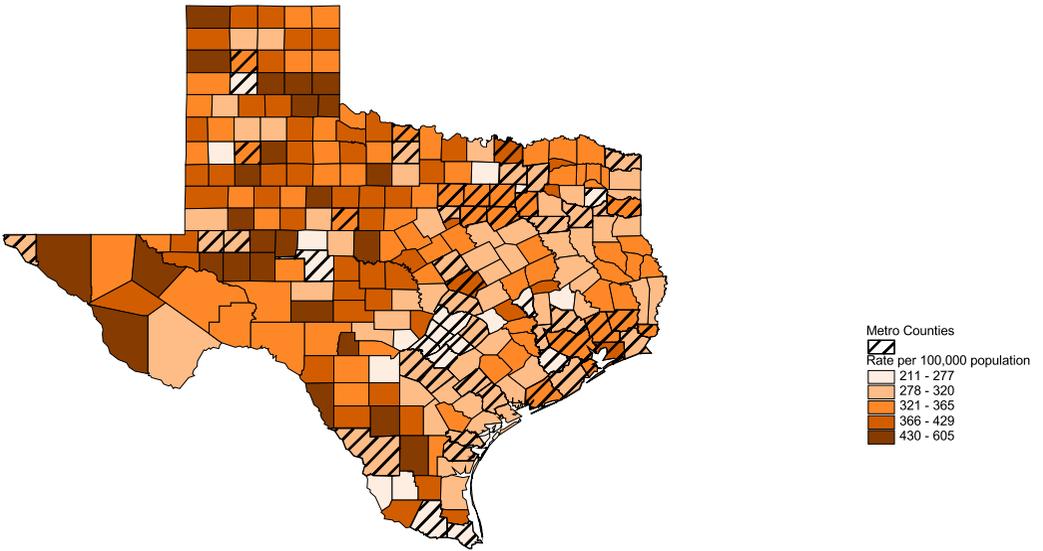
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death by County, 2000



Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B10

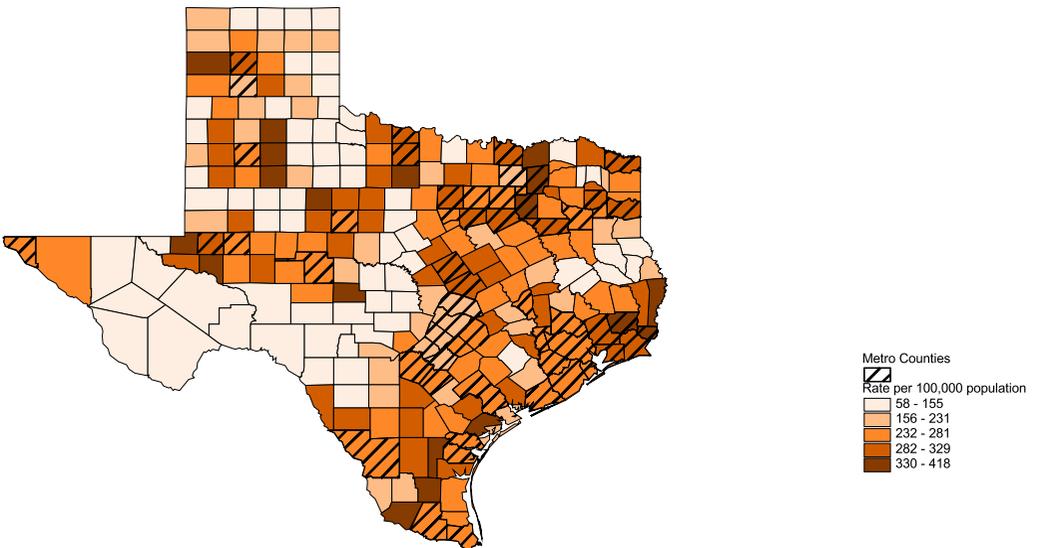
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 390-398, 402, 404, 410-429

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 2000

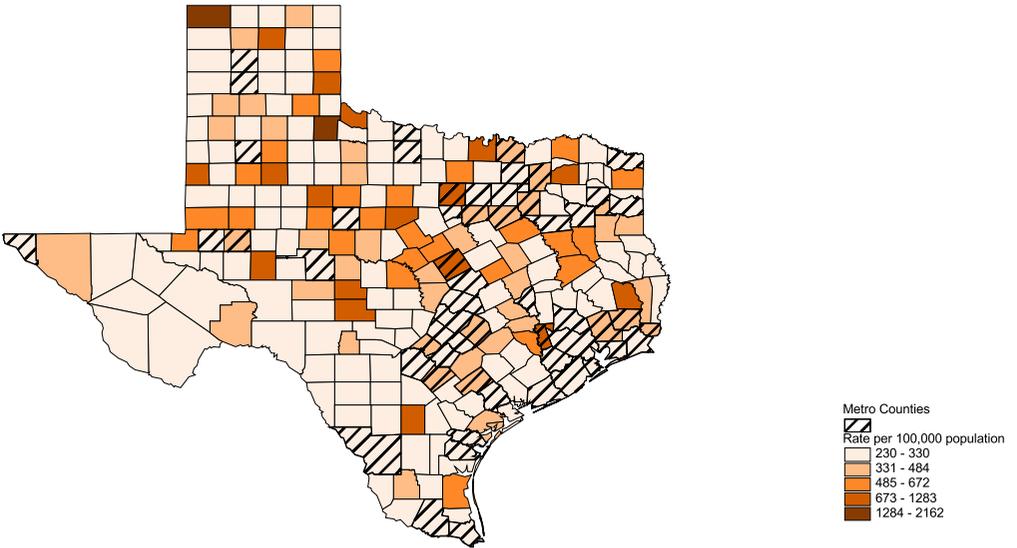


ICD-10 Categories: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B11

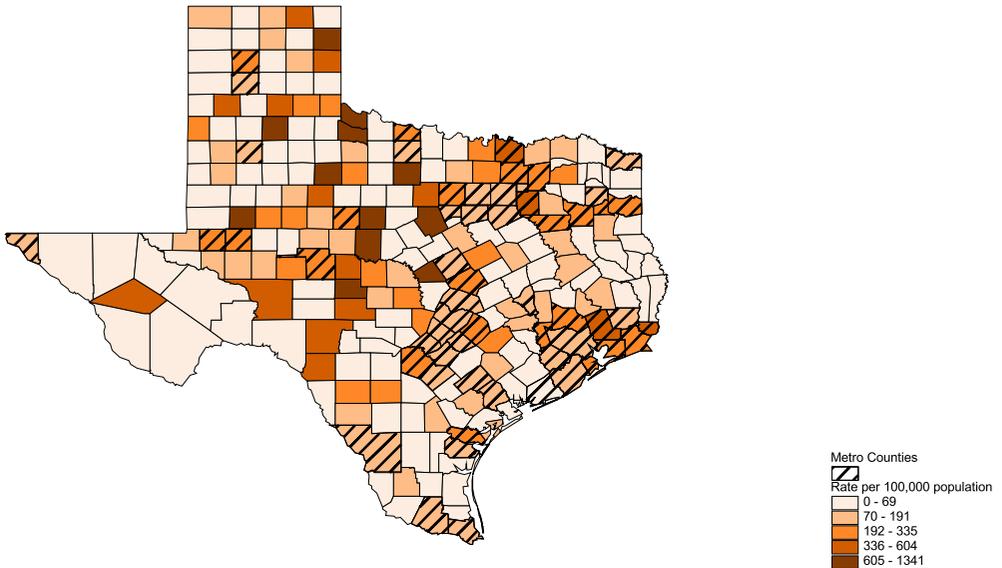
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 390-398, 402, 404, 410-429

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 2000

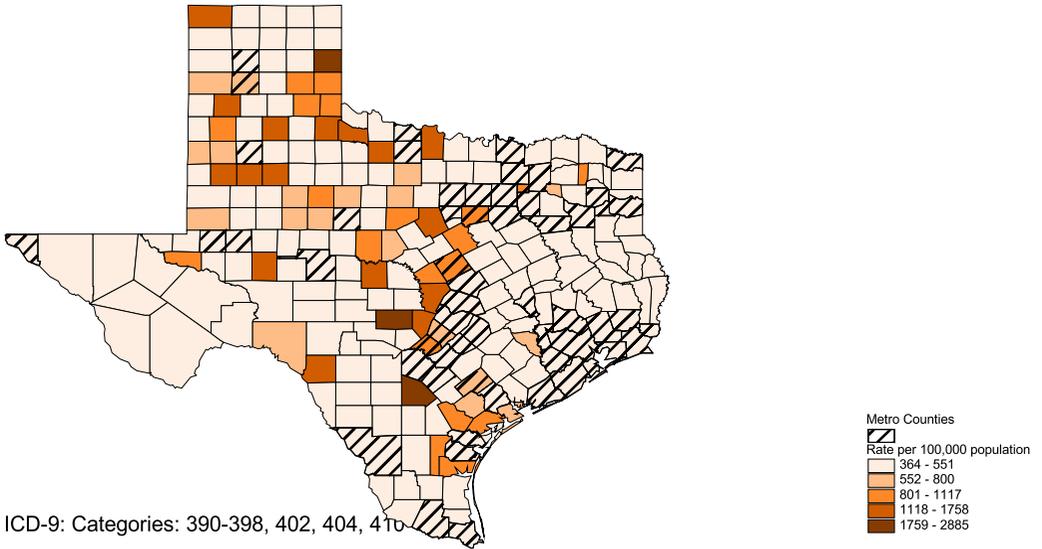


ICD-10 Categories: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B12

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 1990



Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 2000

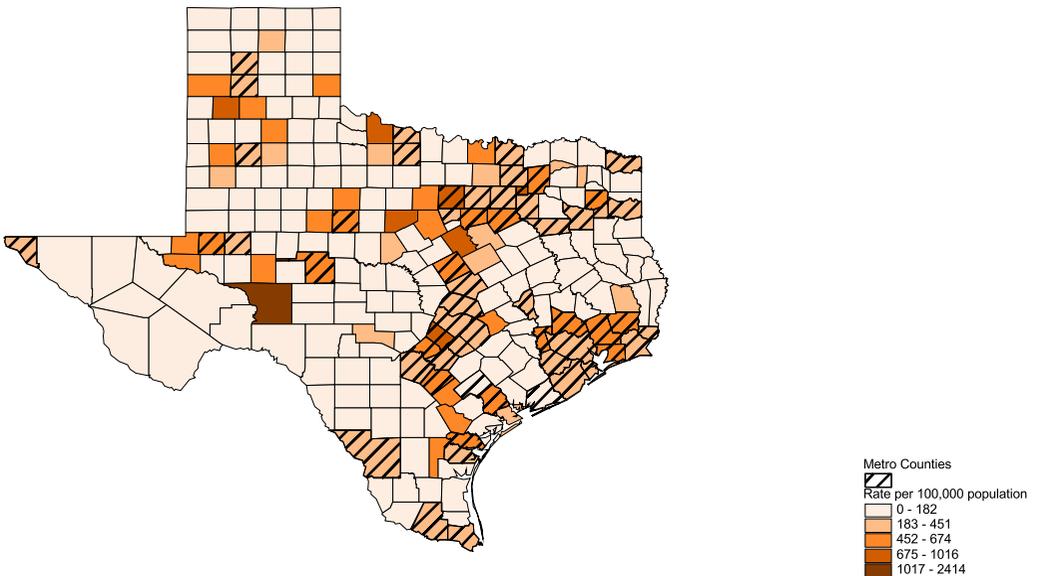
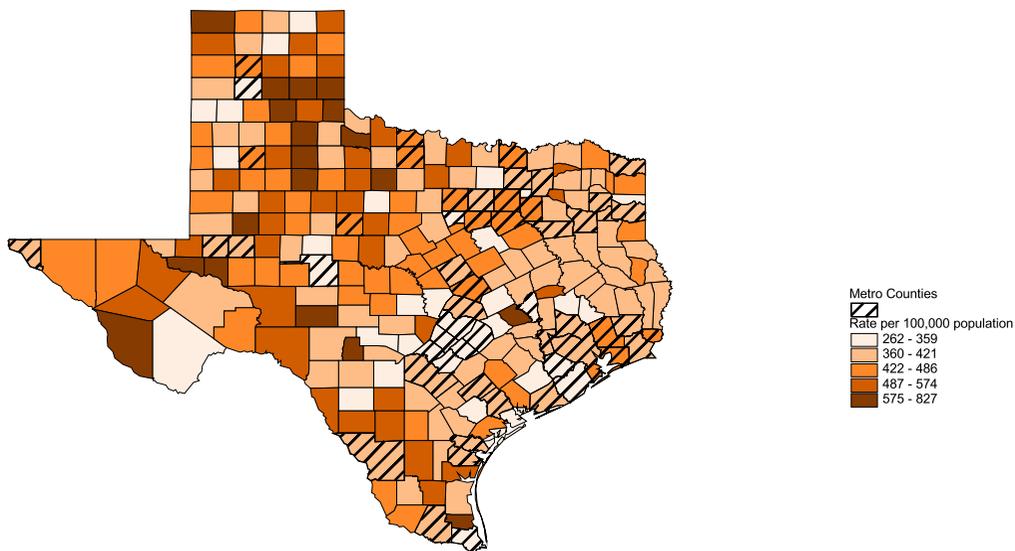


Figure B13

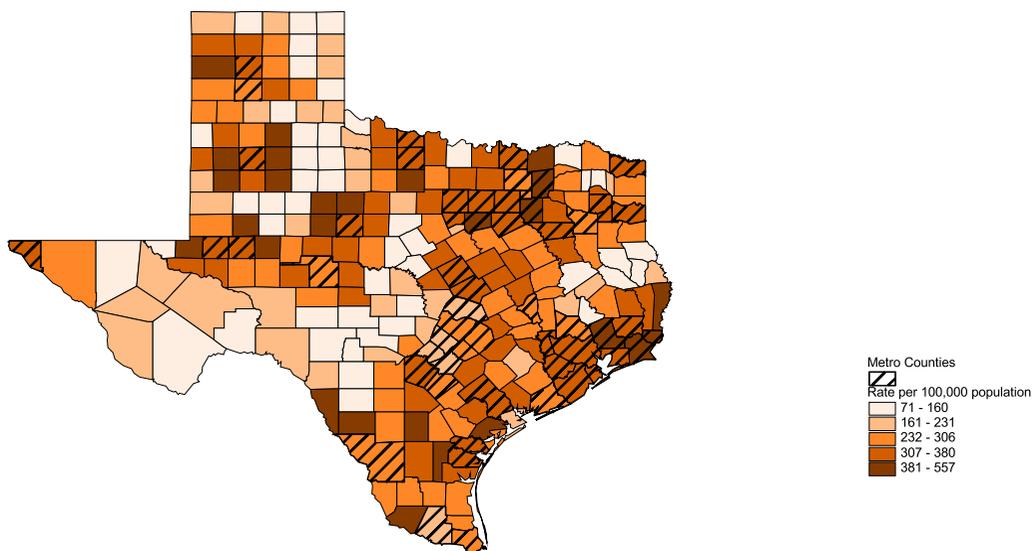
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 390-398, 402, 404, 410-429

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 2000

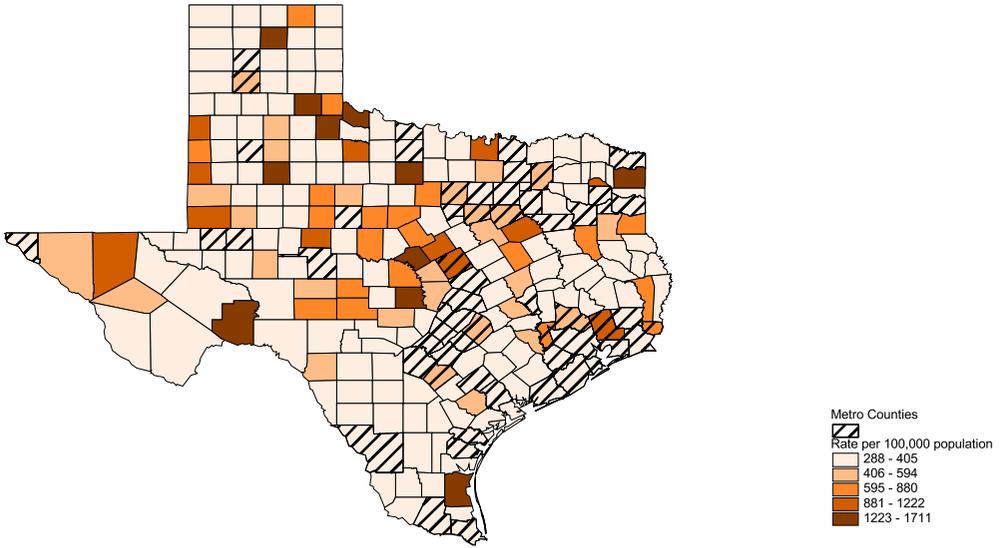


ICD-10 Categories: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B14

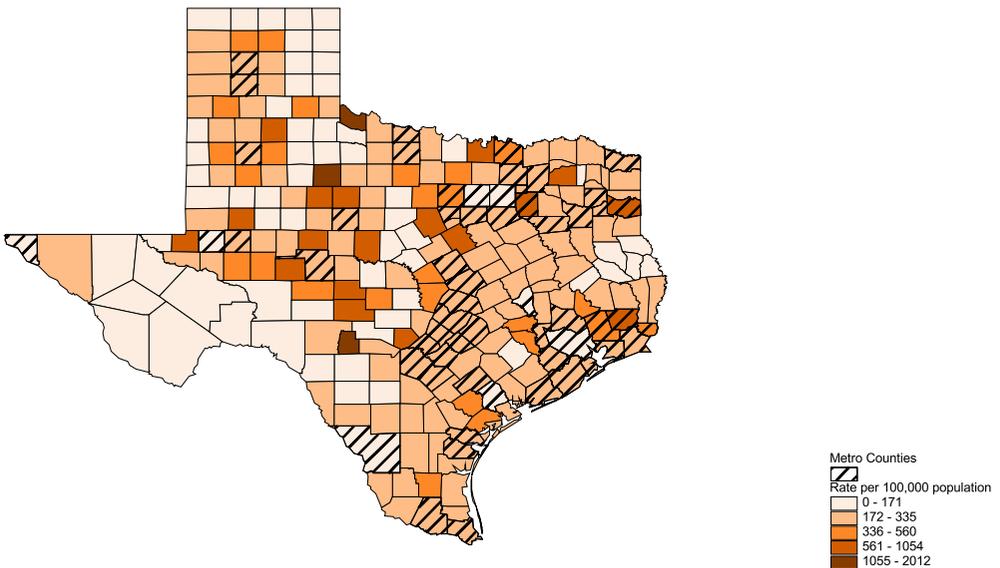
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 390-398, 402, 404, 410-429

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 2000

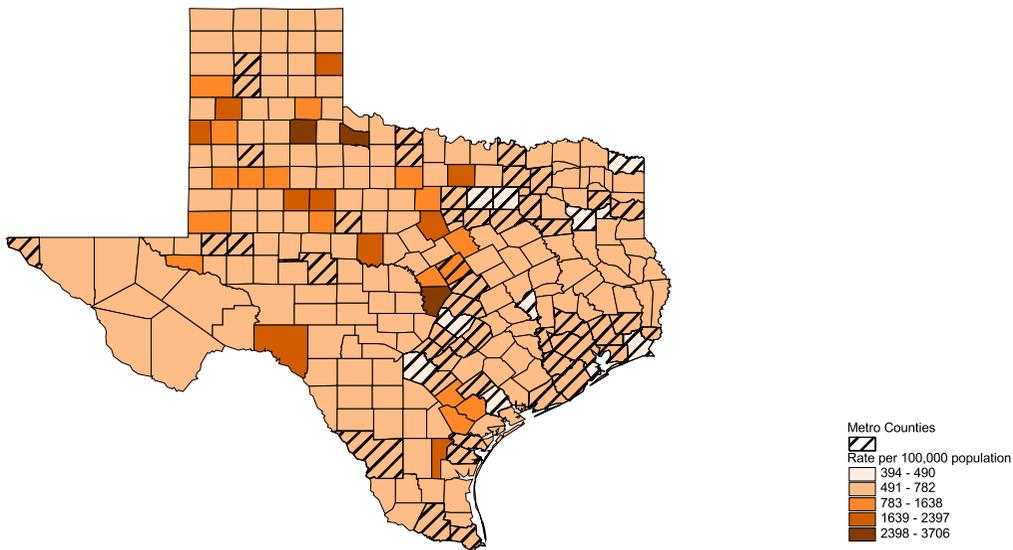


ICD-10 Categories: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B15

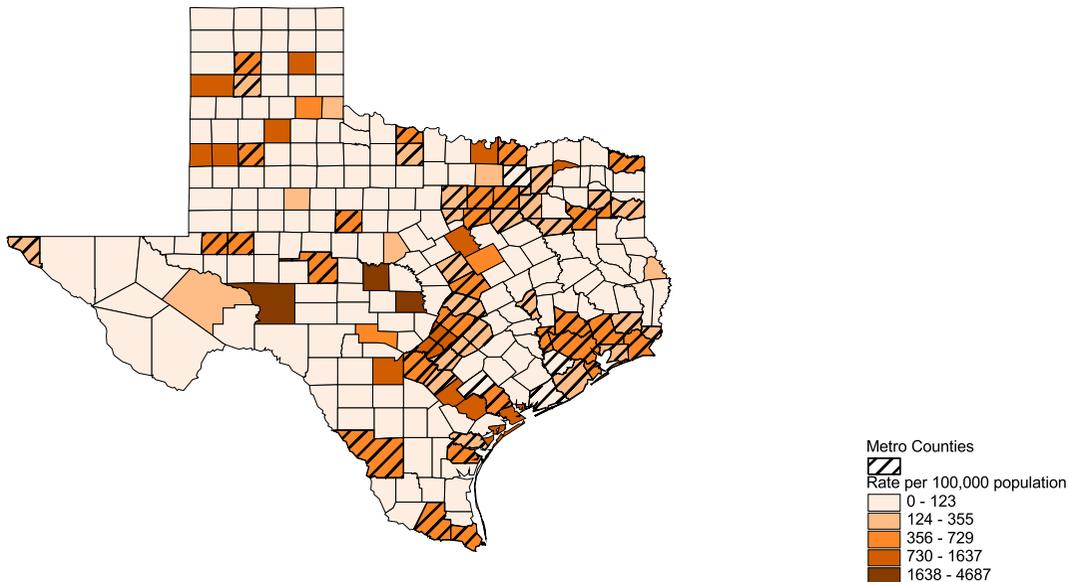
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 390-398, 402, 404, 410-429

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 2000

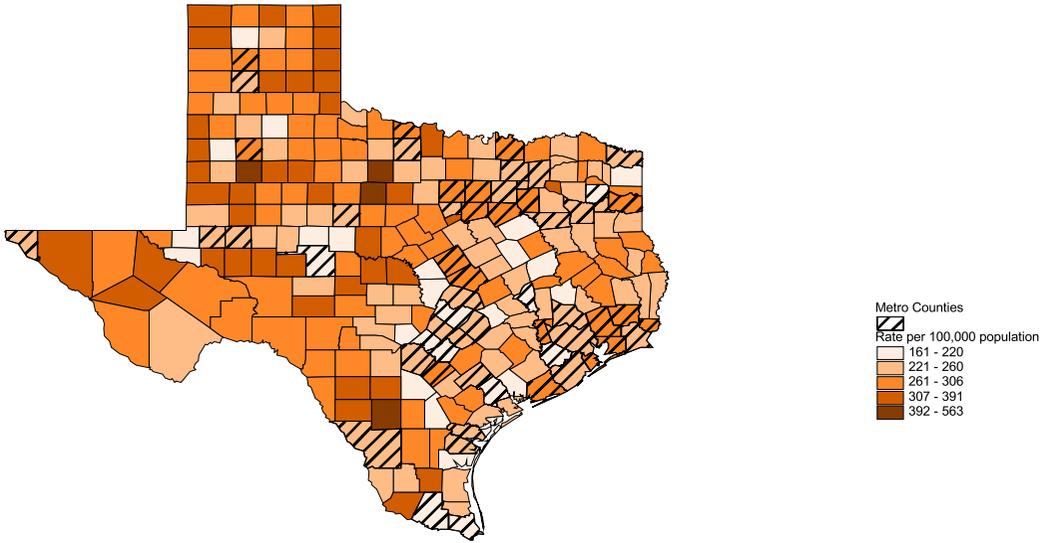


ICD-10 Categories: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B16

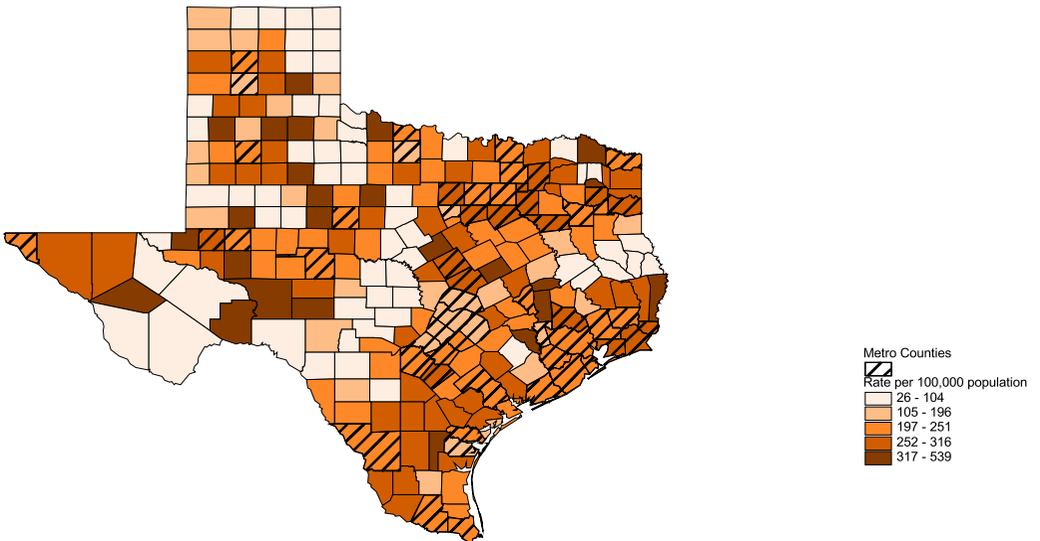
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 390-398, 402, 404, 410-429

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 2000

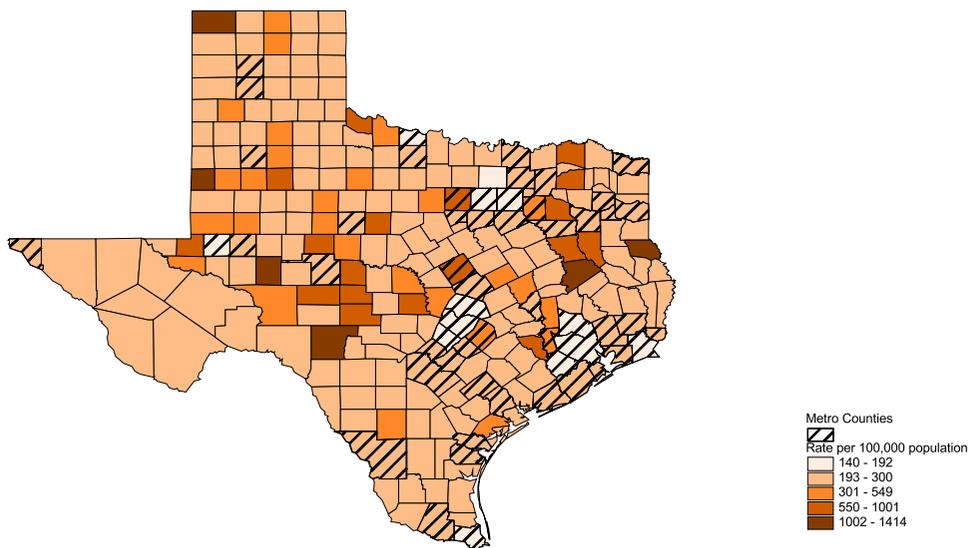


ICD-10 Categories: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B17

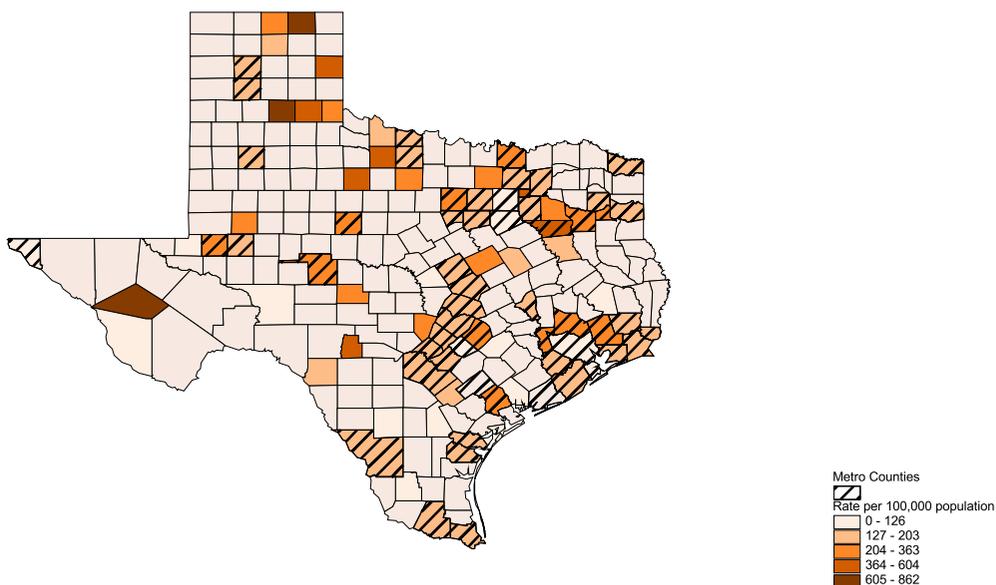
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 390-398, 402, 404, 410-429

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 2000

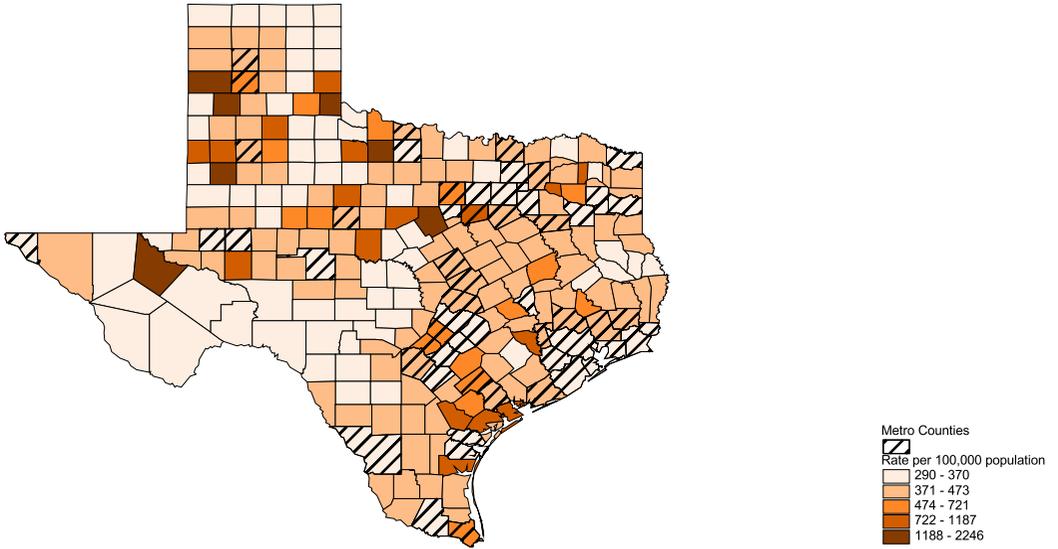


ICD-10 Categories: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B18

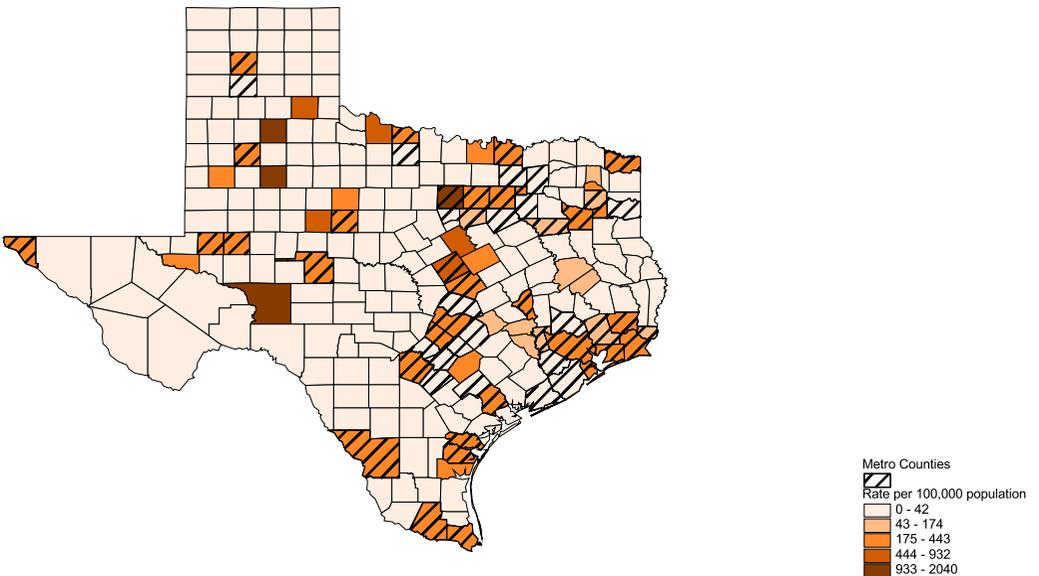
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 390-398, 402, 404, 410-429

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease by County, 2000

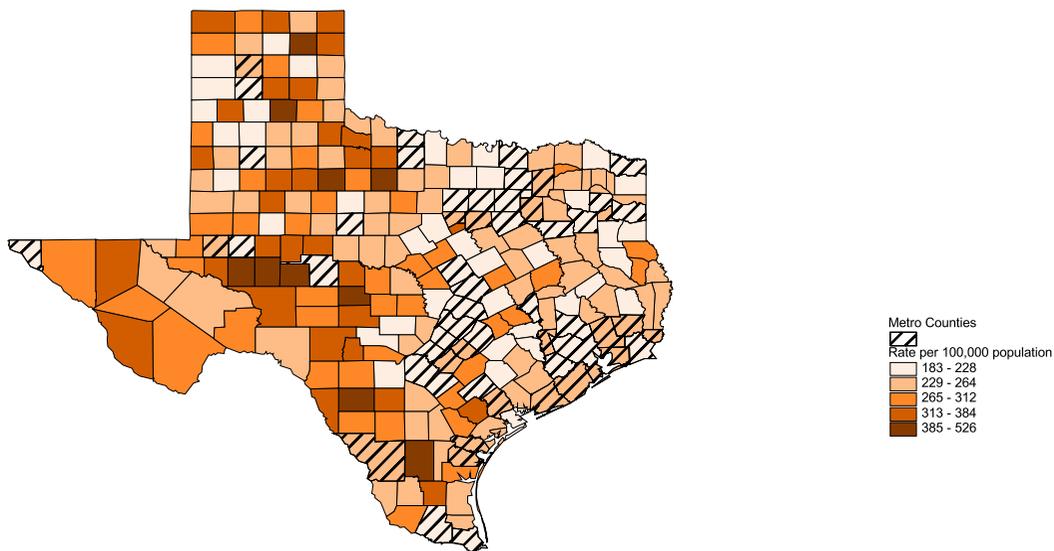


ICD-10 Categories: I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B19

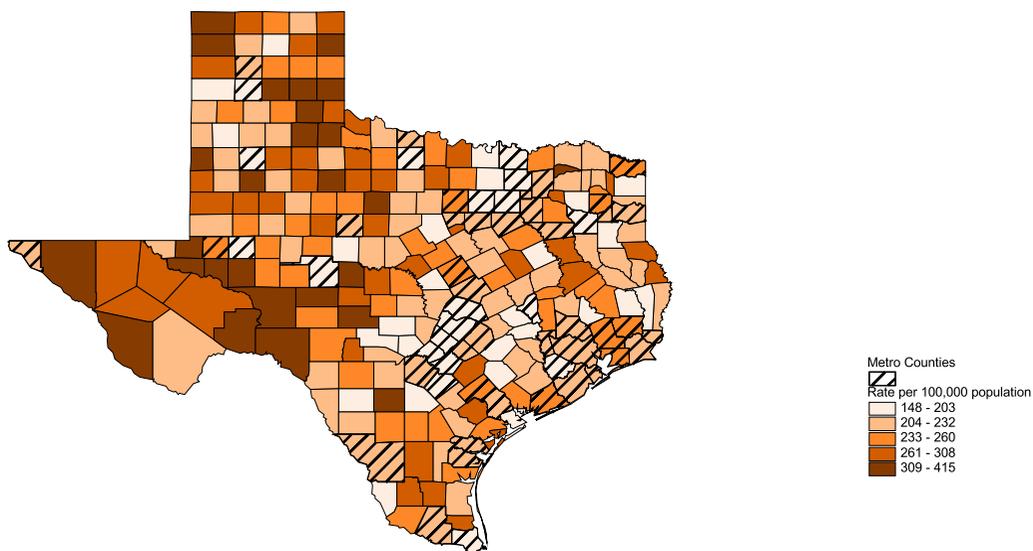
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 140-208

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 2000

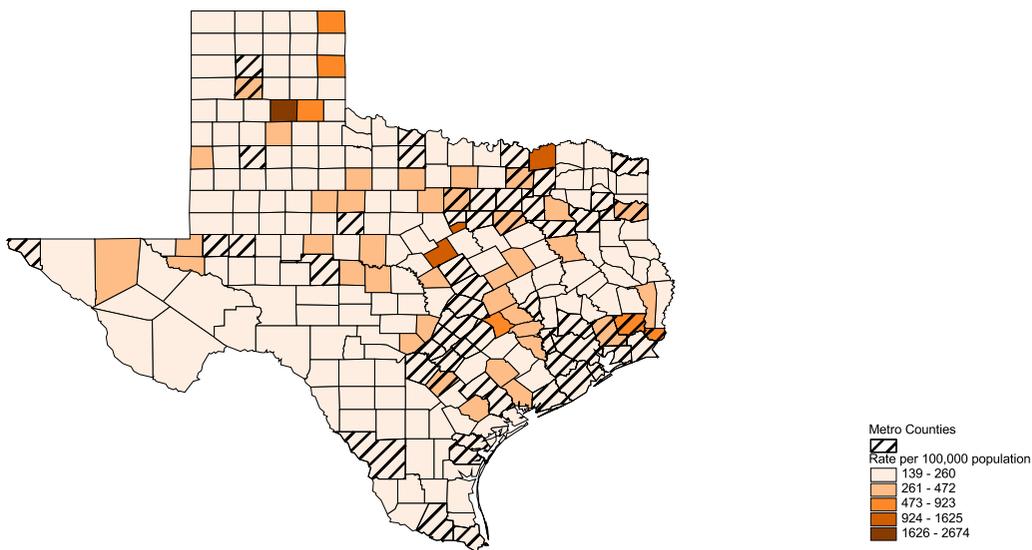


ICD-10 Categories: C00-C97

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B20

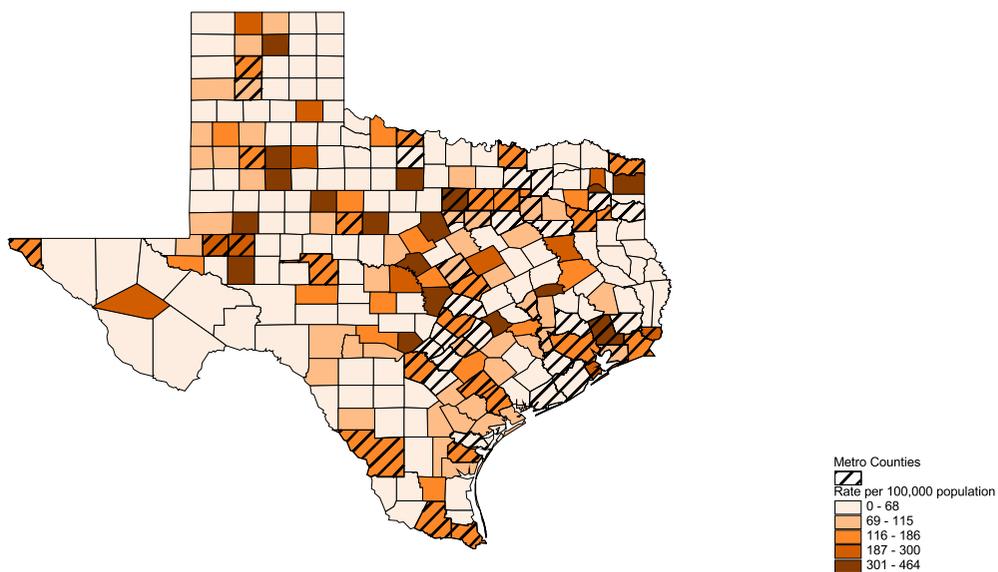
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 140-208

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 2000

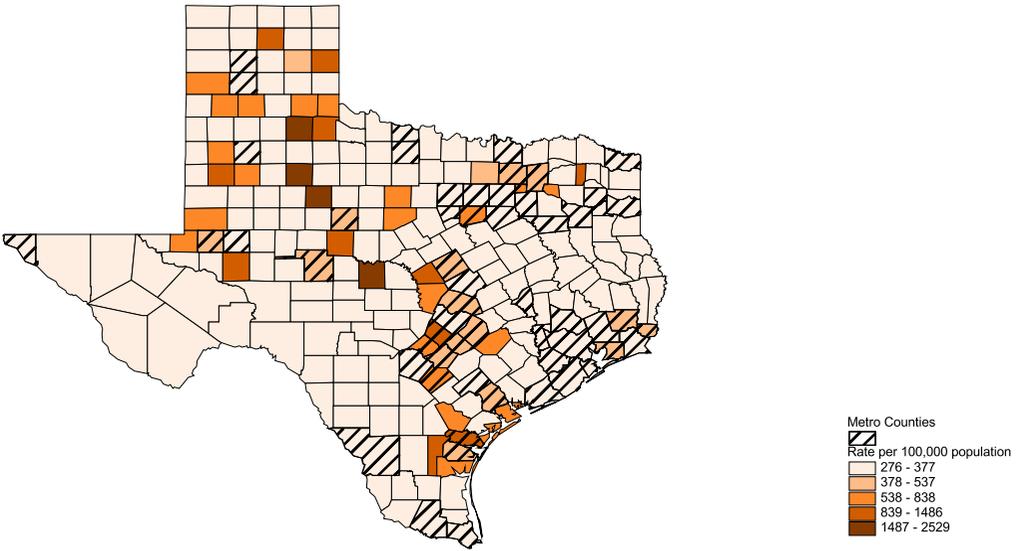


ICD-10 Categories: C00-C97

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B21

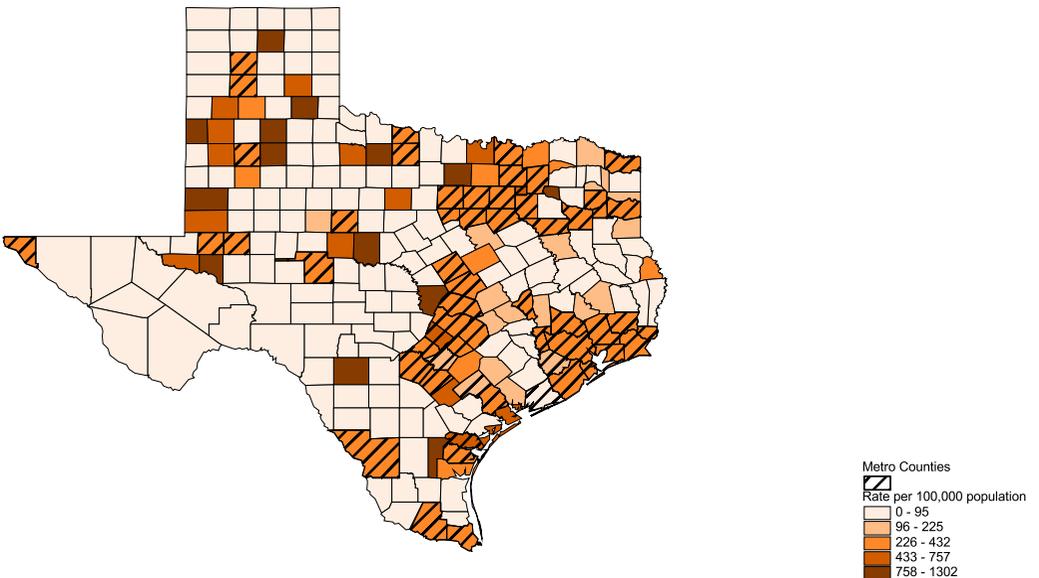
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 140-208

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 2000

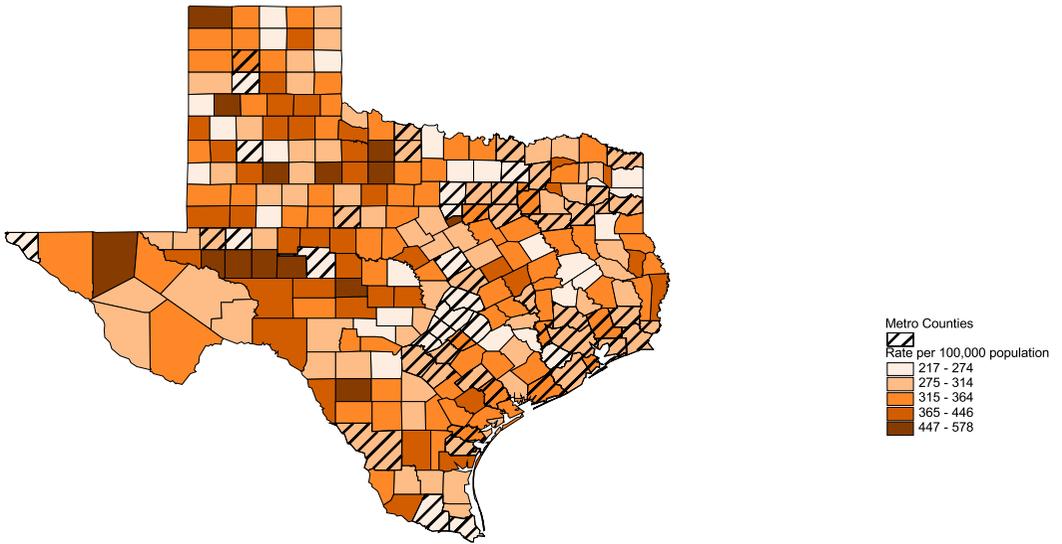


ICD-10 Categories: C00-C97

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B22

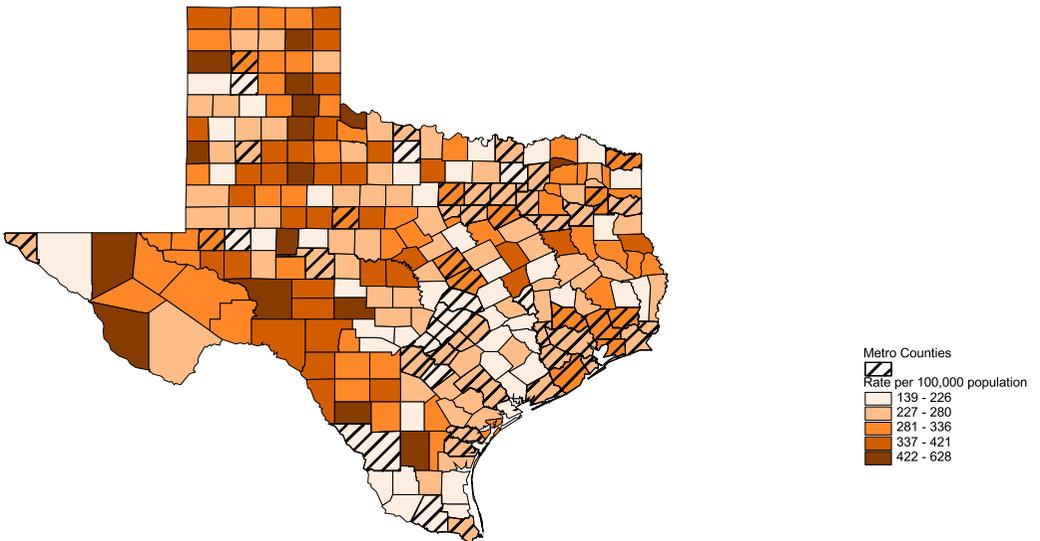
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 140-208

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 2000

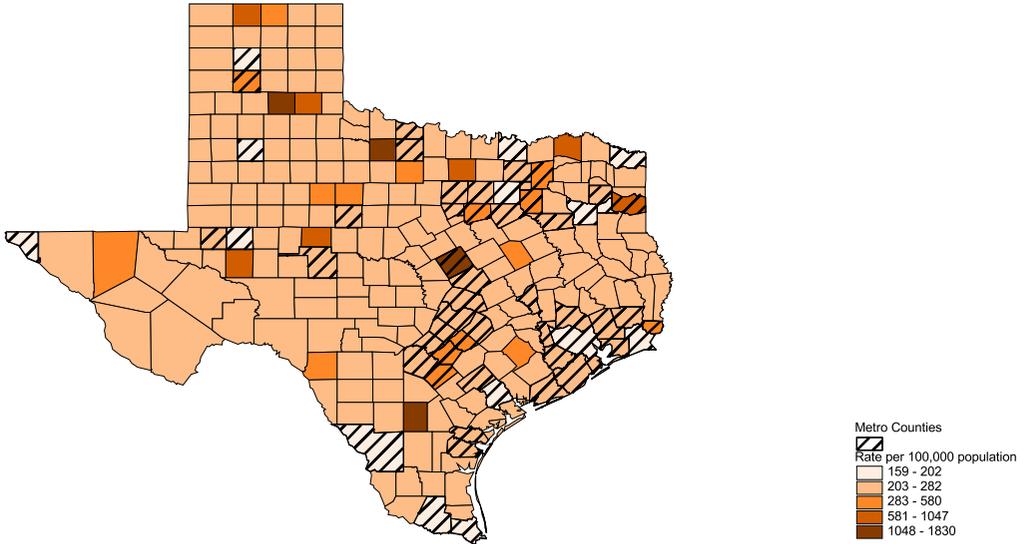


ICD-10 Categories: C00-C97

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B23

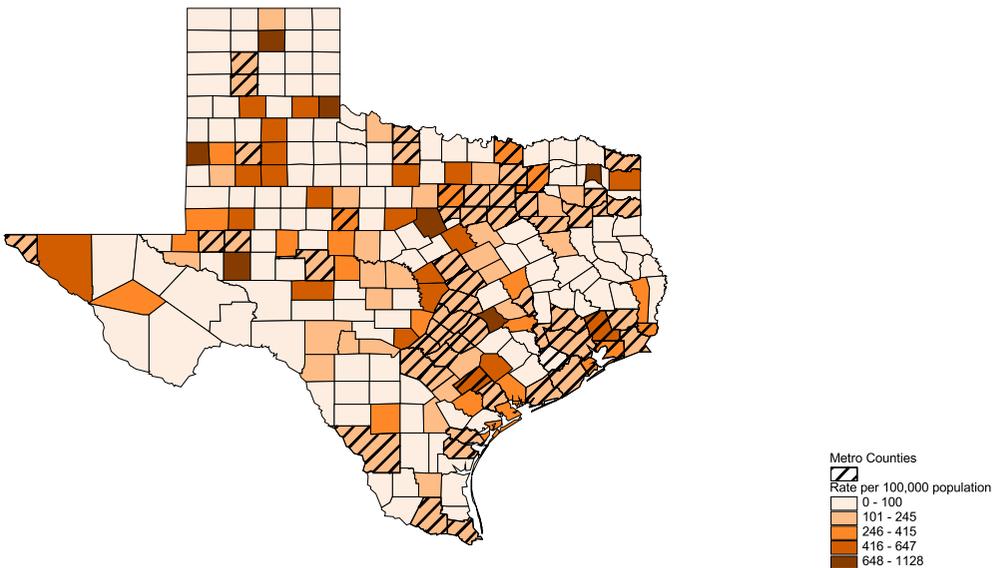
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 140-208

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 2000

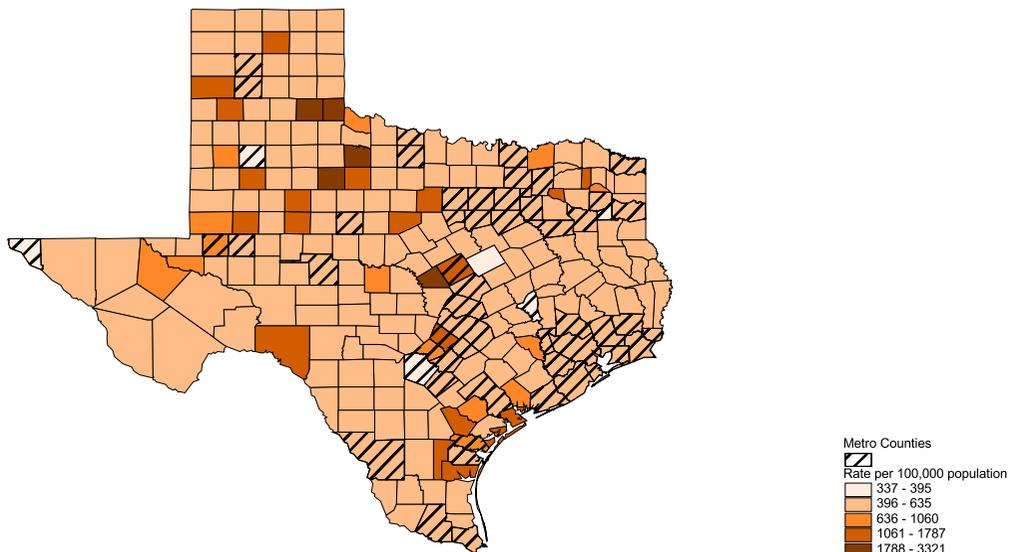


ICD-10 Categories: C00-C97

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B24

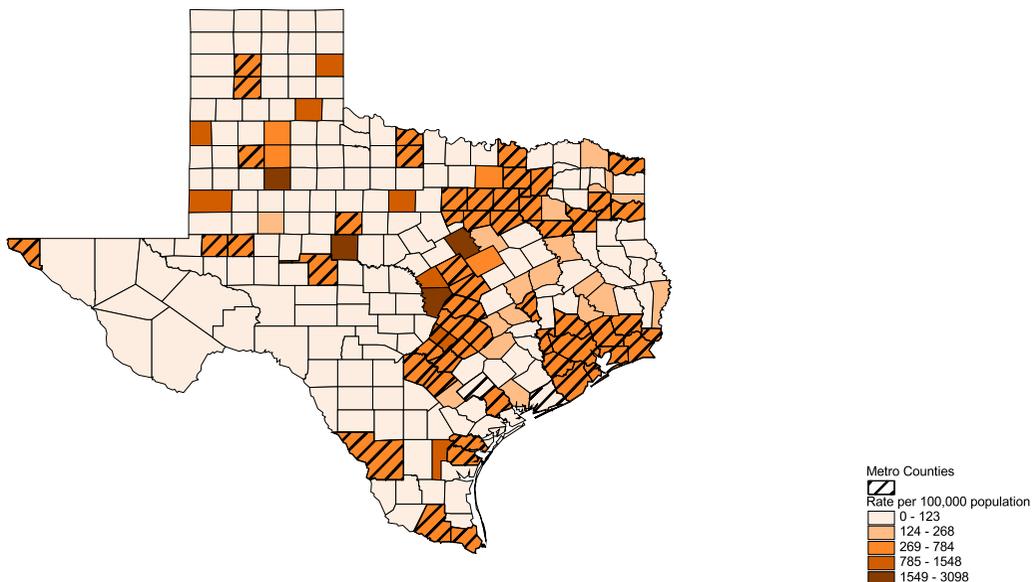
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 140-208

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 2000

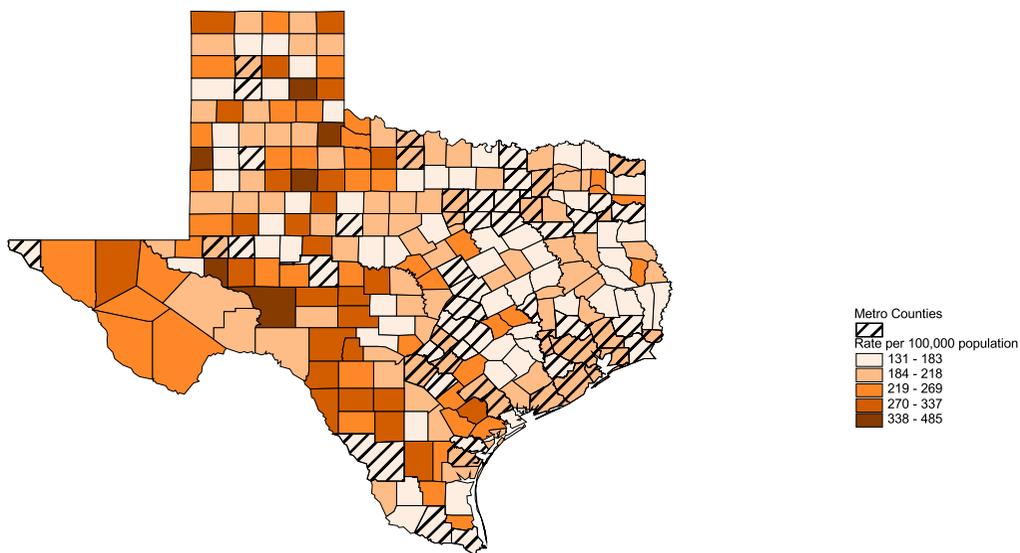


ICD-10 Categories: C00-C97

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B25

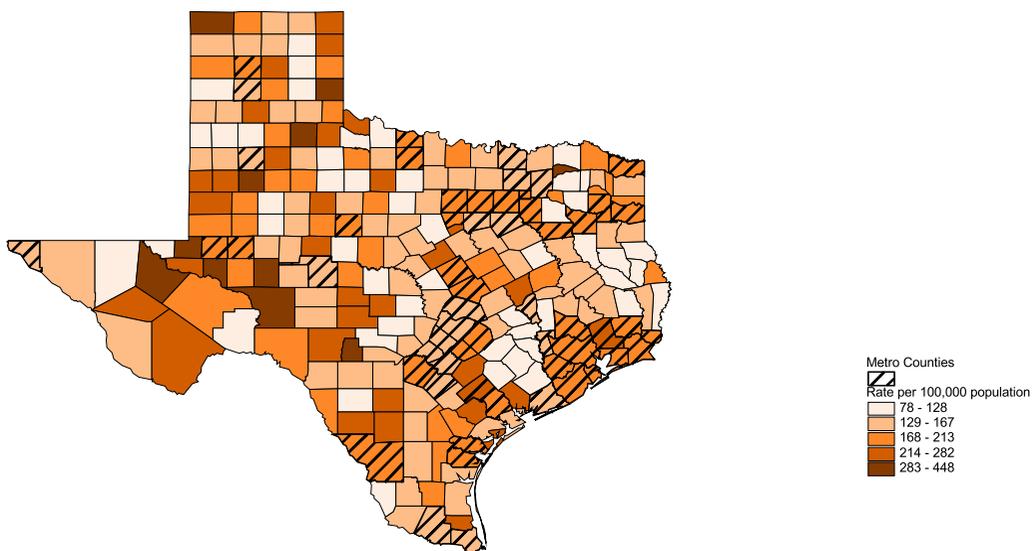
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 140-208

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 2000

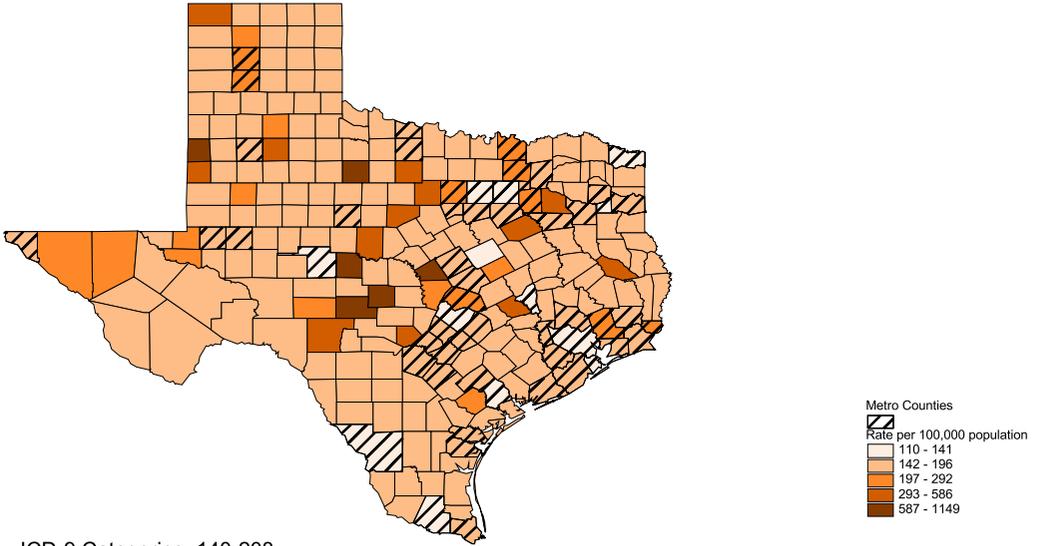


ICD-10 Categories: C00-C97

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B26

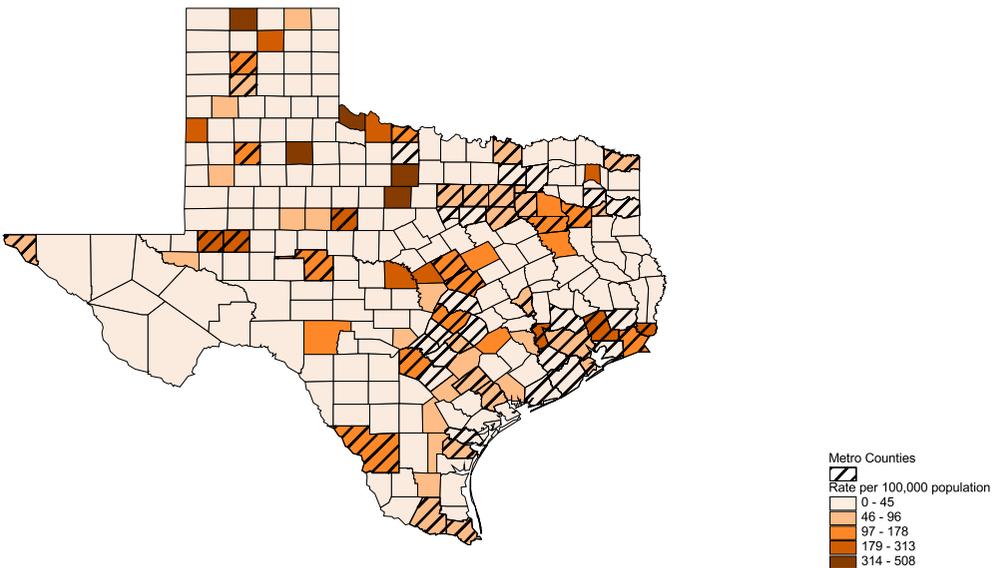
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 140-208

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 2000

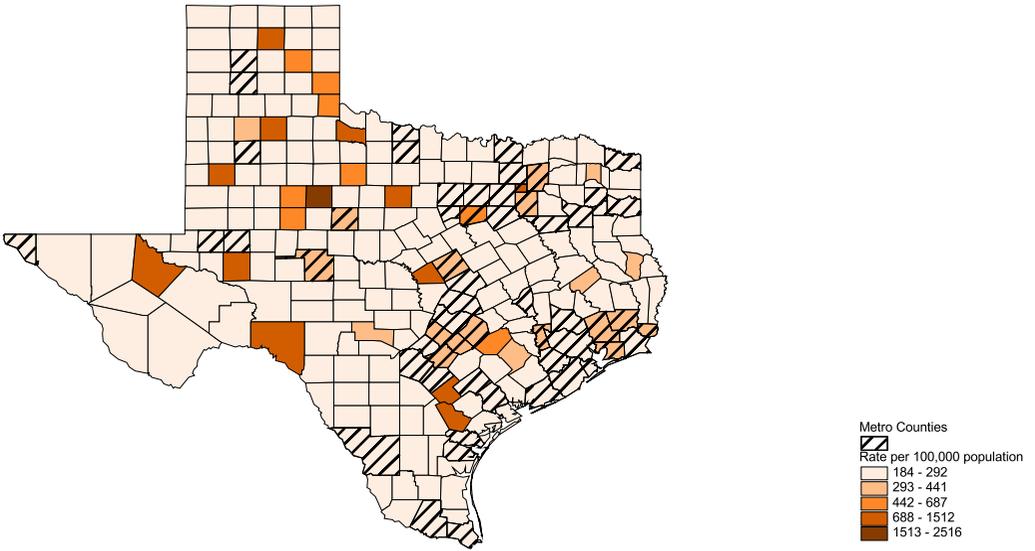


ICD-10 Categories: C00-C97

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B27

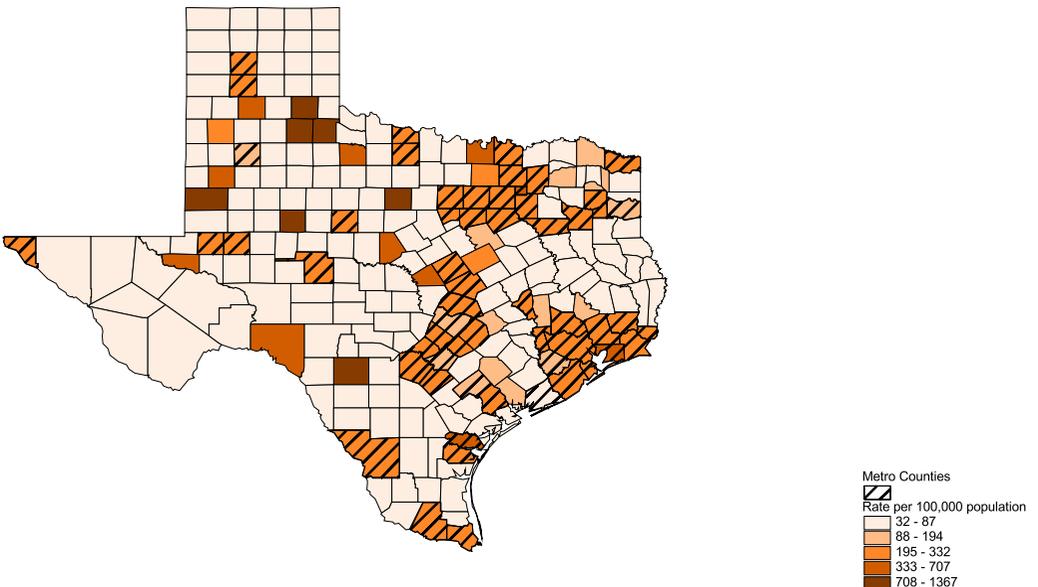
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 140-208

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms by County, 2000

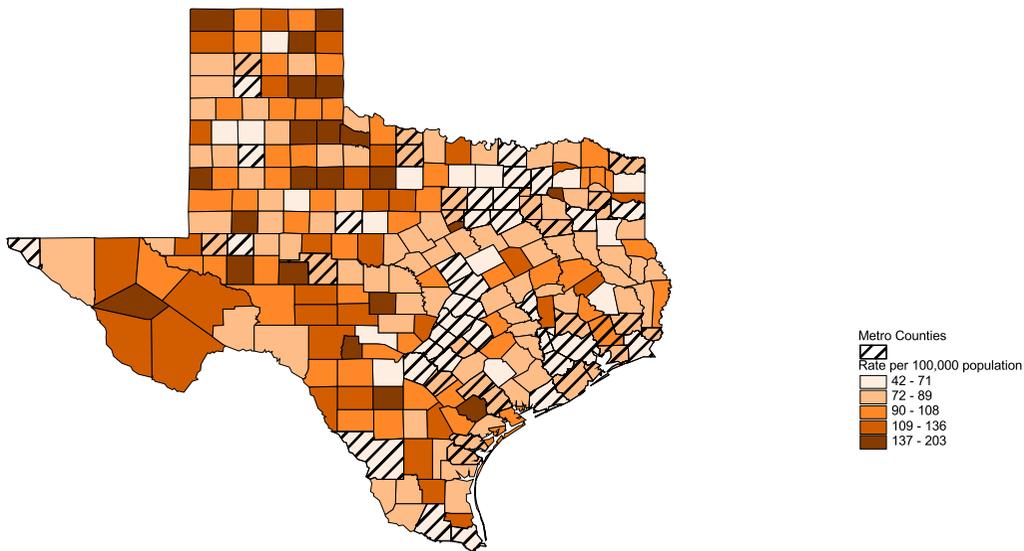


ICD-10 Categories: C00-C97

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B28

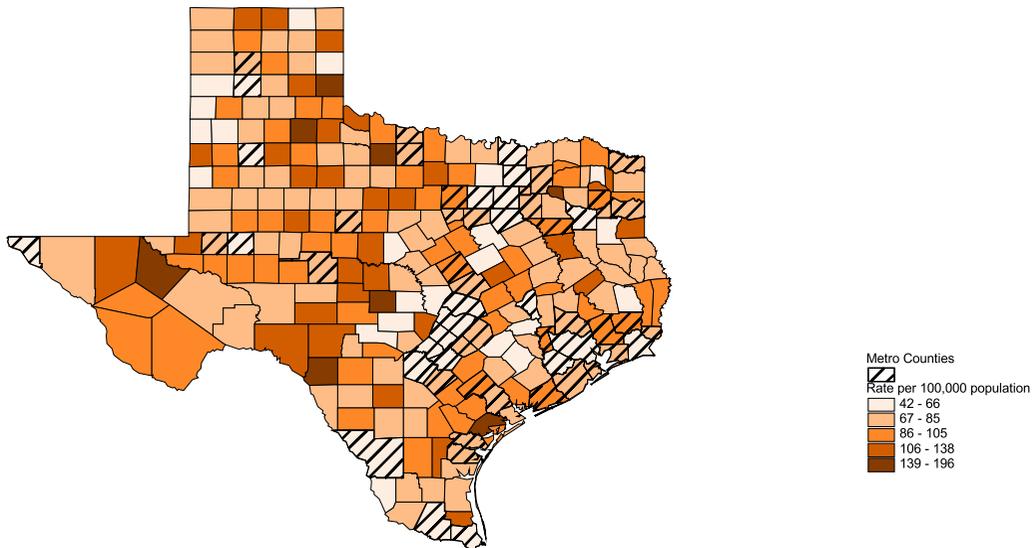
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 162

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 2000

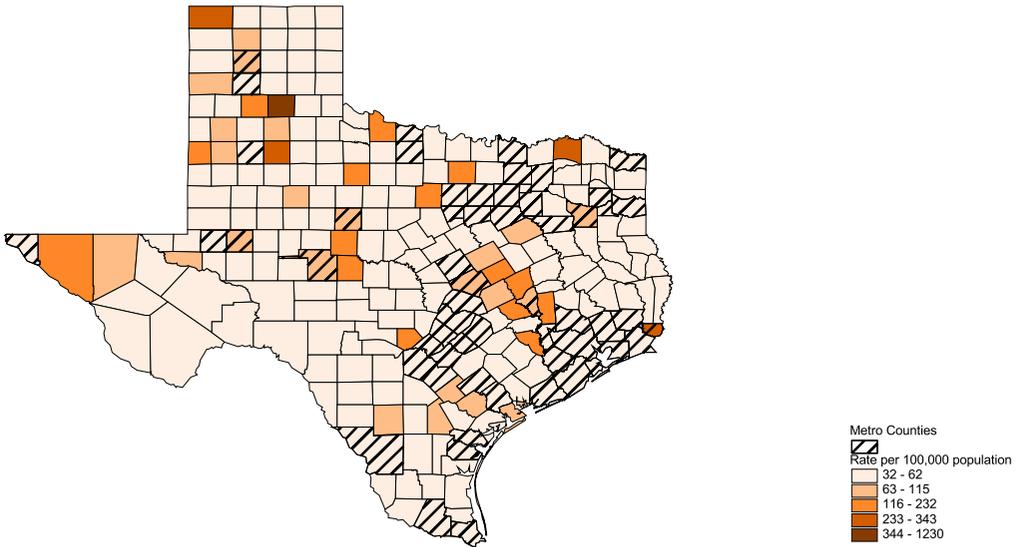


ICD-10 Categories: C33-C34

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B29

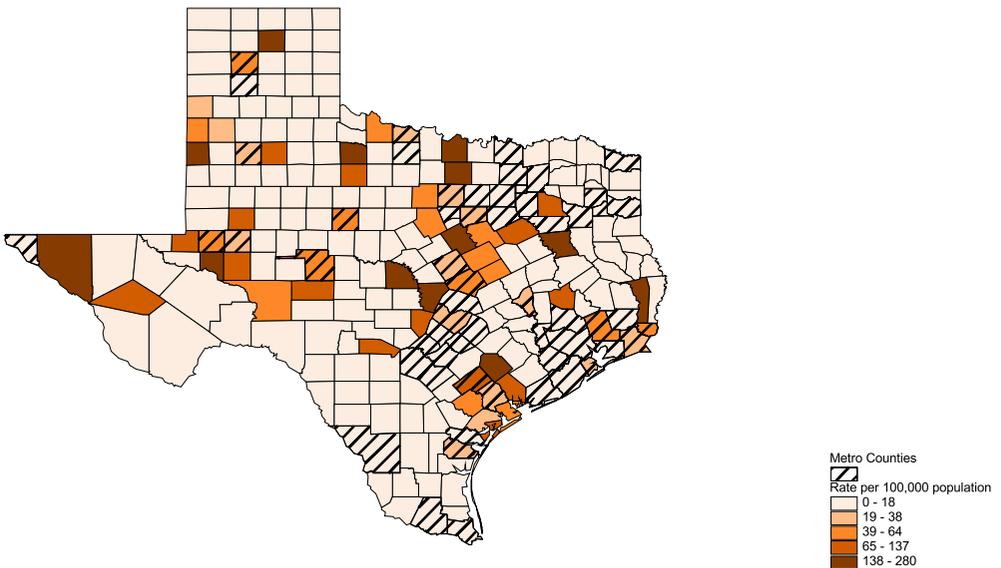
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 162

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 2000

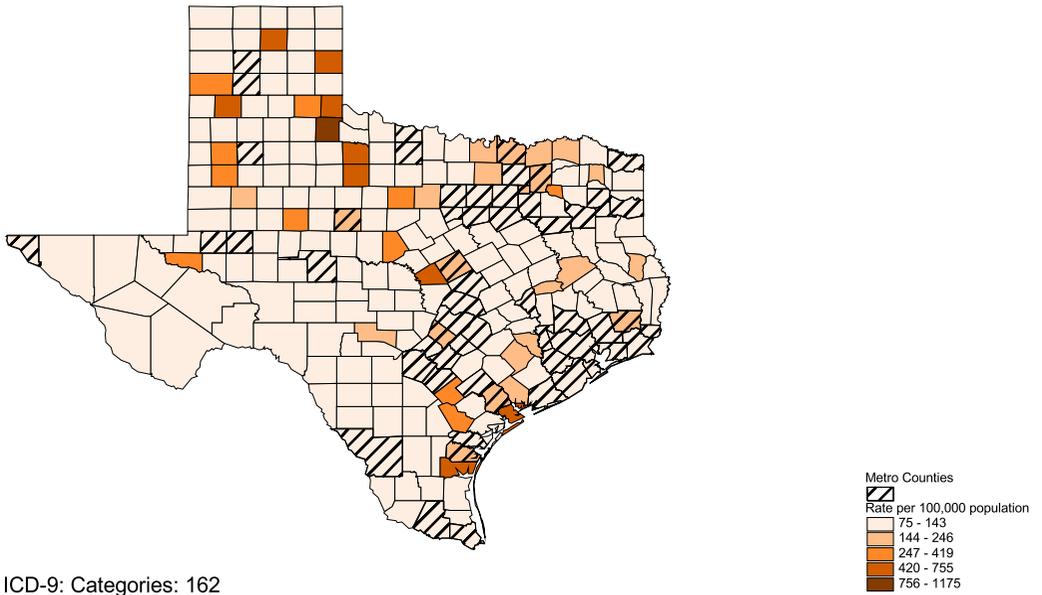


ICD-10 Categories: C33-C34

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B30

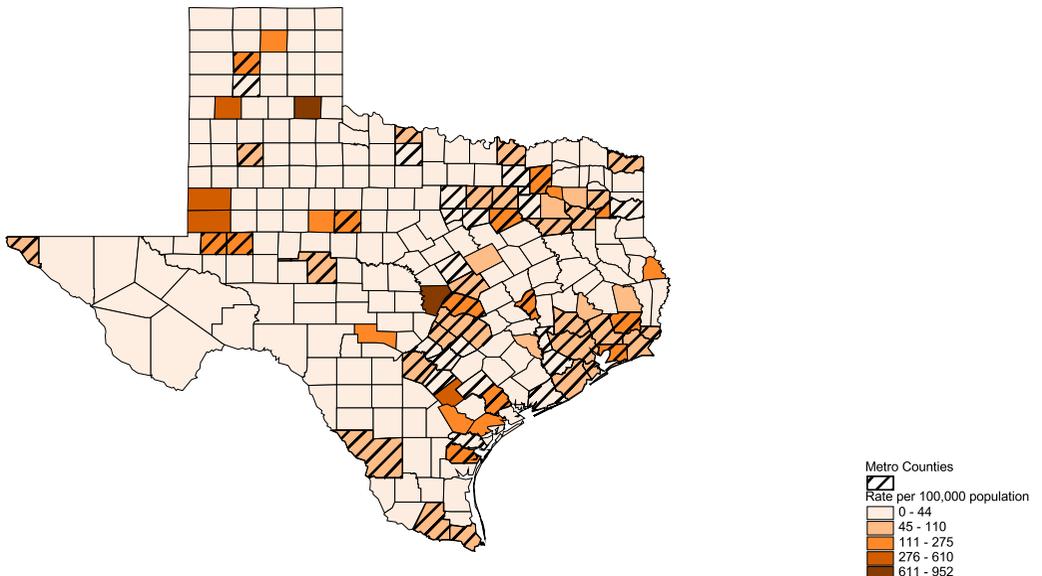
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 162

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 2000

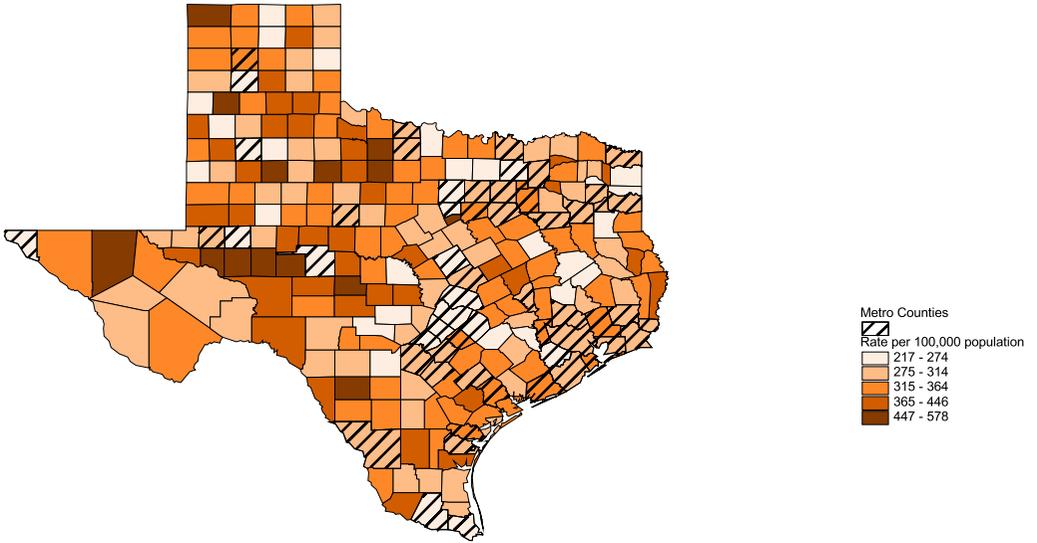


ICD-10 Categories: C33-C34

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B31

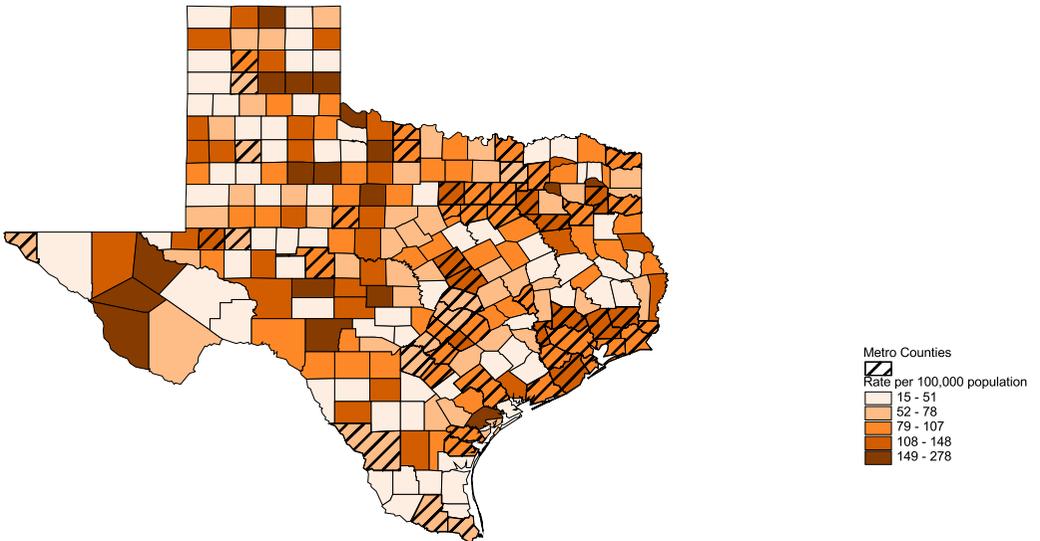
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 162

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 2000

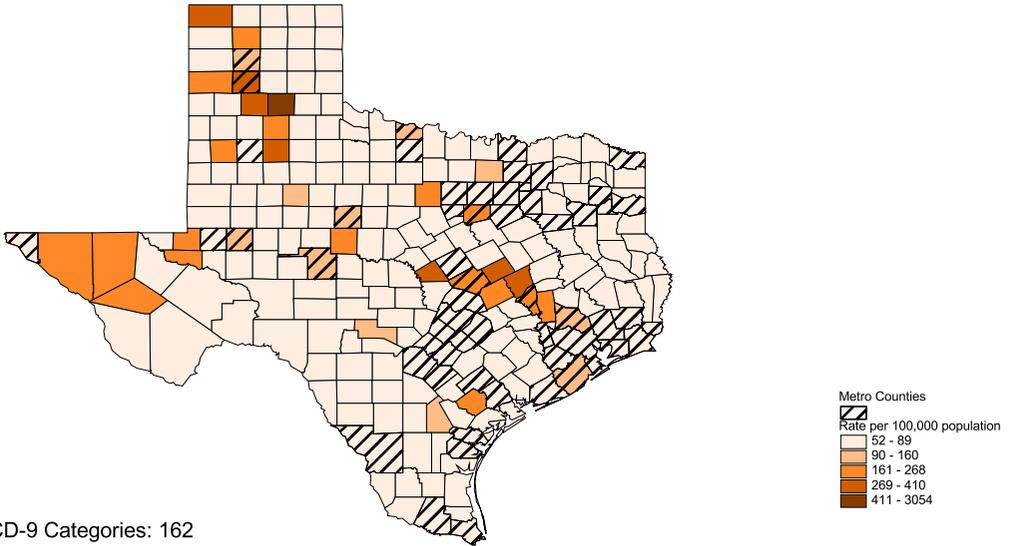


ICD-10 Categories: C33-C34

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B32

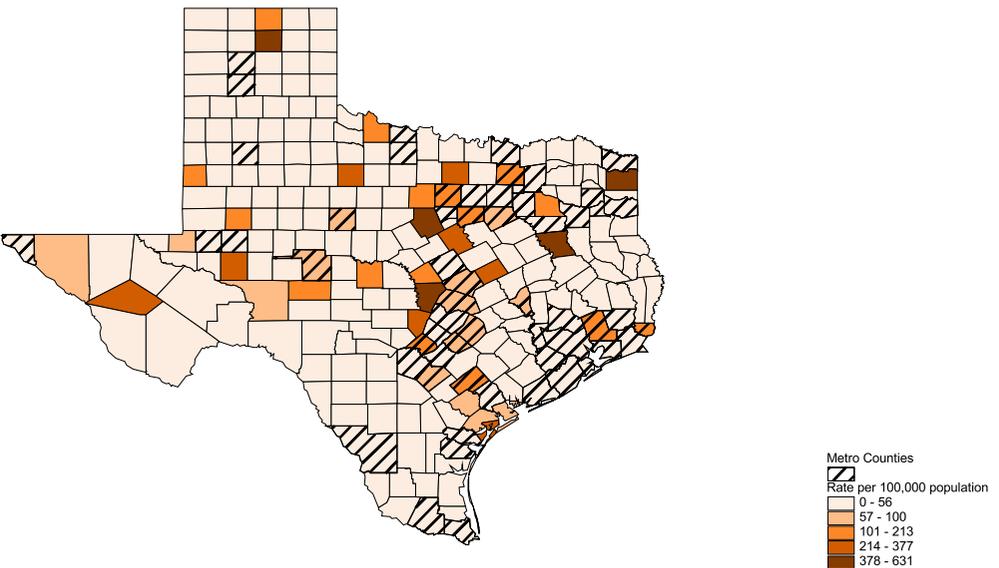
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 162

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 2000

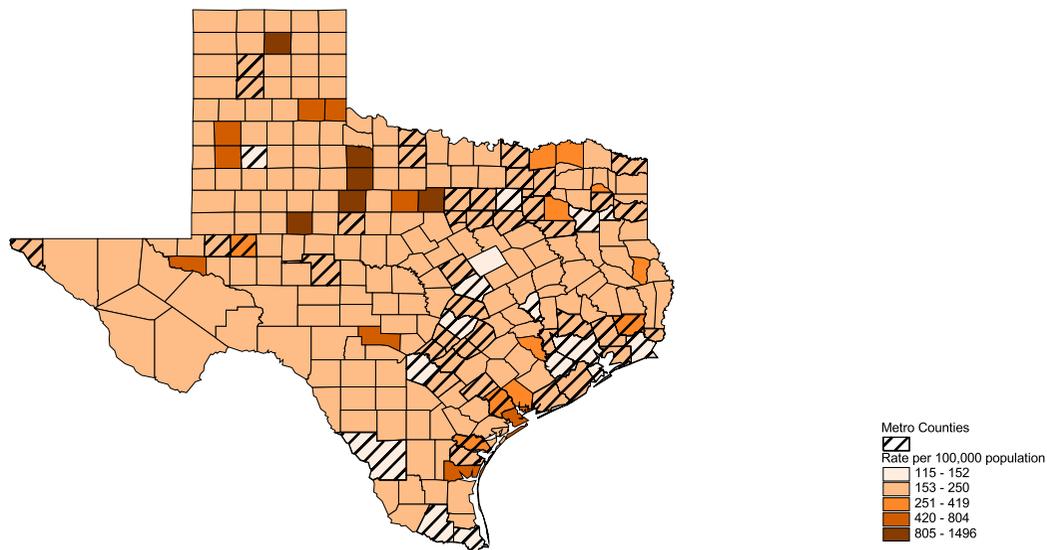


ICD-10 Categories: C33-C34

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B33

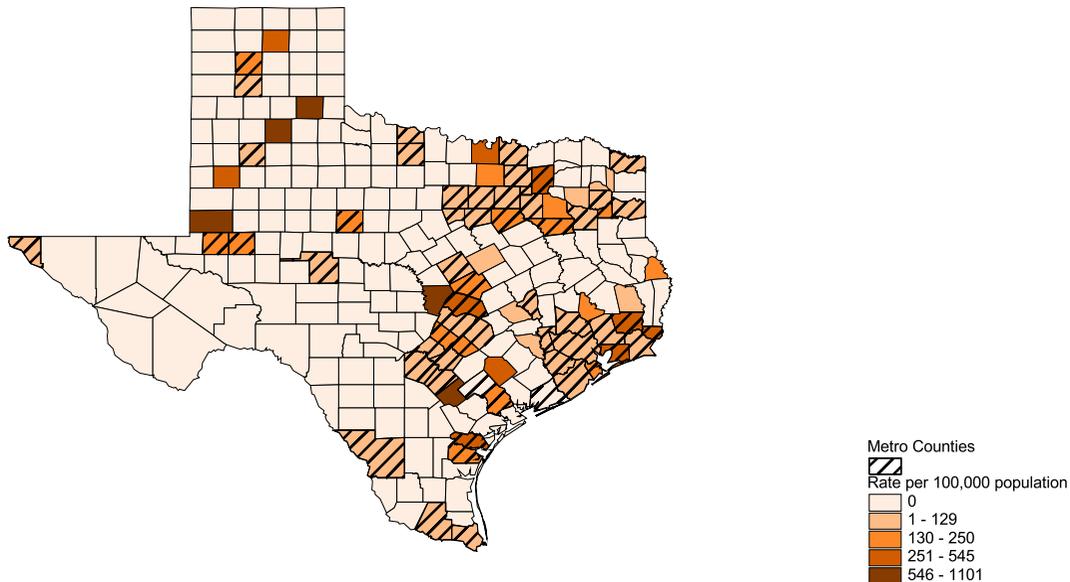
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 162

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 2000

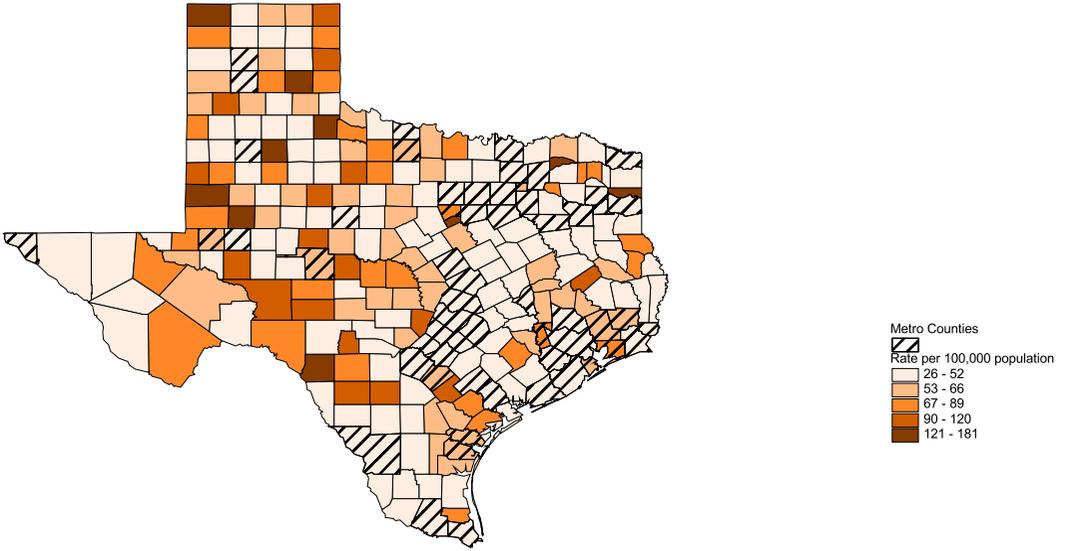


ICD-10 Categories: C33-C34

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B34

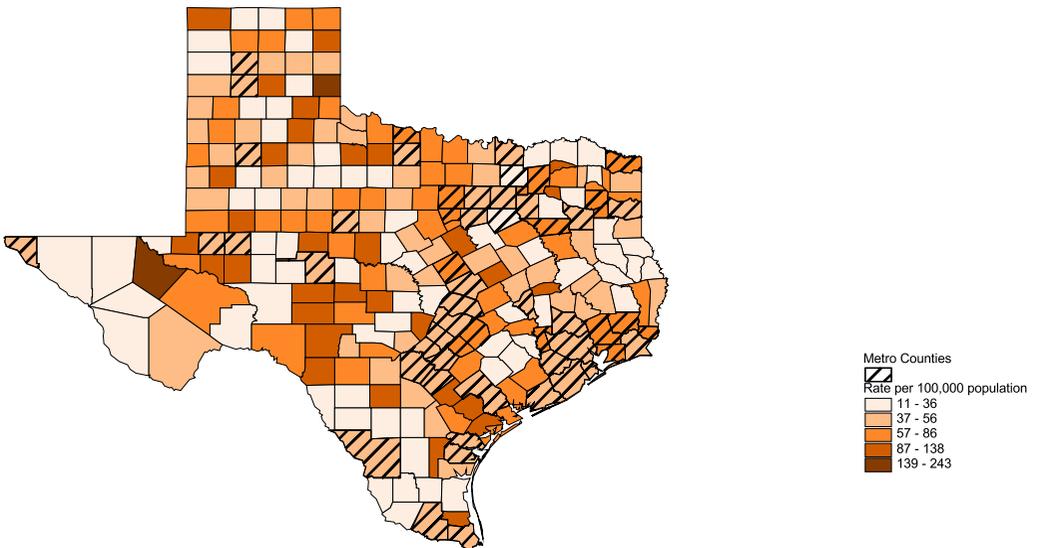
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 162

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 2000

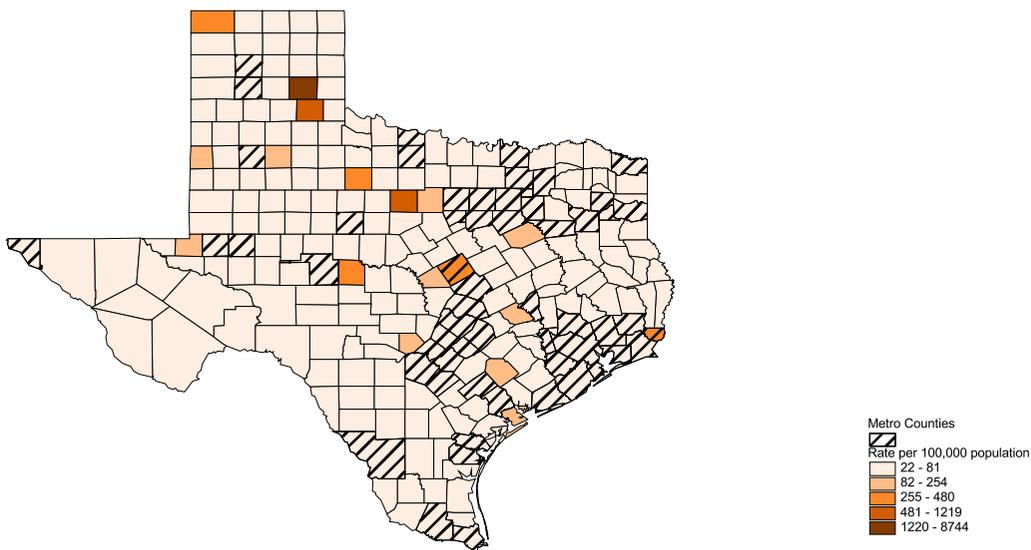


ICD-10 Categories: C33-C34

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B35

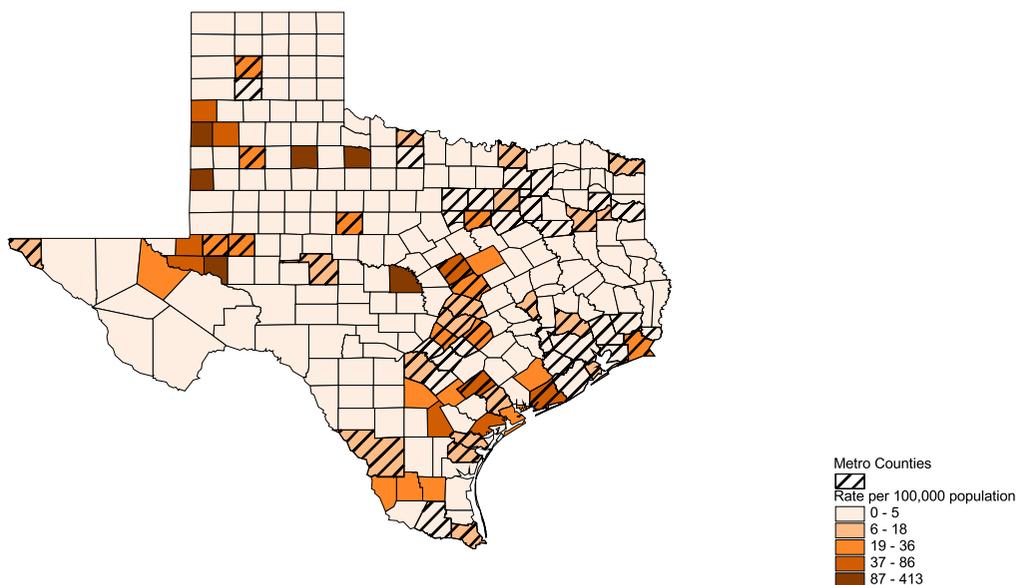
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 162

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 2000

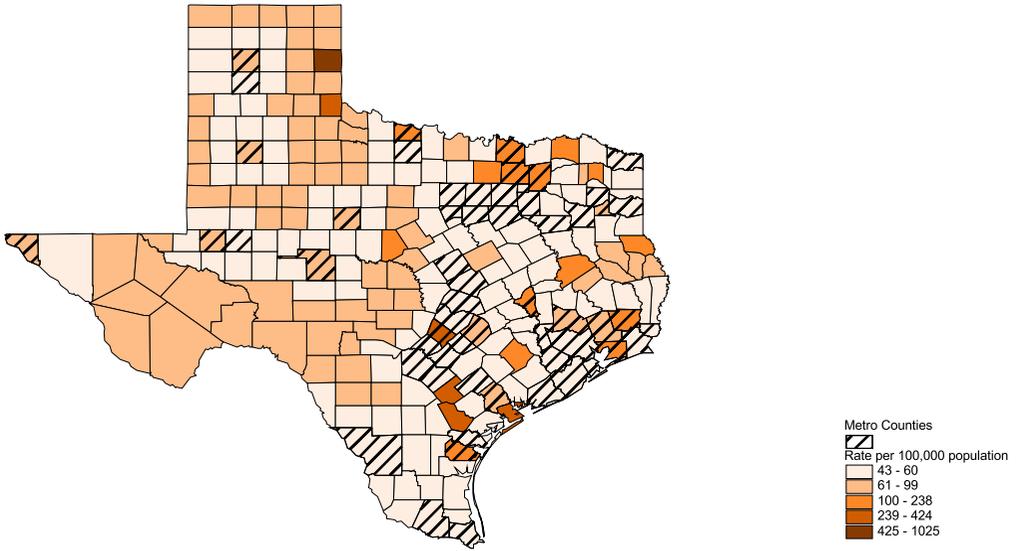


ICD-10 Categories: C33-C34

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B36

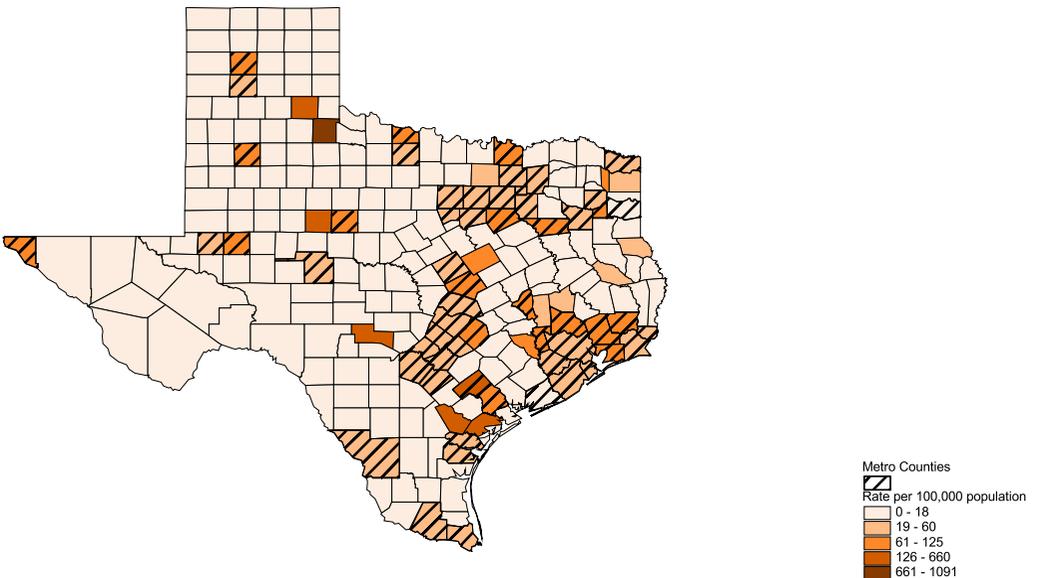
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 162

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer by County, 2000

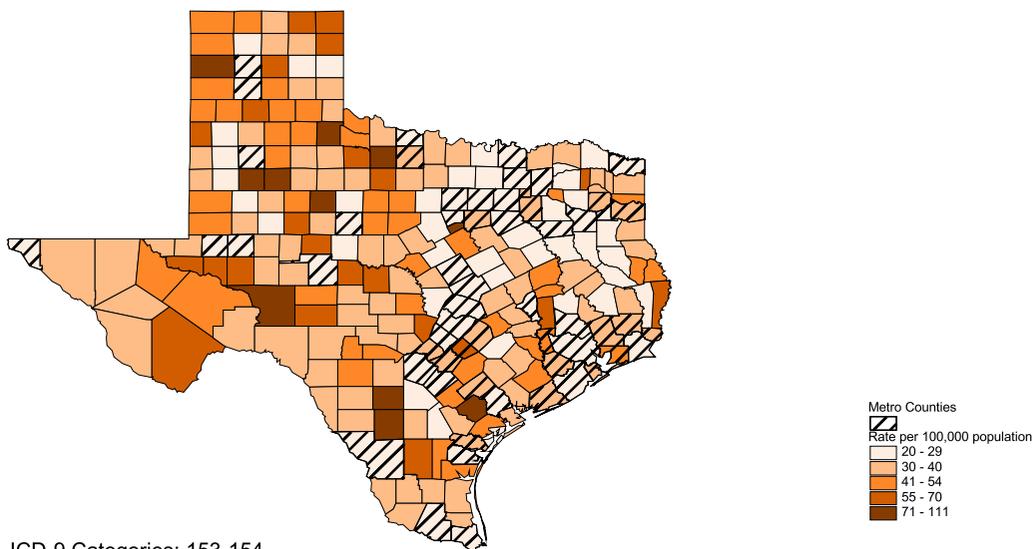


ICD-10 Categories: C33-C34

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B37

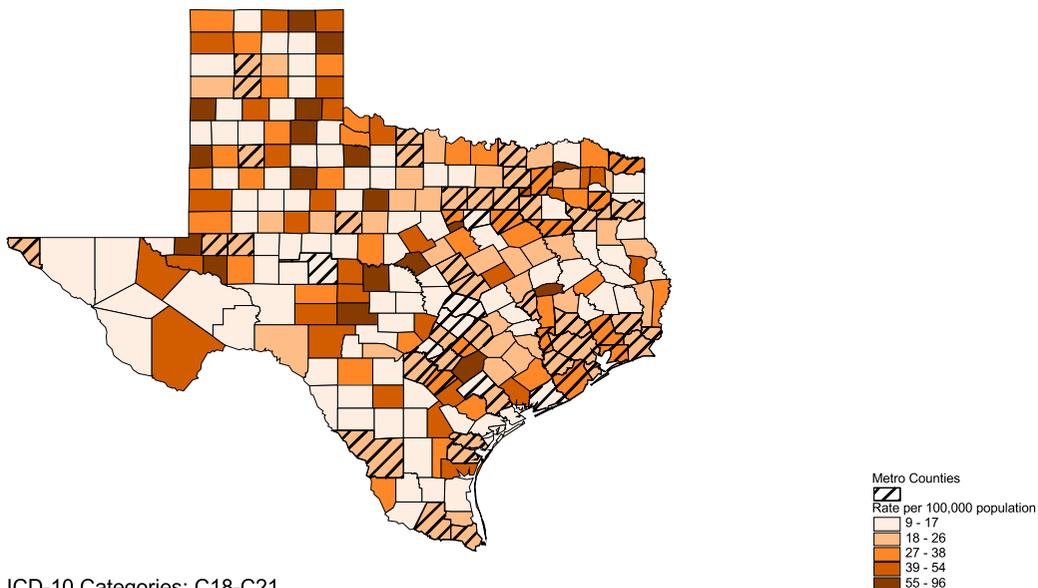
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 153-154

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 2000

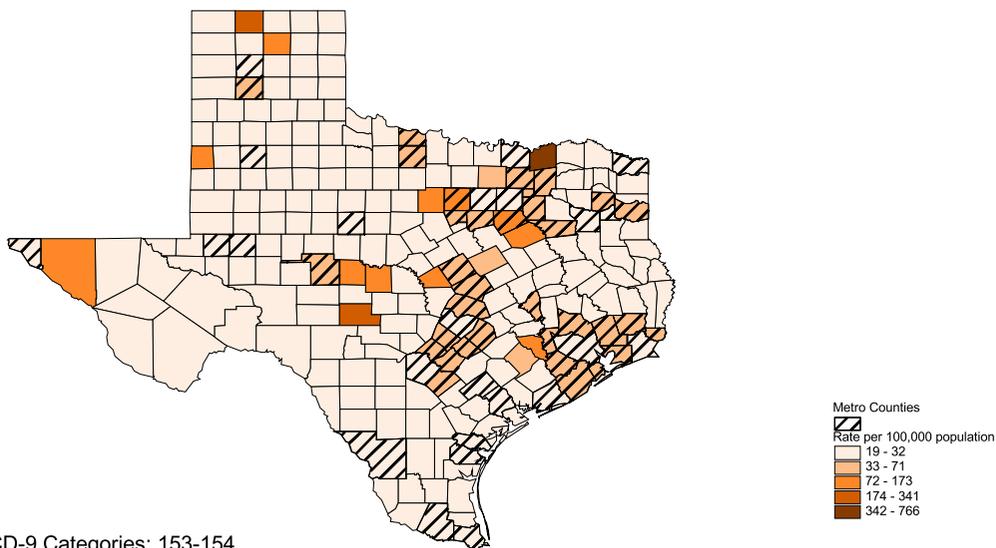


ICD-10 Categories: C18-C21

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B38

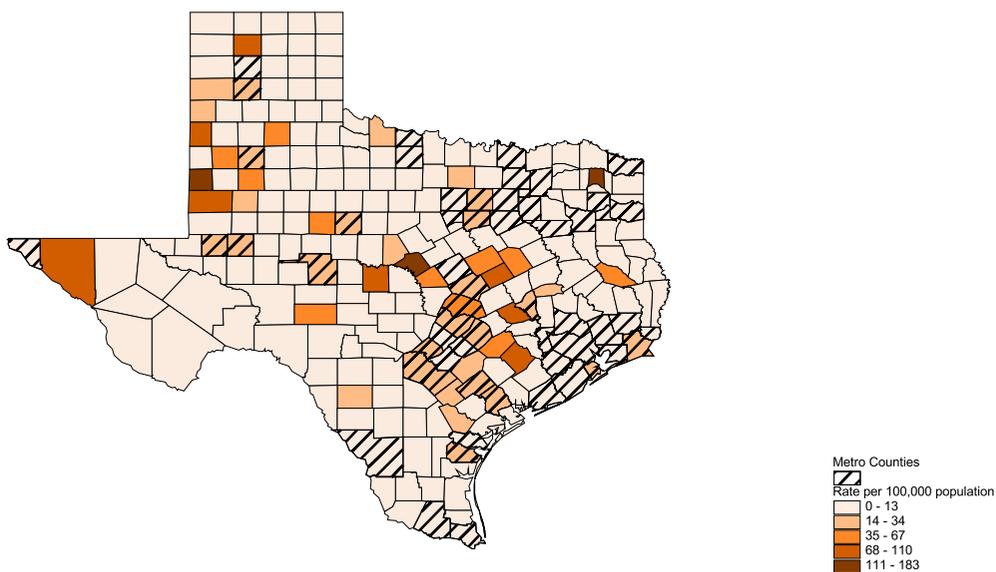
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 153-154

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 2000

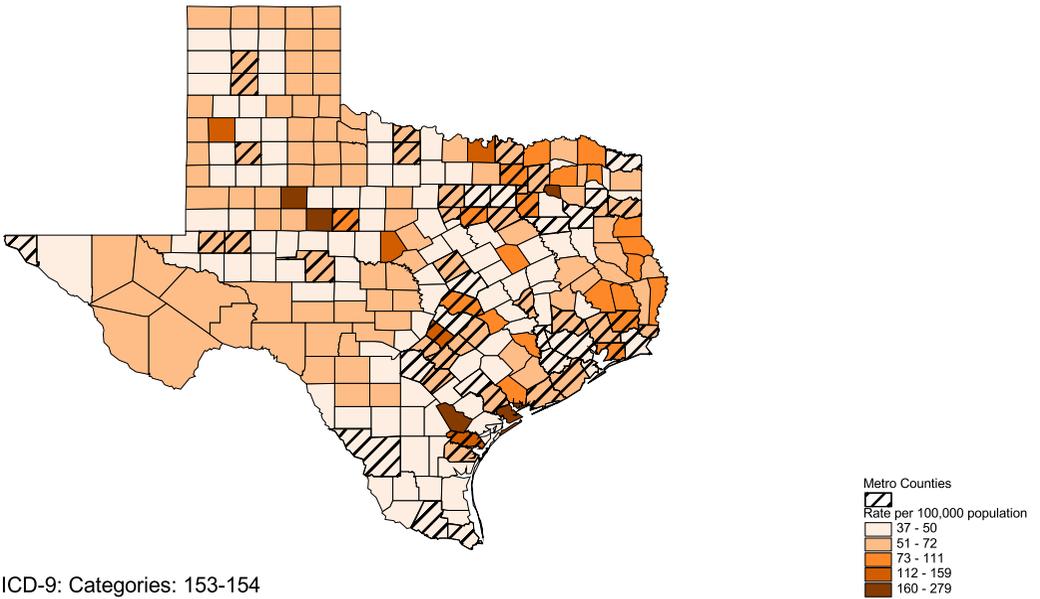


ICD-10 Categories: C18-C21

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B39

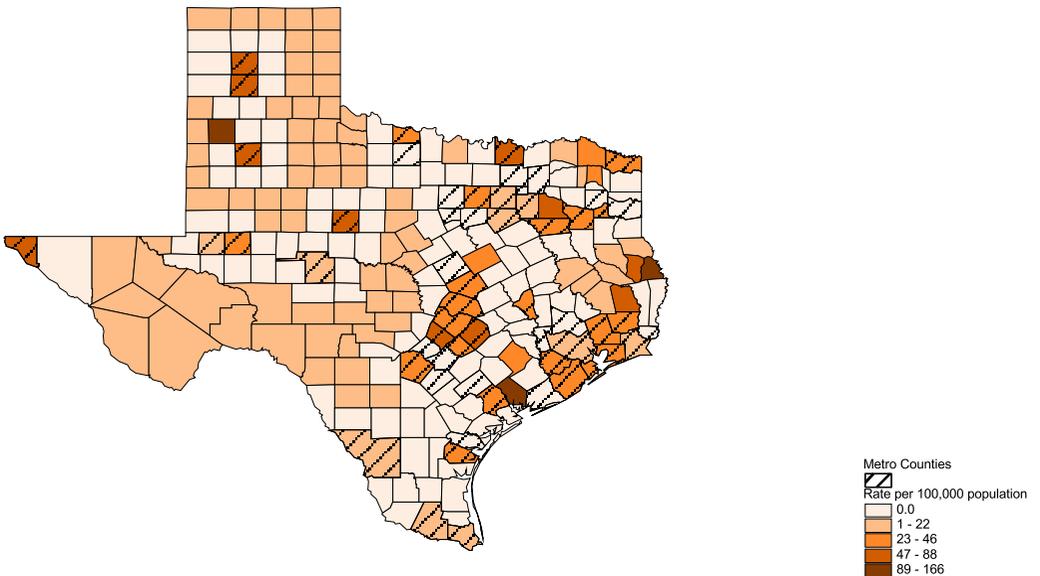
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 153-154

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 2000

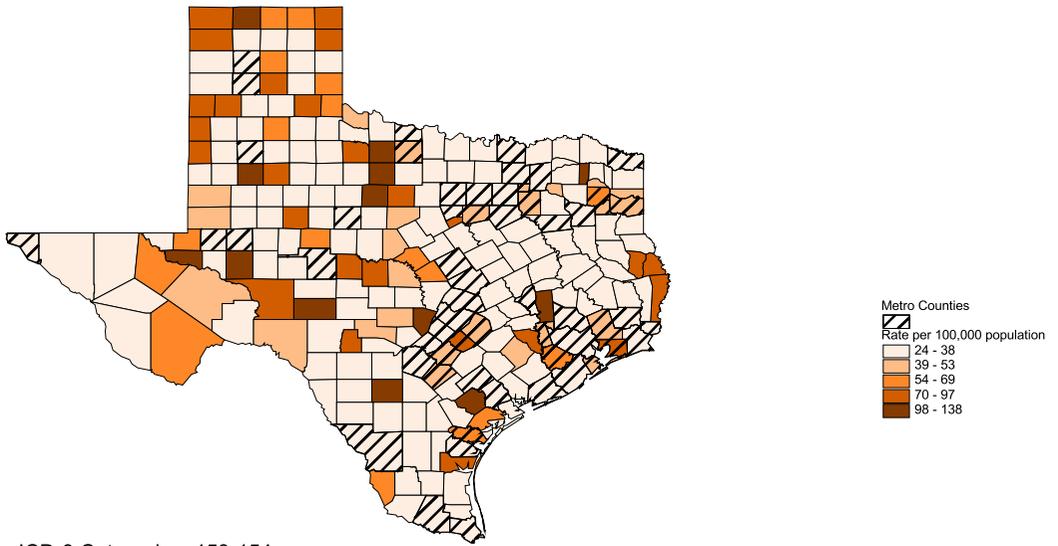


ICD-10 Categories: C18-C21

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B40

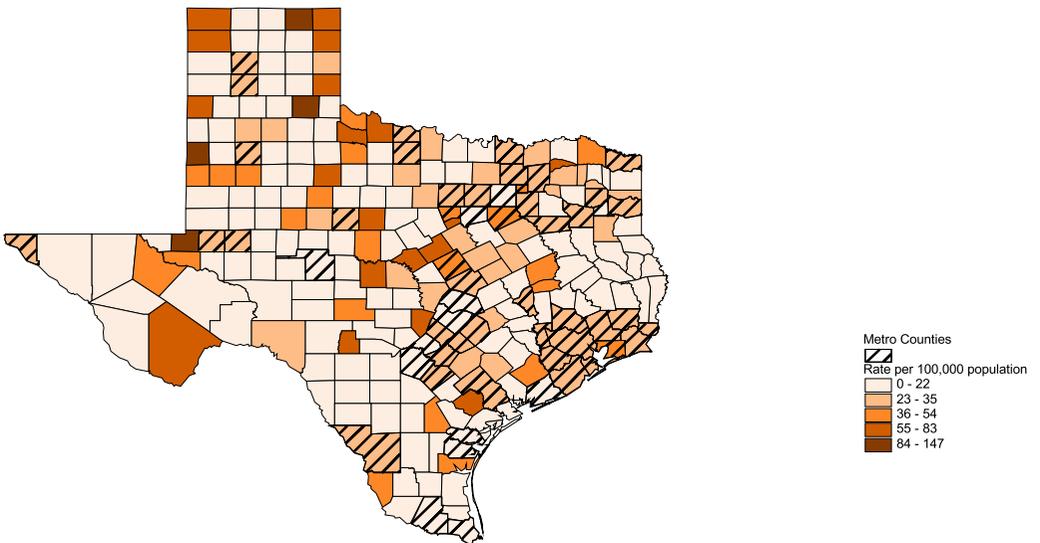
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 153-154

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 2000

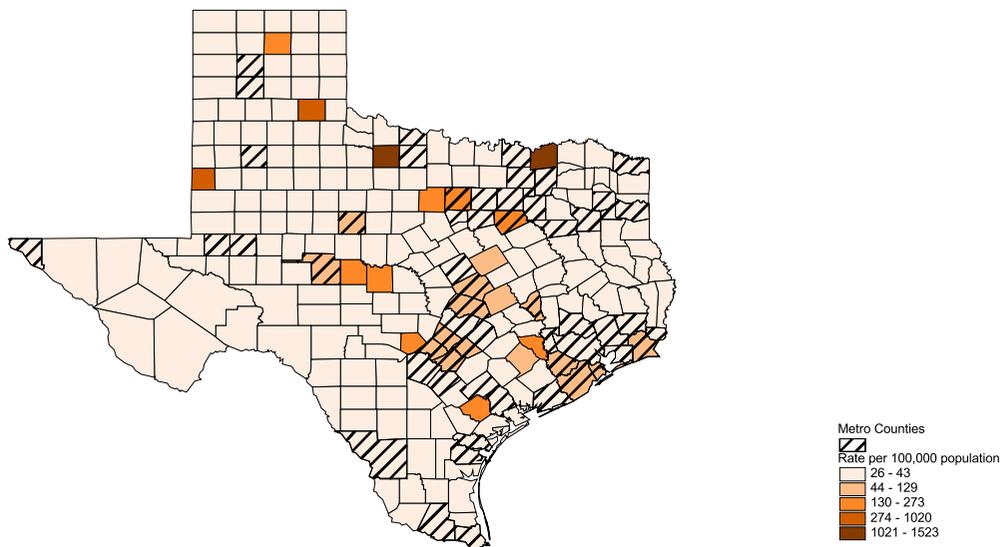


ICD-10 Categories: C18-C21

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B41

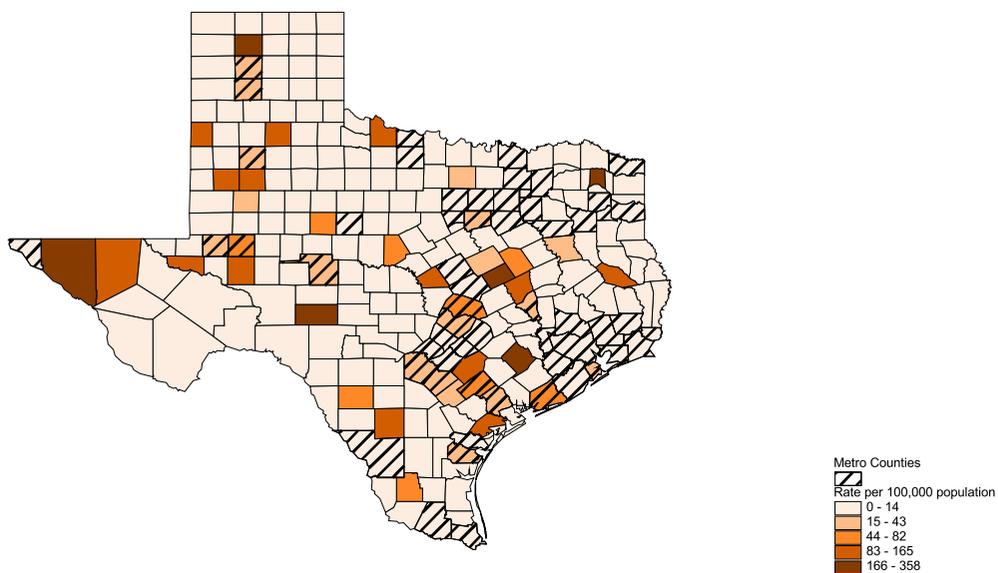
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 153-154

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 2000

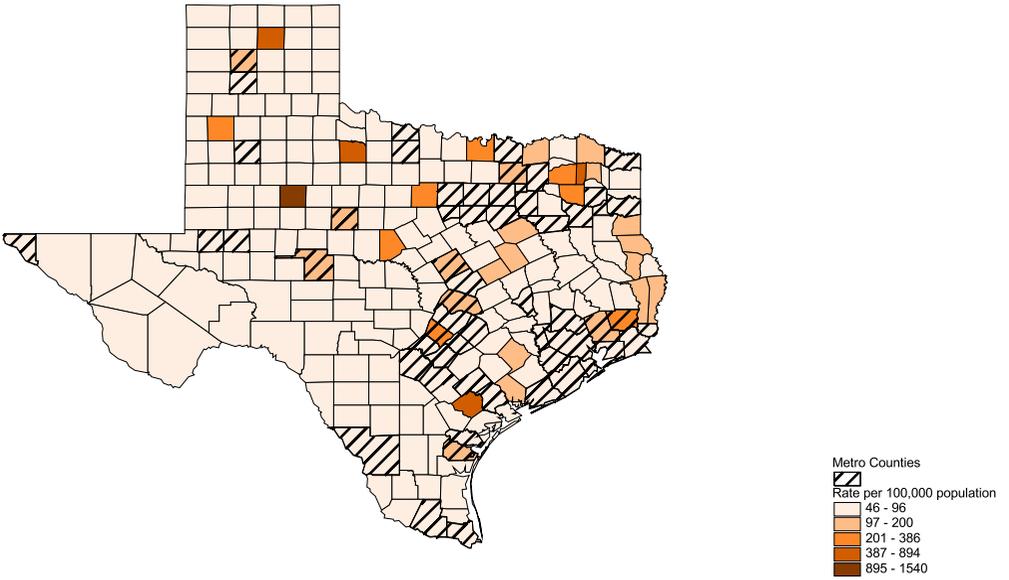


ICD-10 Categories: C18-C21

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B42

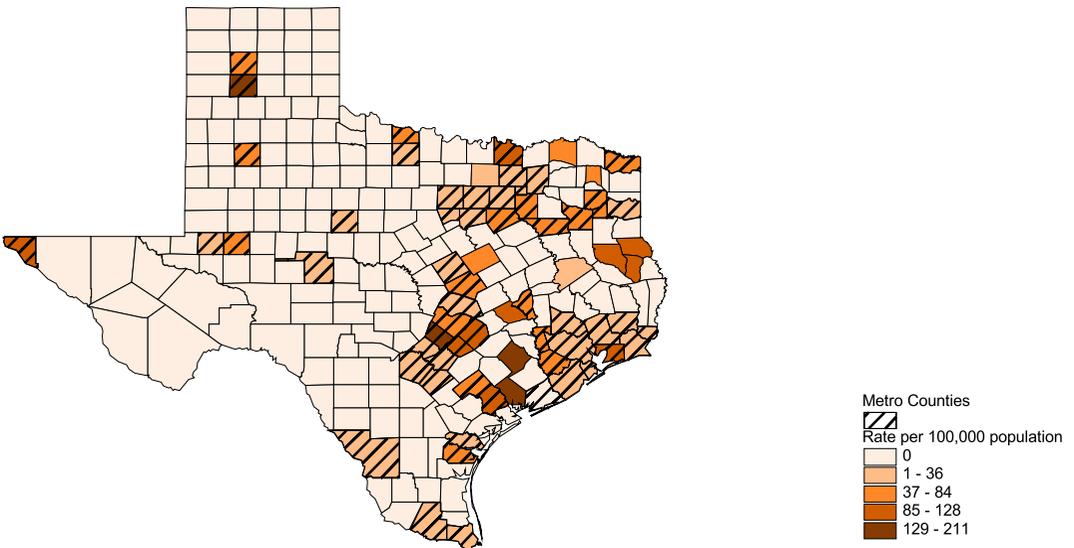
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 153-154

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 2000

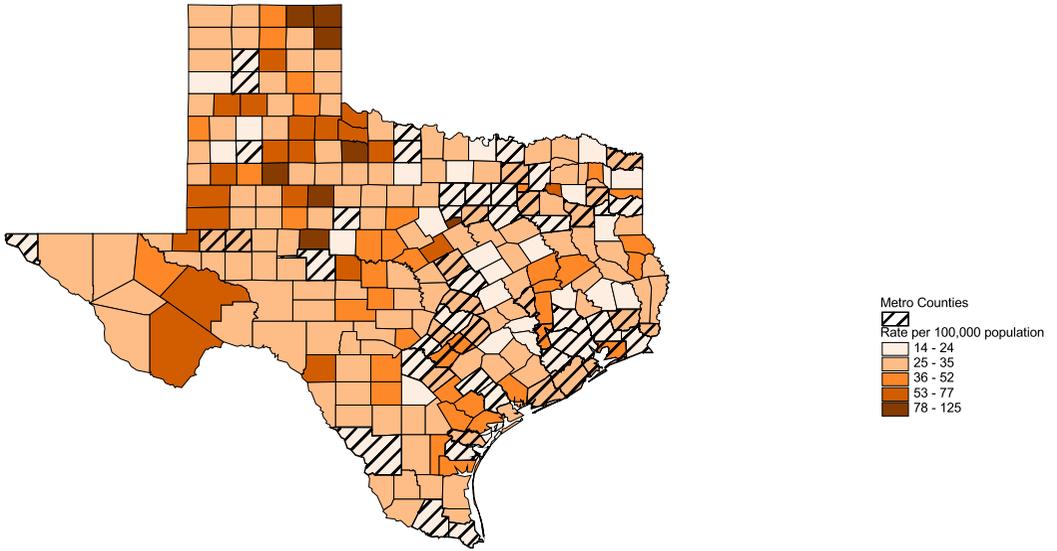


ICD-10 Categories: C18-C21

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B43

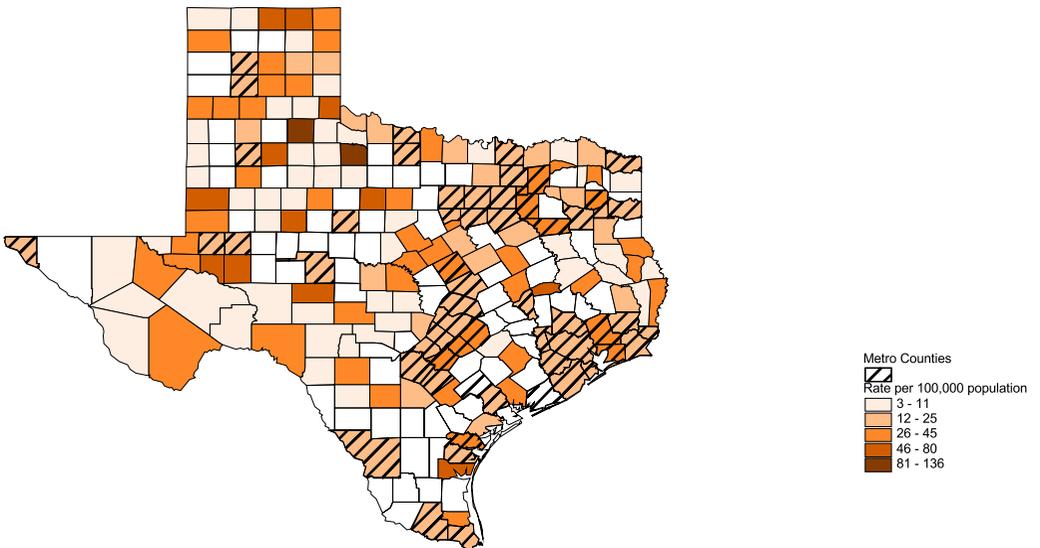
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 153-154

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 2000

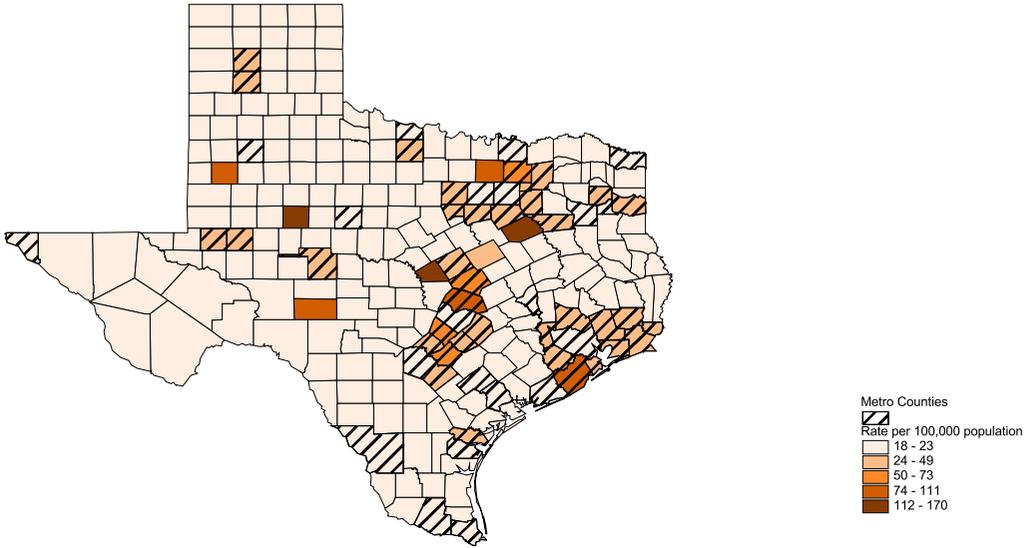


ICD-10 Categories: C18-C21

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B44

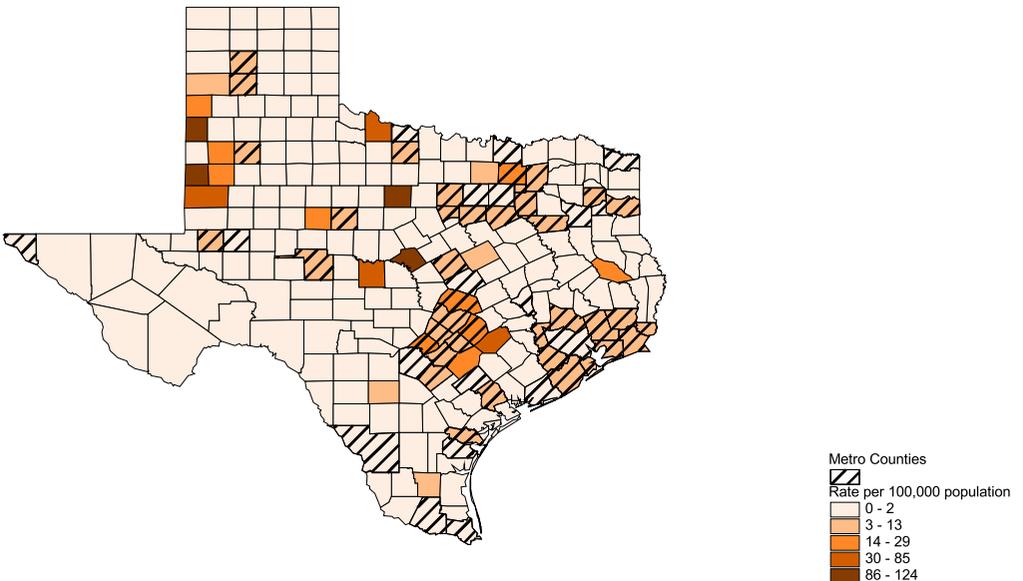
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 153-154

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 2000

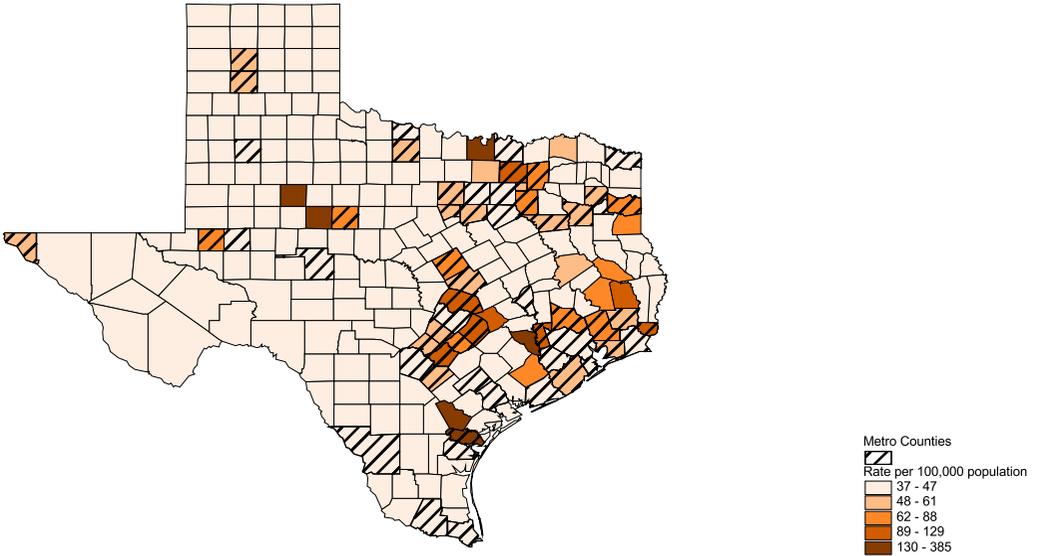


ICD-10 Categories: C18-C21

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B45

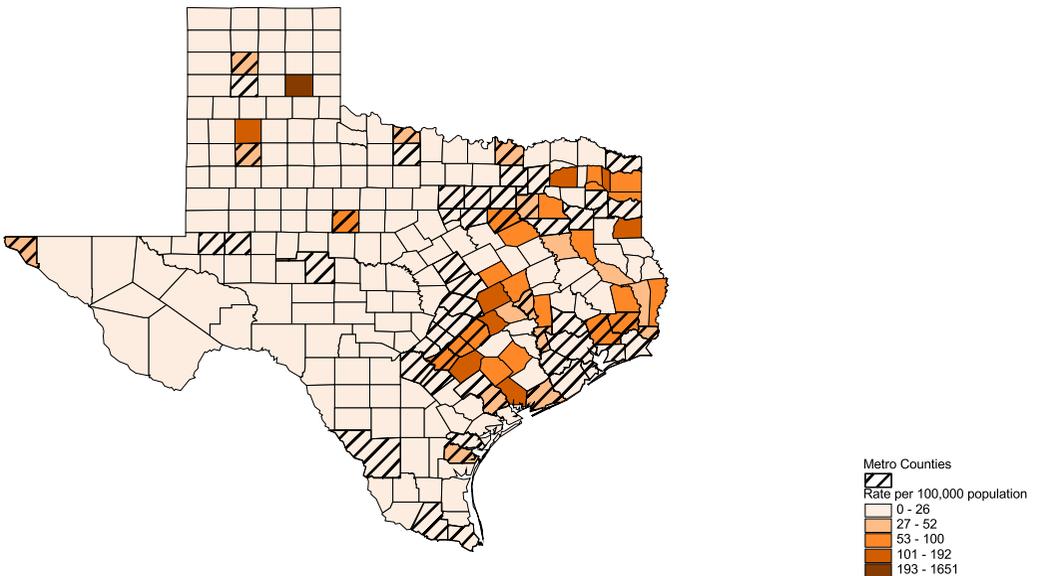
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 153-154

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer by County, 2000

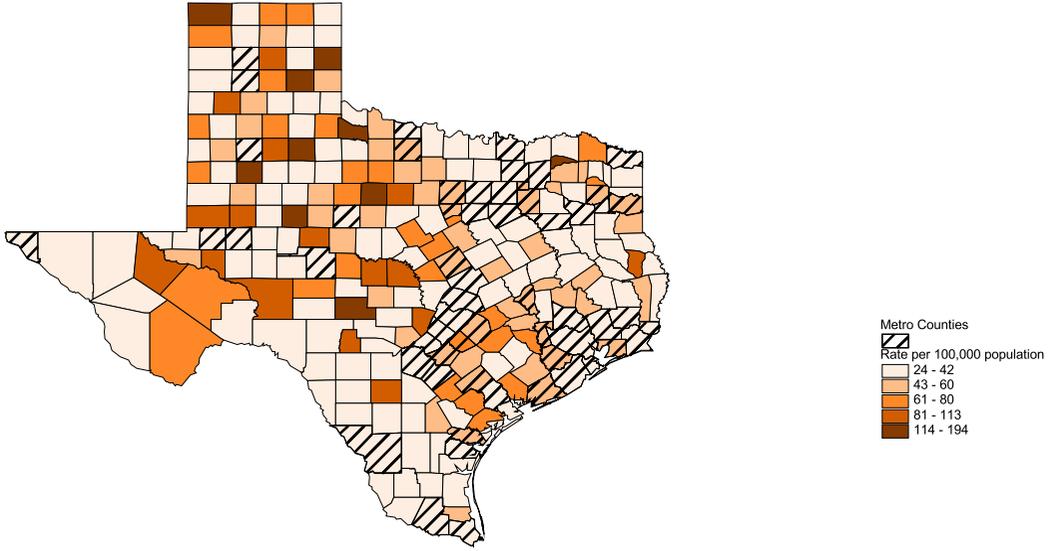


ICD-10 Categories: C18-C21

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B46

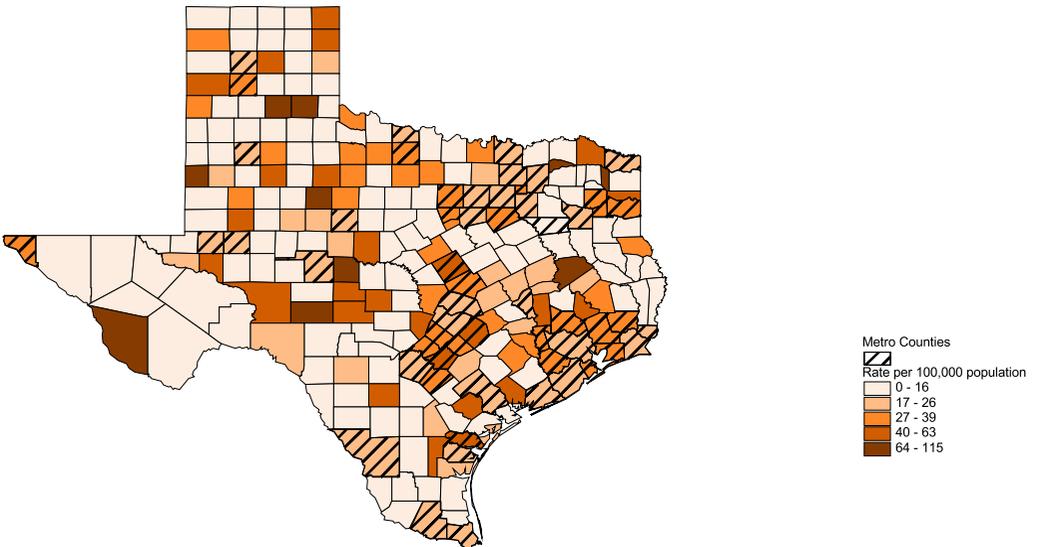
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Breast Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 174

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Breast Cancer by County, 2000

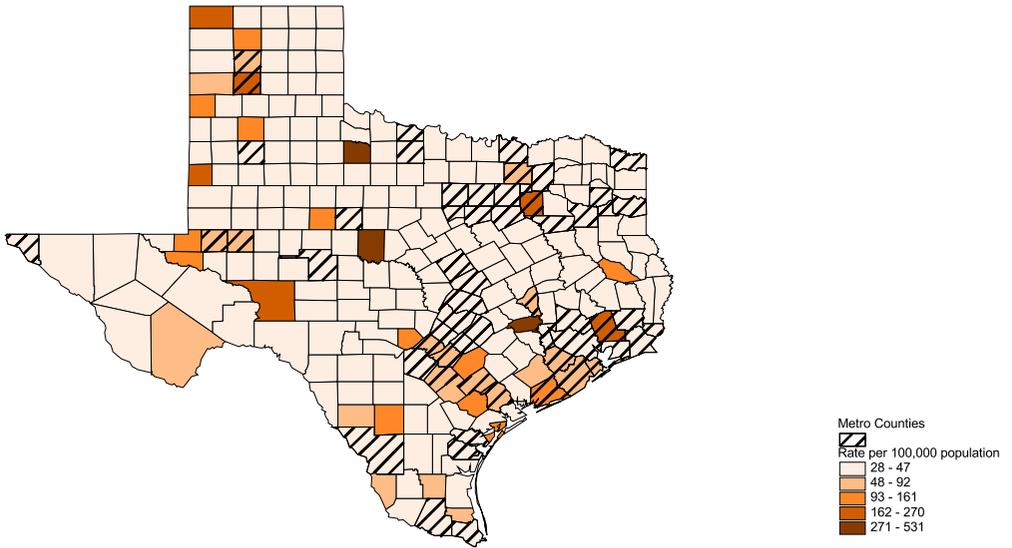


ICD-10 Categories: C50

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B47

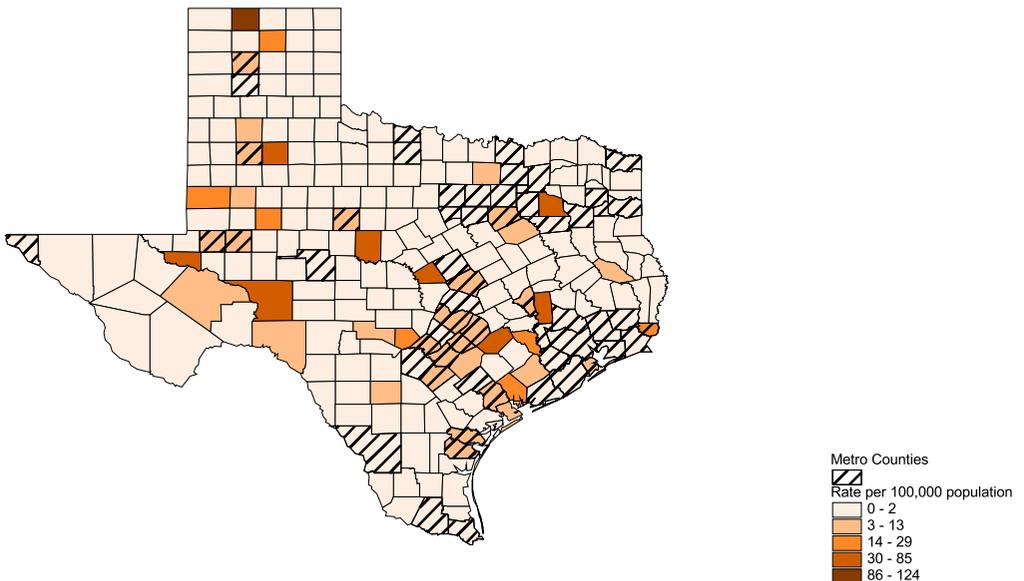
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Breast Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 174

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Breast Cancer by County, 2000

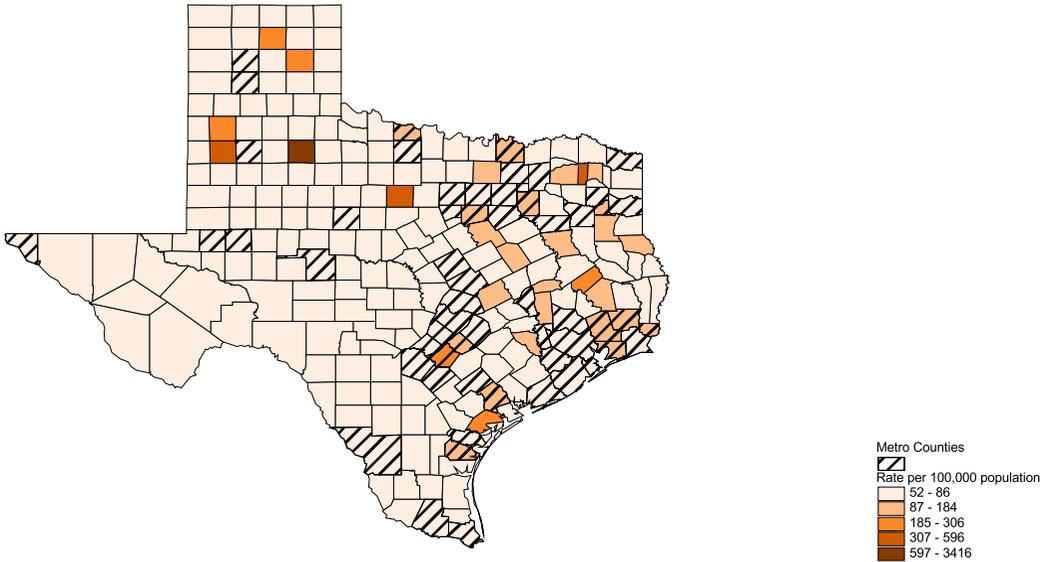


ICD-10 Categories: C50

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B48

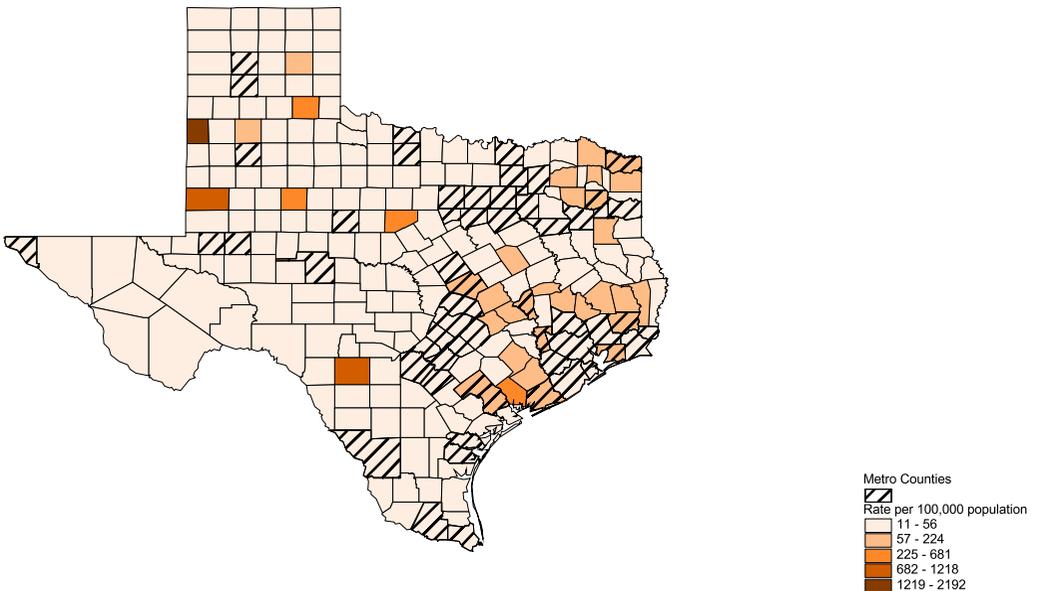
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Breast Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 174

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Breast Cancer by County, 2000

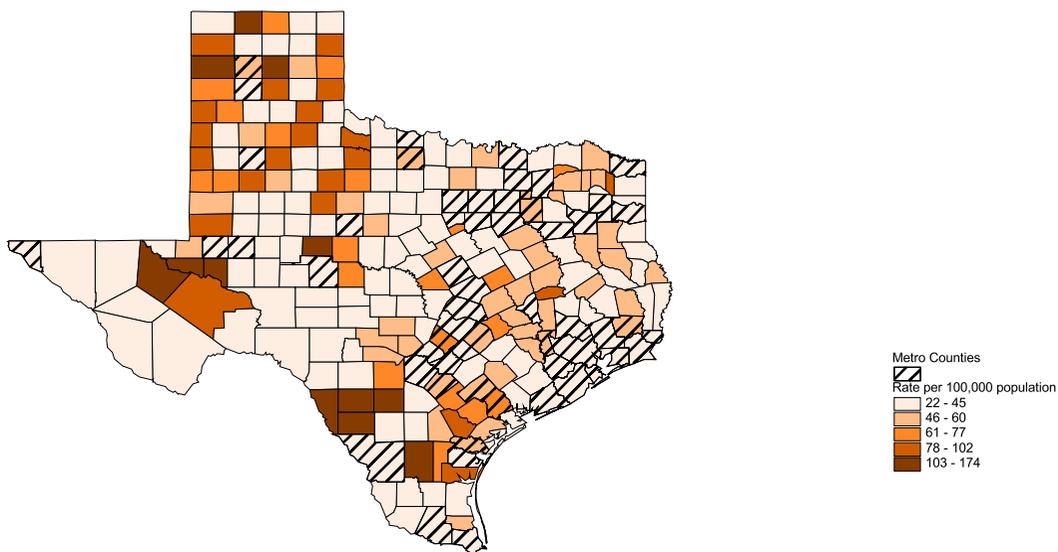


ICD-10 Categories: C50

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B49

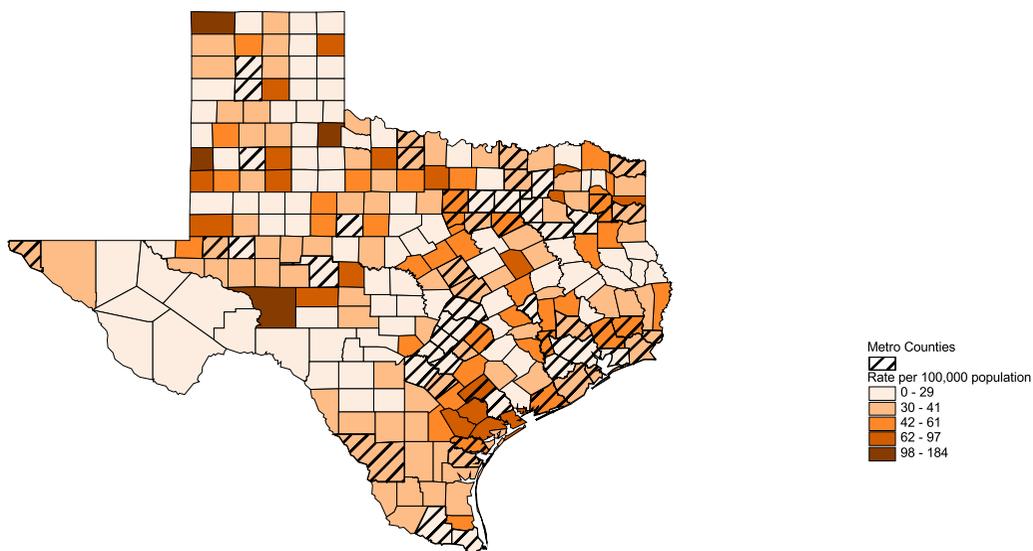
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Prostate Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 185

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Prostate Cancer by County, 2000

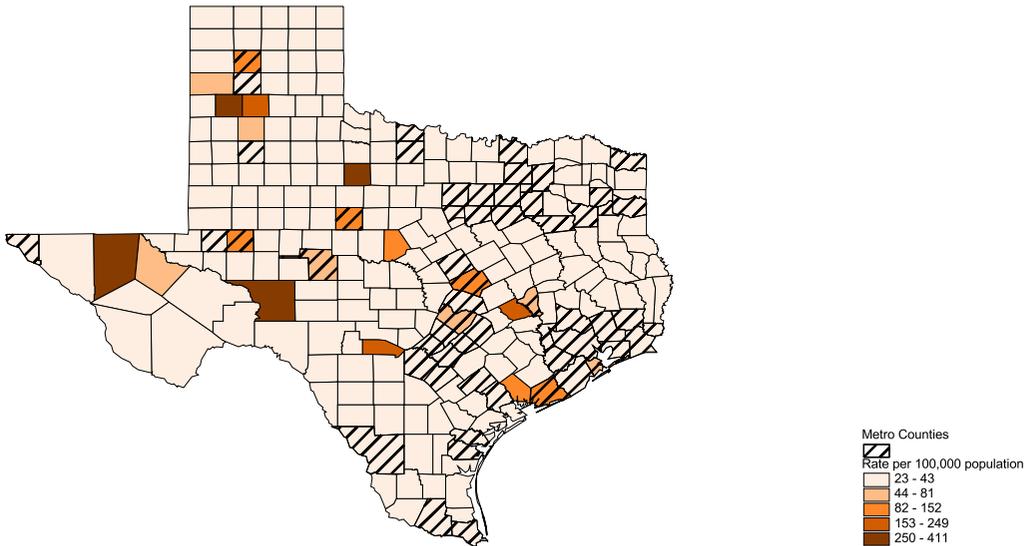


ICD-10 Categories: C61

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B50

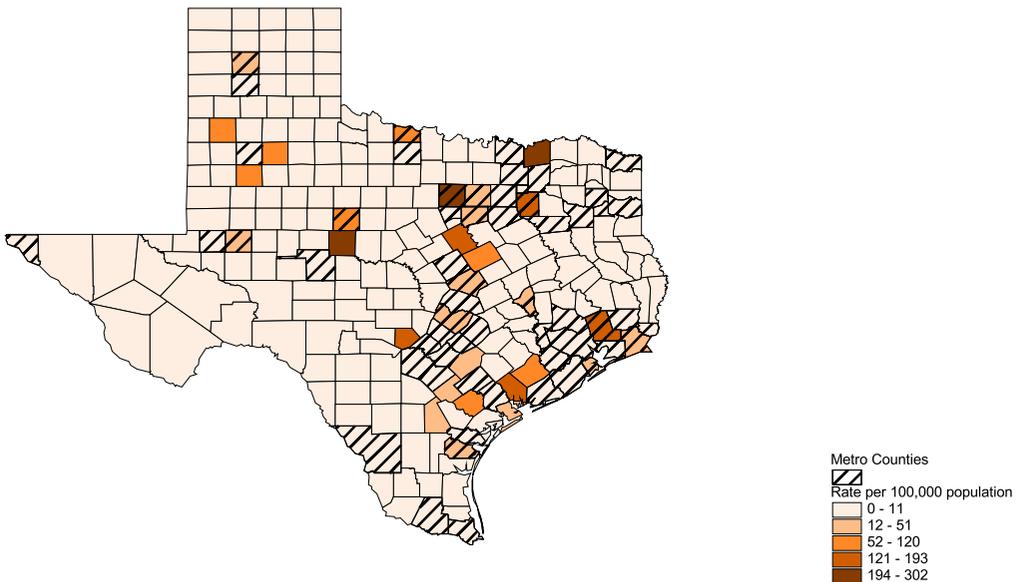
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Prostate Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 185

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Prostate Cancer by County, 2000

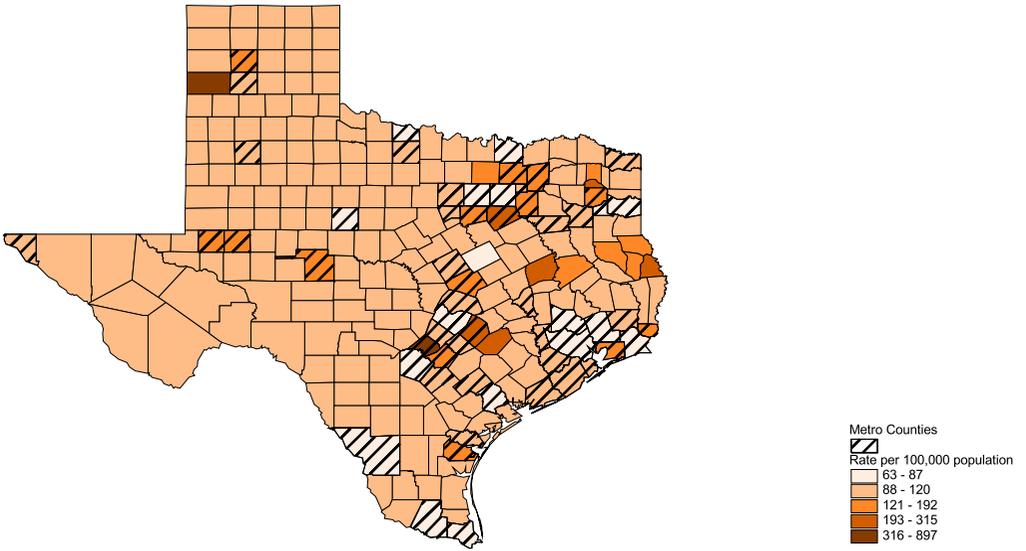


ICD-10 Categories: C61

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B51

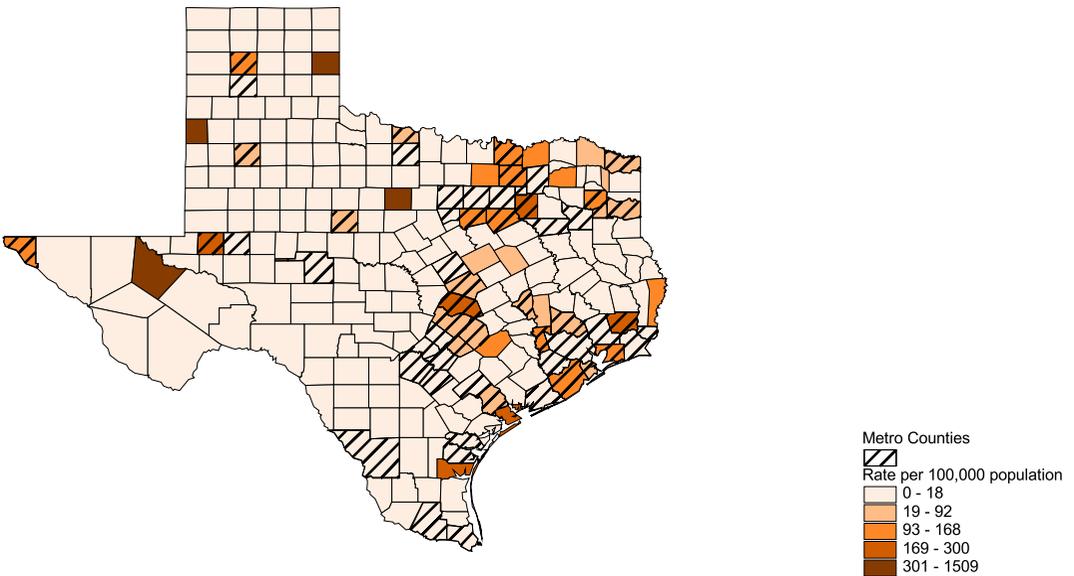
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Prostate Cancer by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 185

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Prostate Cancer by County, 2000

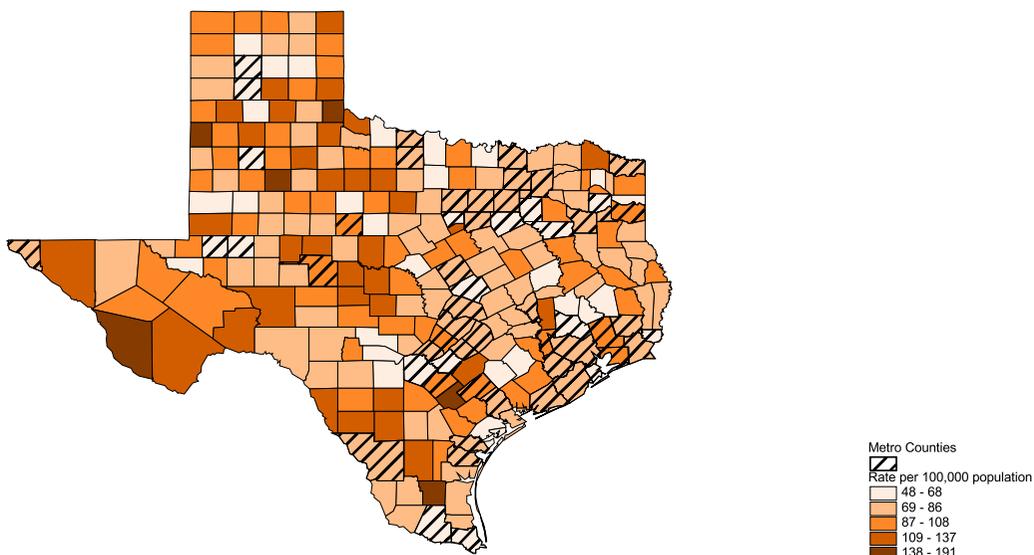


ICD-10 Categories: C61

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B52

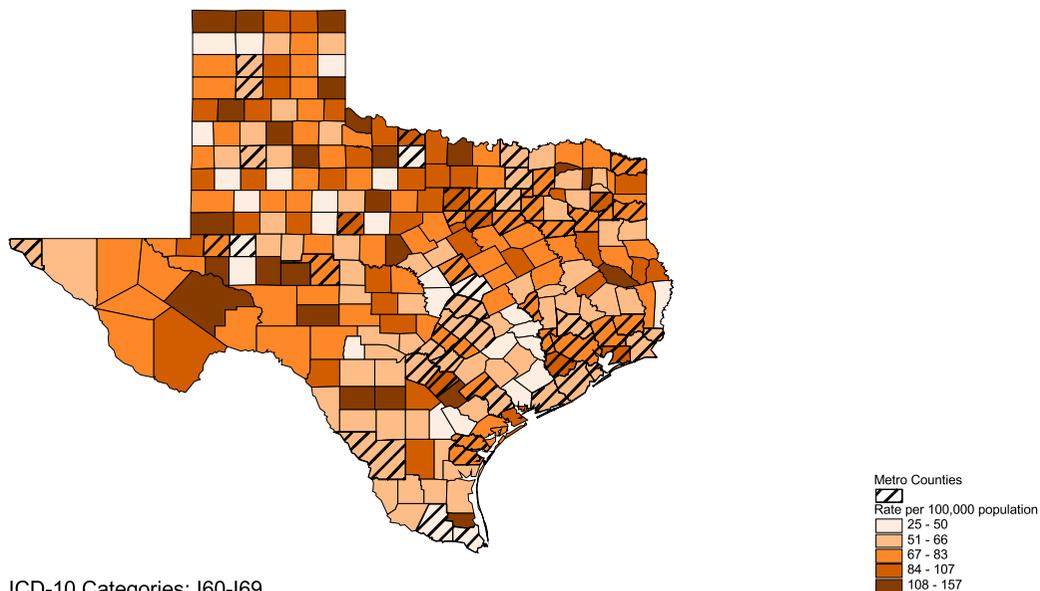
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 430-434, 436-438

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 2000

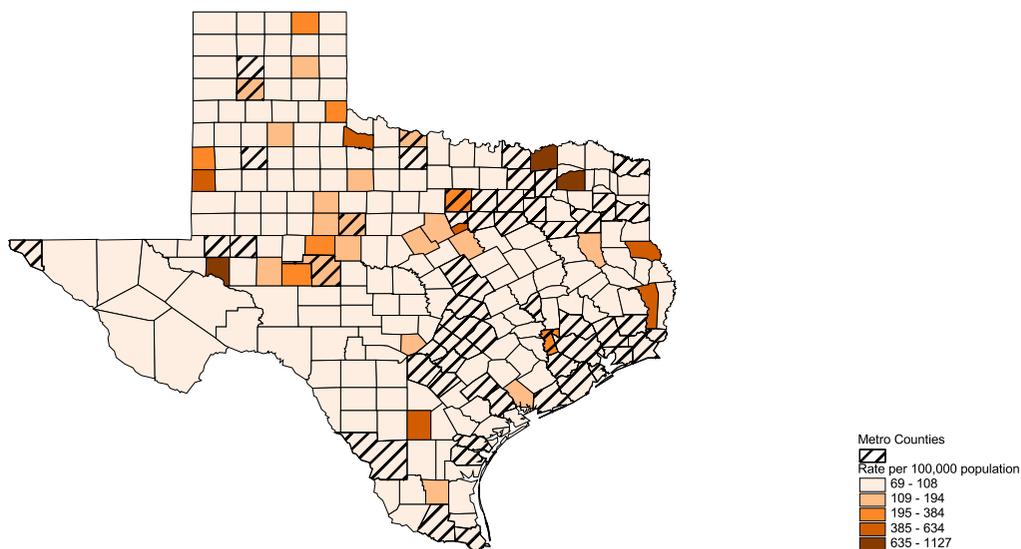


ICD-10 Categories: I60-I69

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B53

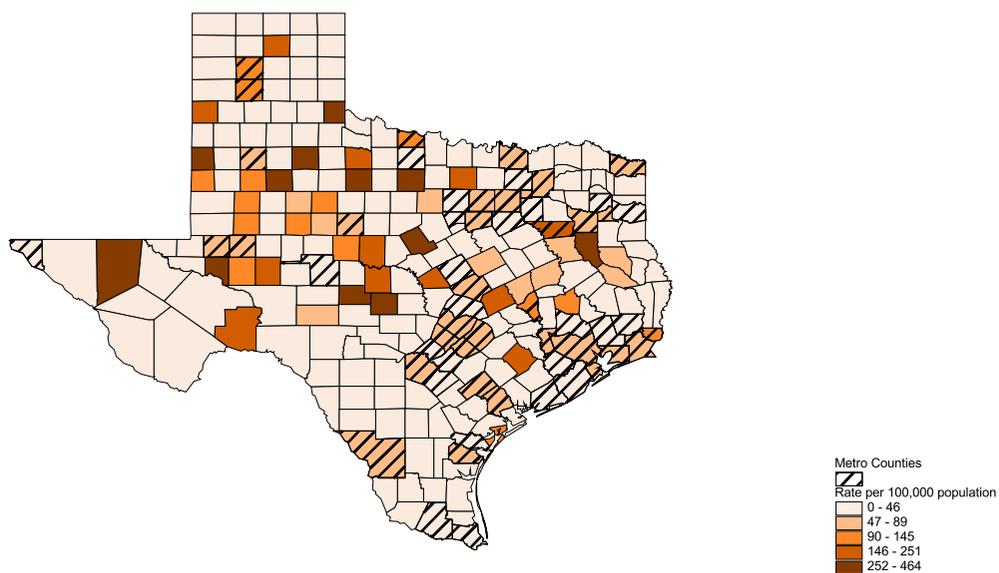
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 430-434, 436-438

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 2000

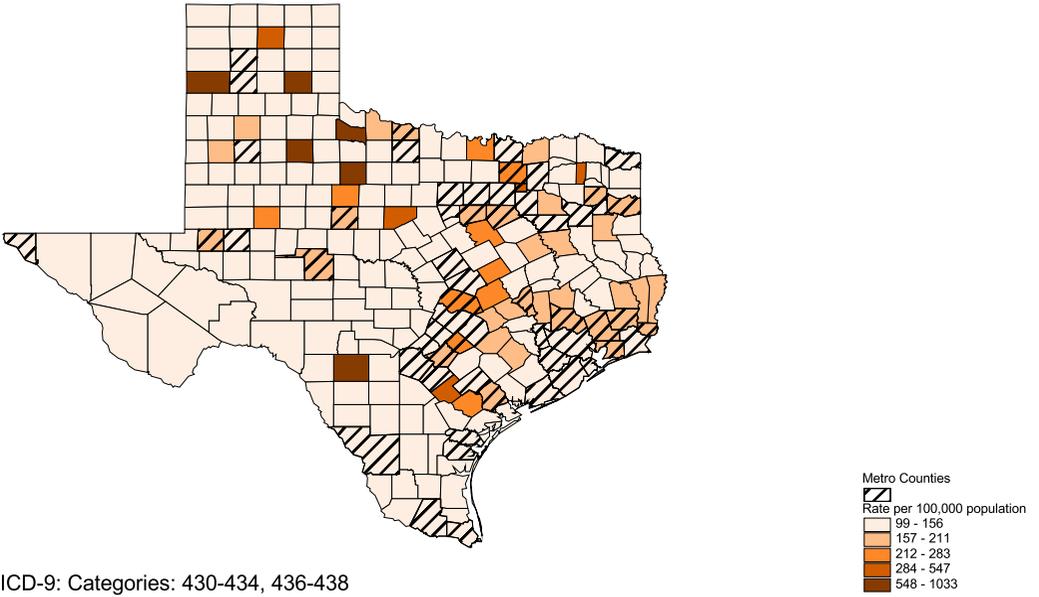


ICD-10 Categories: I60-I69

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B54

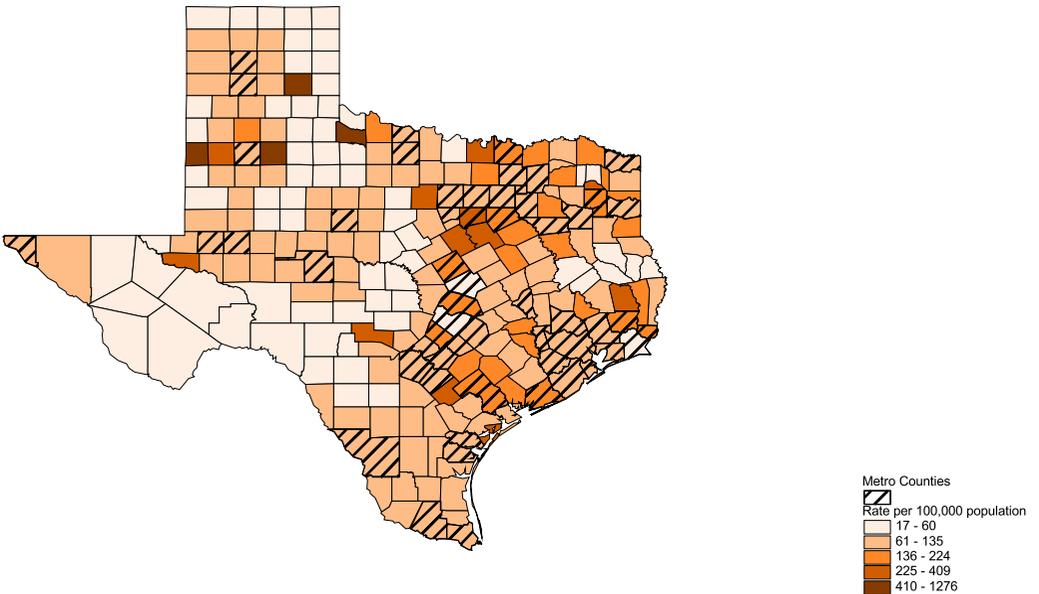
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 430-434, 436-438

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 2000

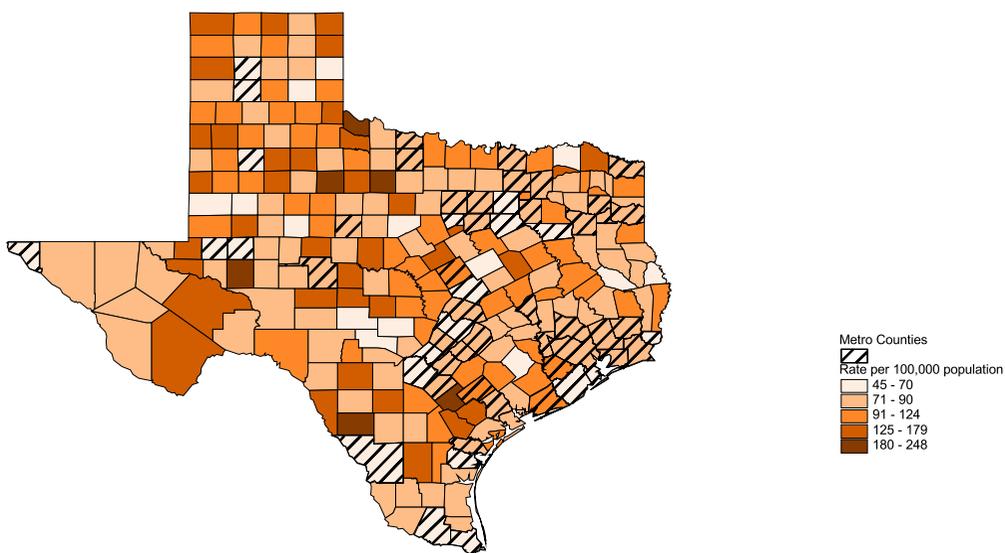


ICD-10 Categories: I60-I69

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B55

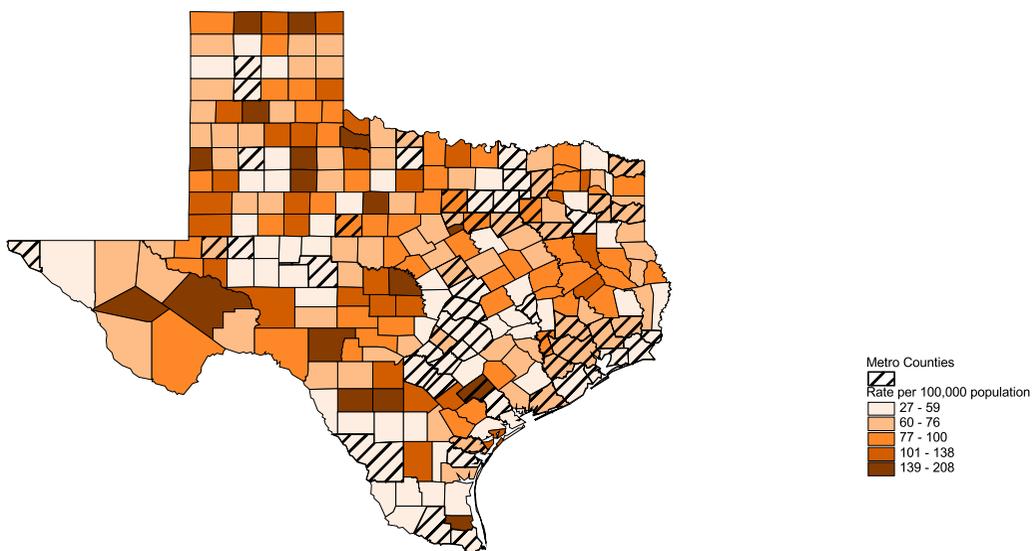
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 430-434, 436-438

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 2000

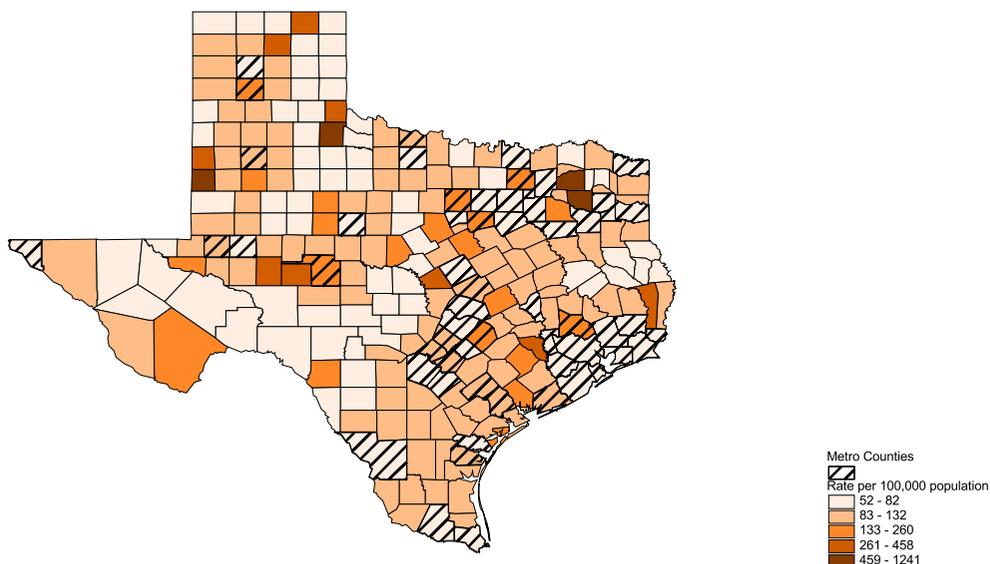


ICD-10 Categories: I60-I69

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B56

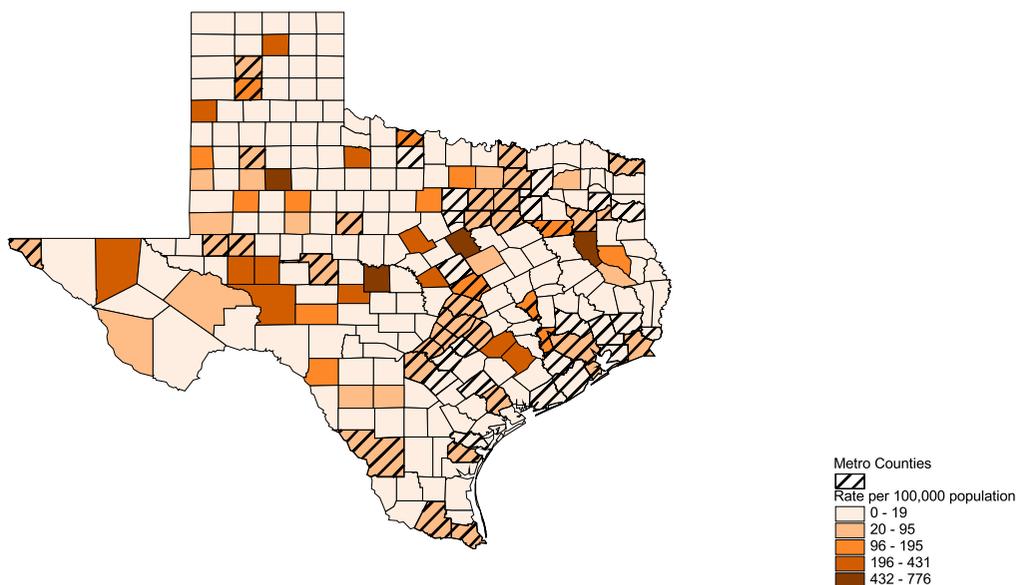
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 430-434, 436-438

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 2000

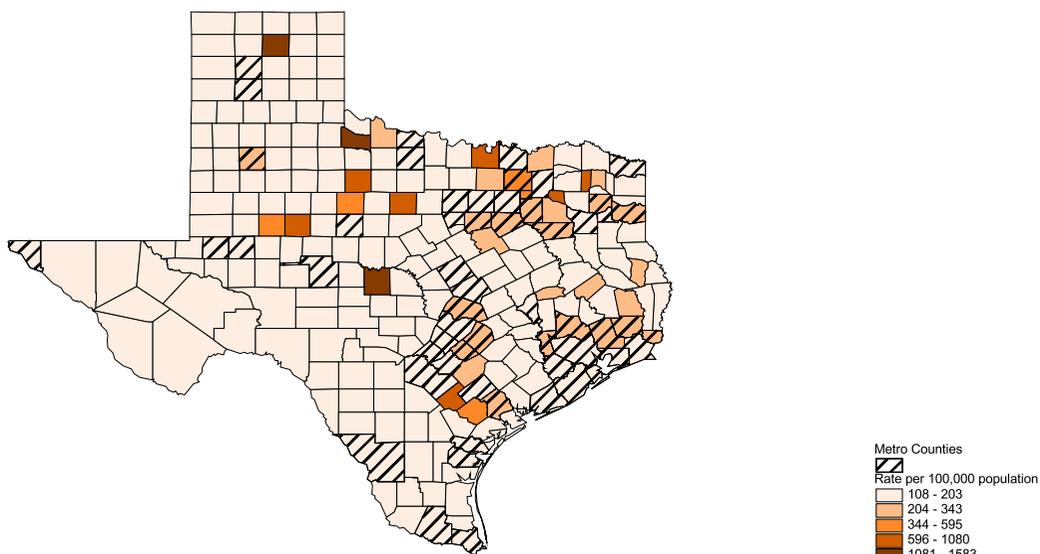


ICD-10 Categories: I60-I69

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B57

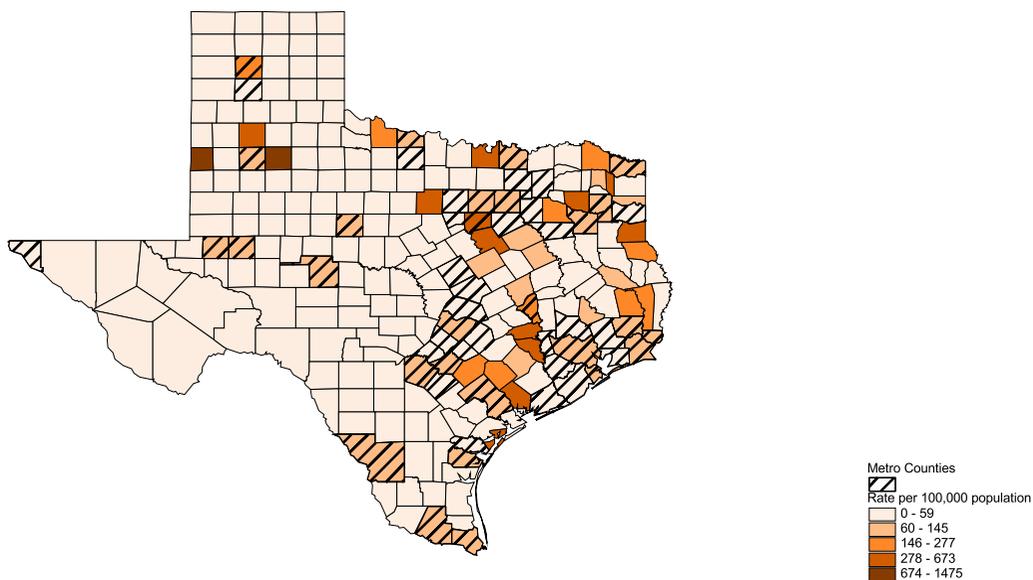
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 430-434, 436-438

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 2000

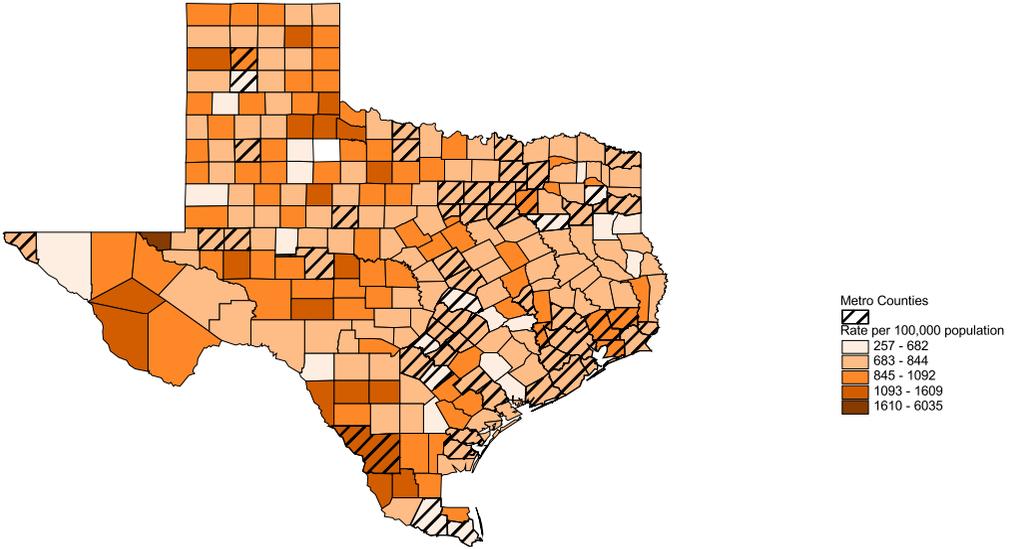


ICD-10 Categories: I60-I69

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B58

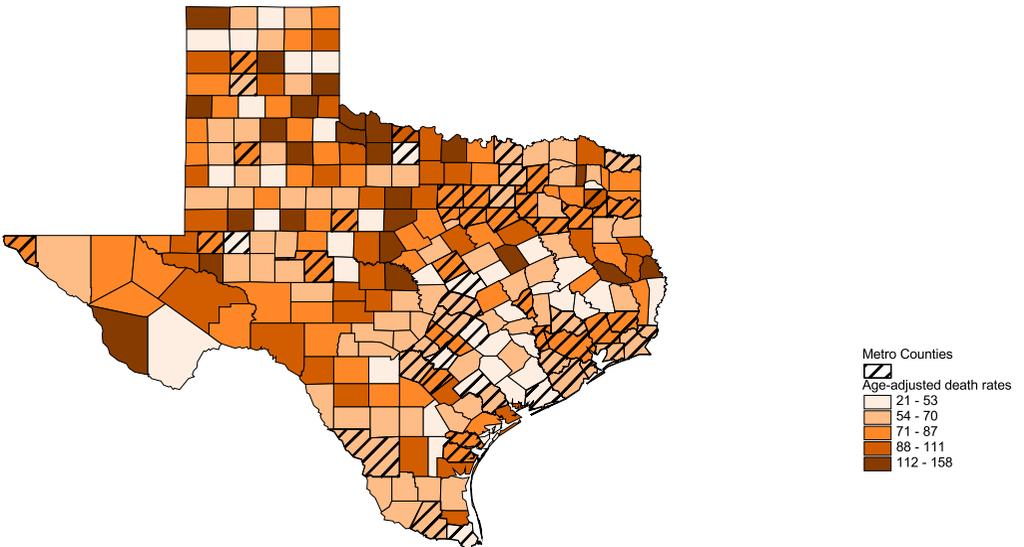
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 430-434, 436-438

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 2000

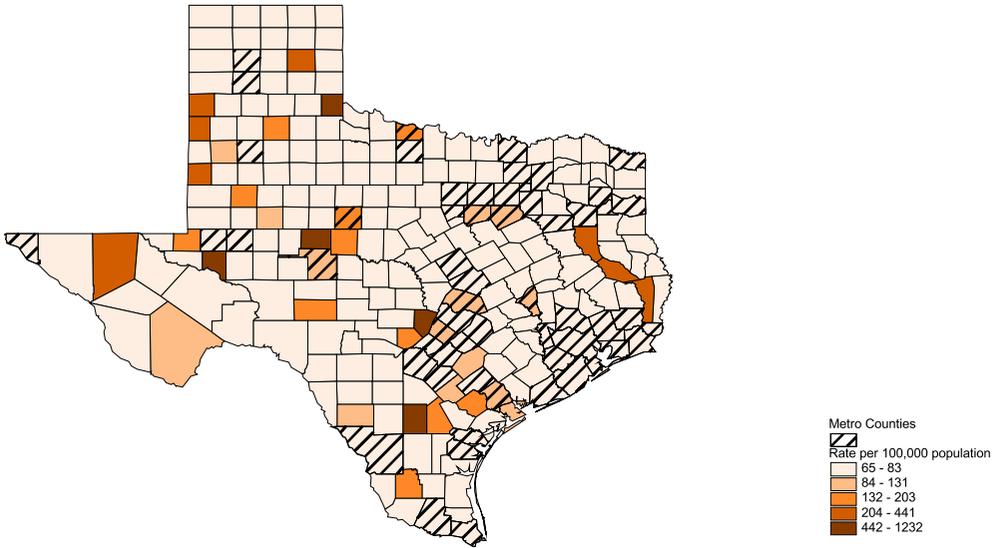


ICD-10 Categories: I60-I69

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B59

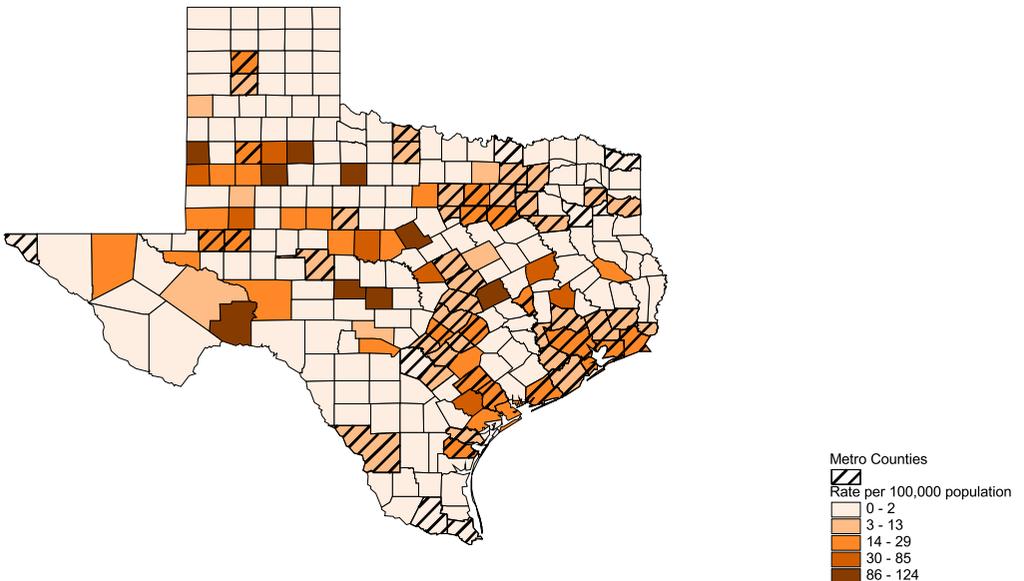
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 430-434, 436-438

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 2000

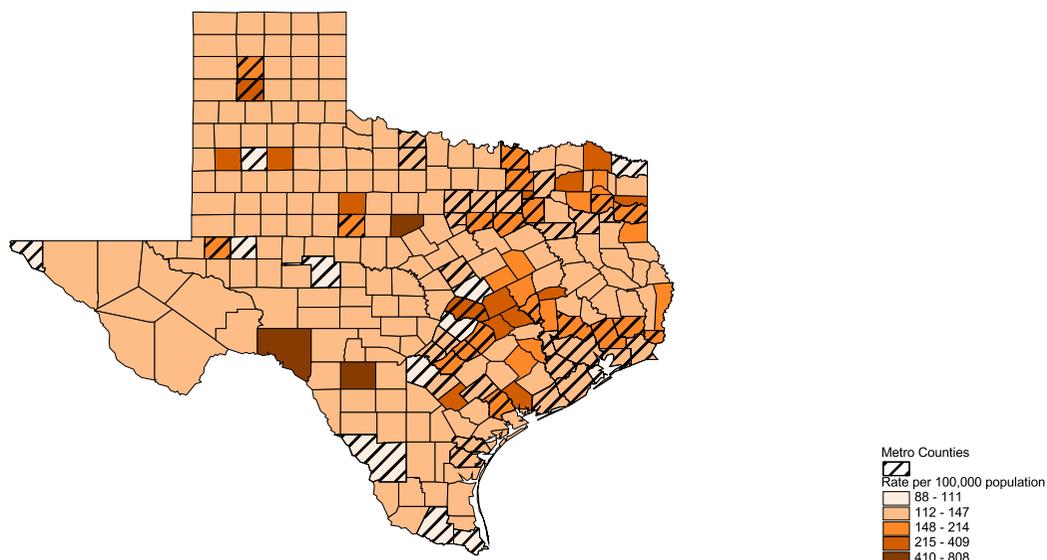


ICD-10 Categories: I60-I69

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B60

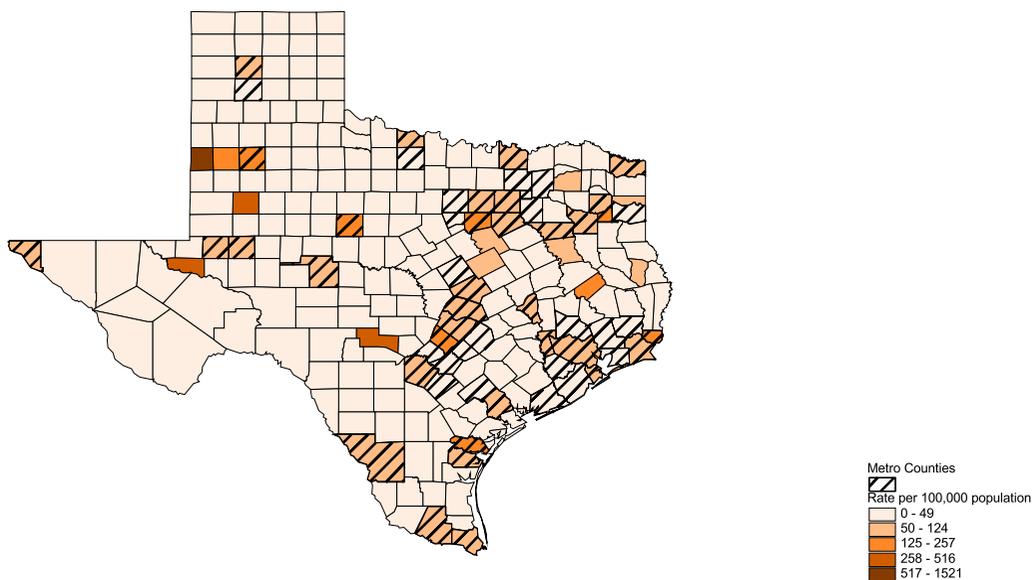
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 430-434, 436-438

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke by County, 2000

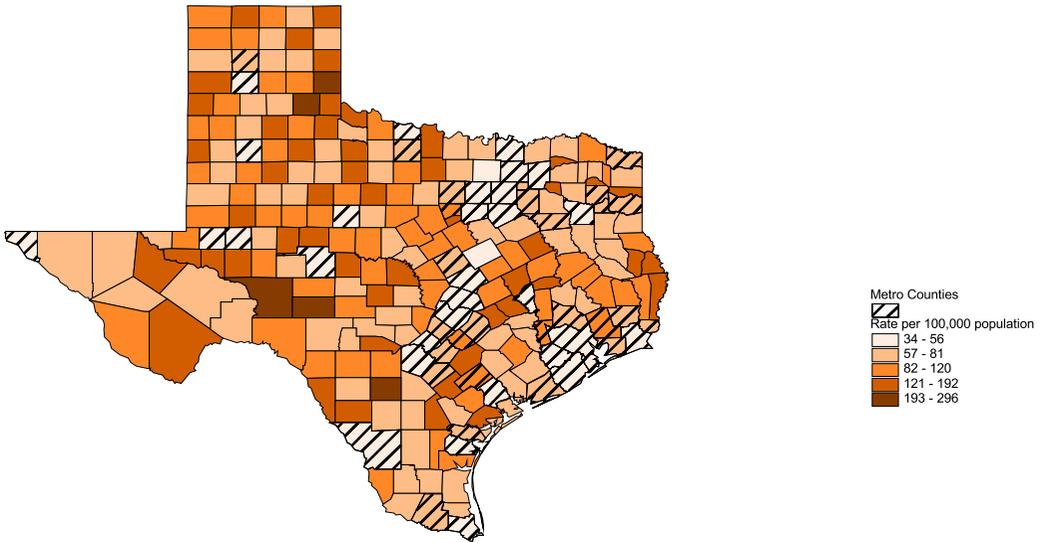


ICD-10 Categories: I60-I69

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B61

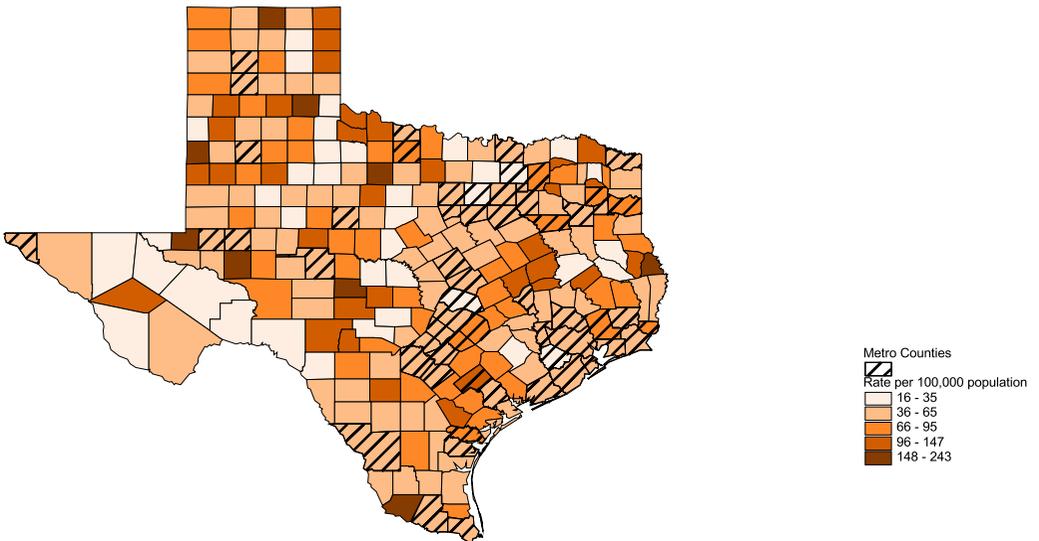
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E800-E949

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 2000

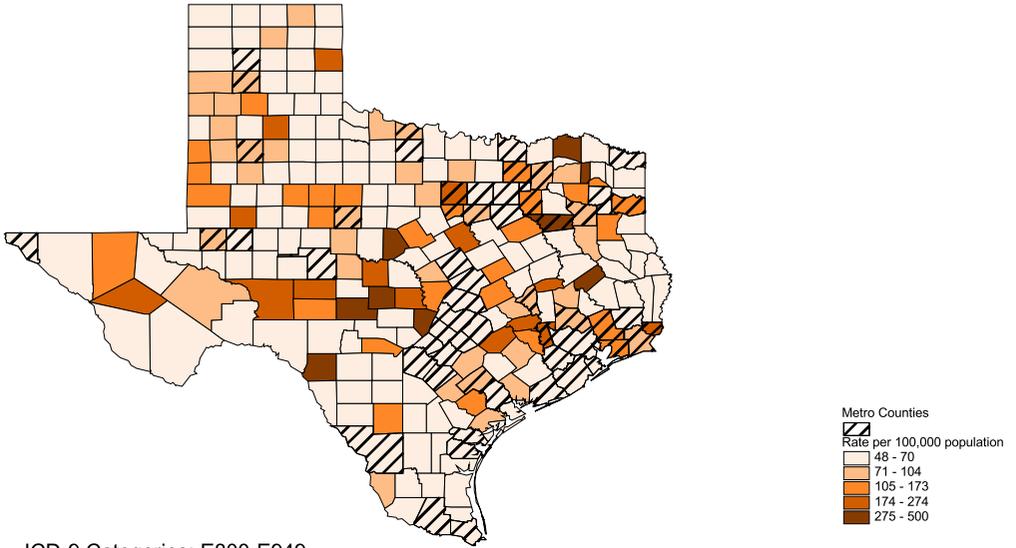


ICD-10 Categories: V01-X59, Y40-Y84, Y85-Y86, Y88

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B62

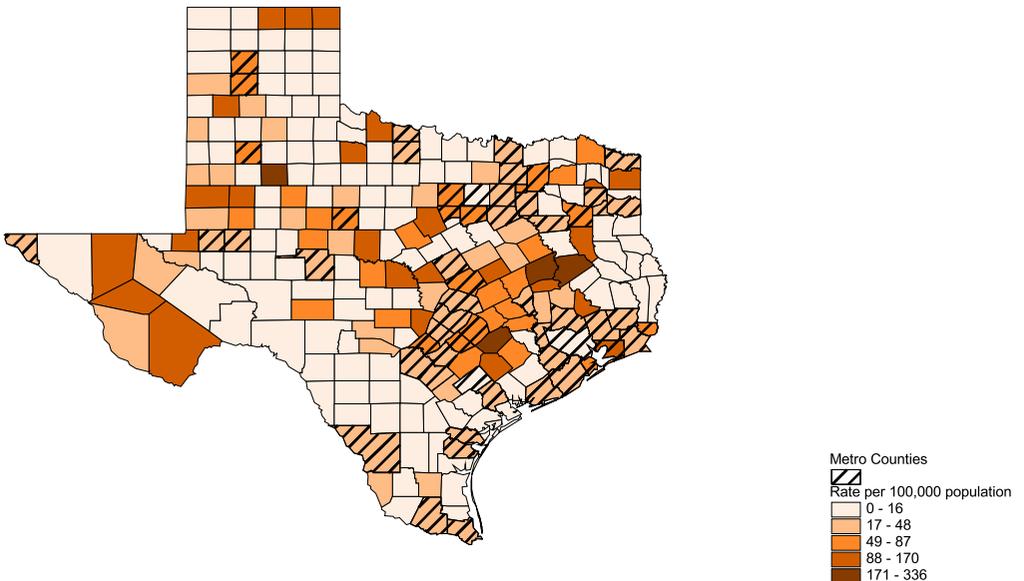
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E800-E949

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 2000

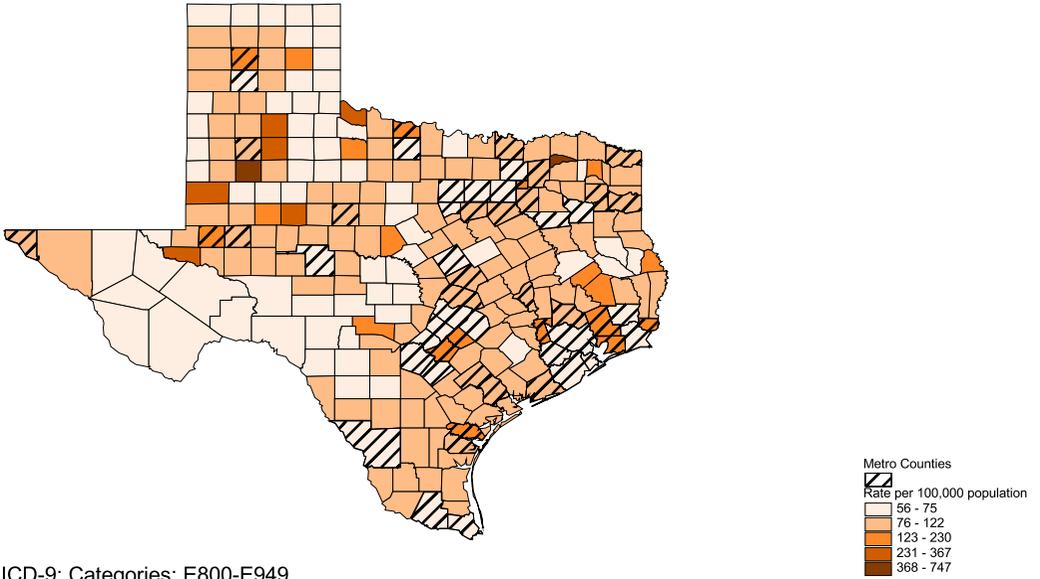


ICD-10 Categories: V01-X59, Y40-Y84, Y85-Y86, Y88

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B63

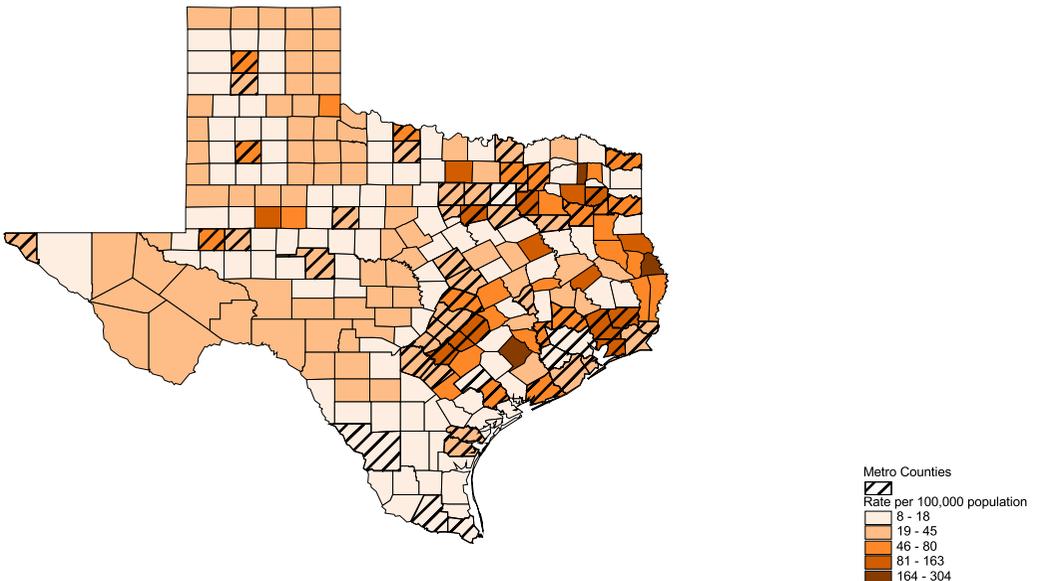
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E800-E949

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 2000

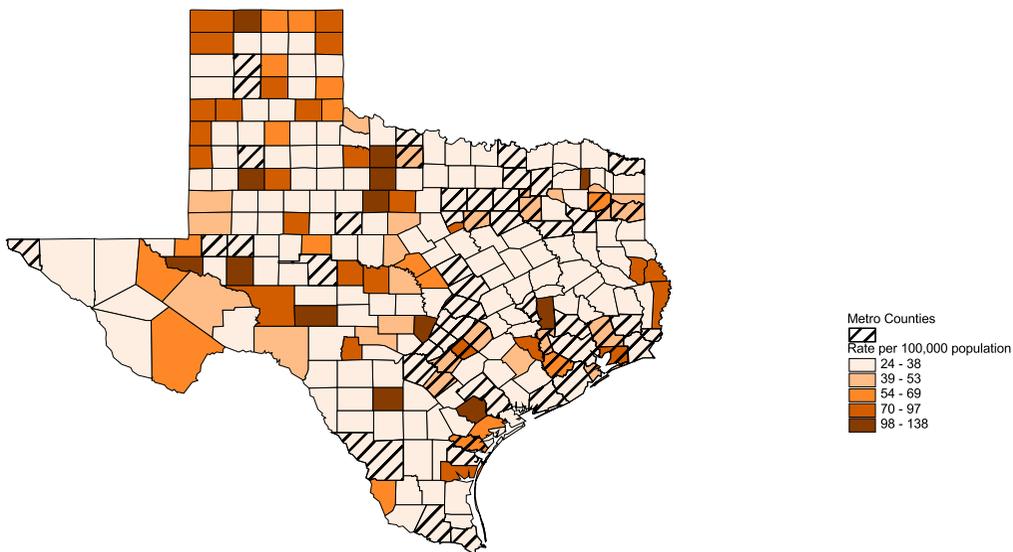


ICD-10 Categories: V01-X59, Y40-Y84, Y85-Y86, Y88

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B64

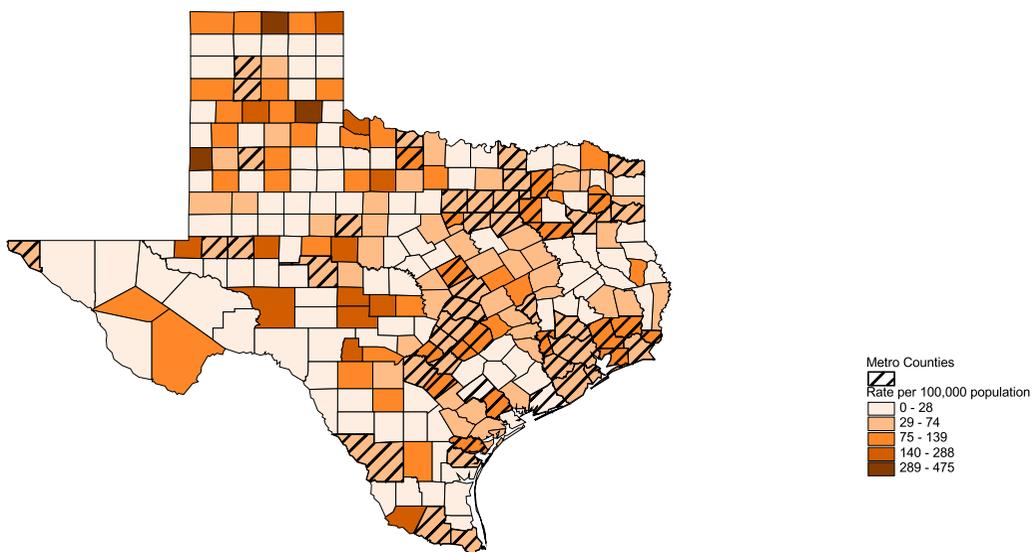
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E800-E949

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 2000

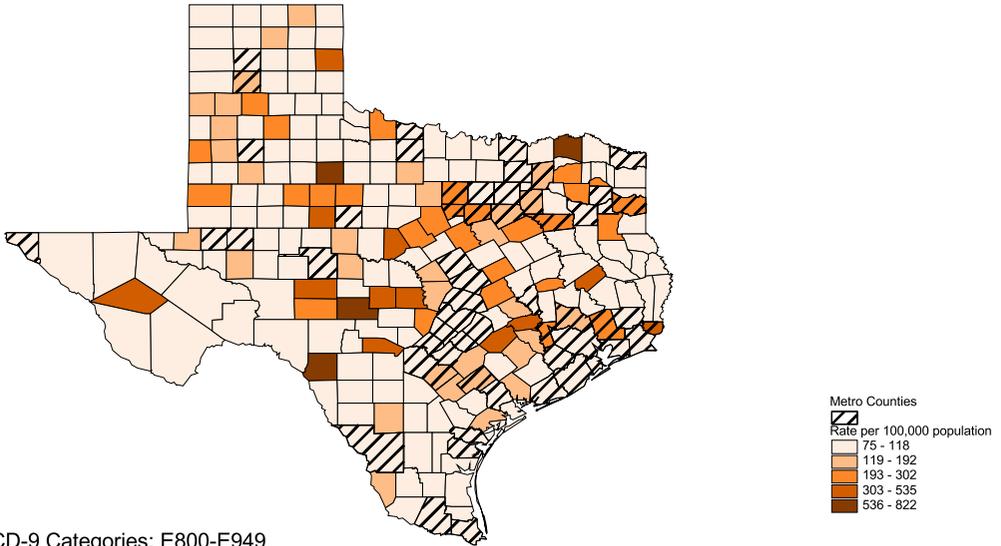


ICD-10 Categories: V01-X59, Y40-Y84, Y85-Y86, Y88

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B65

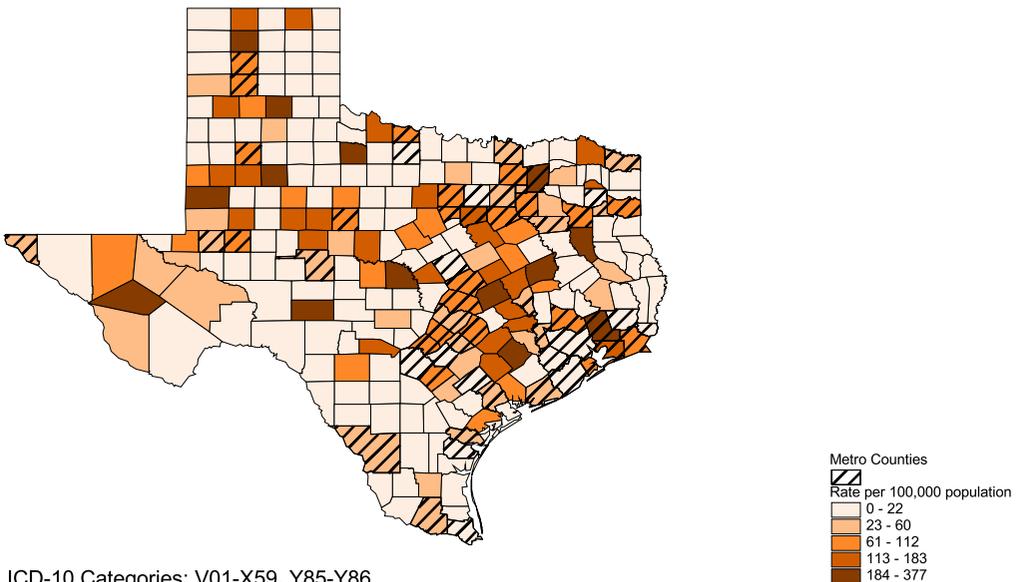
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E800-E949

Source: Texas Department of Health

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 2000

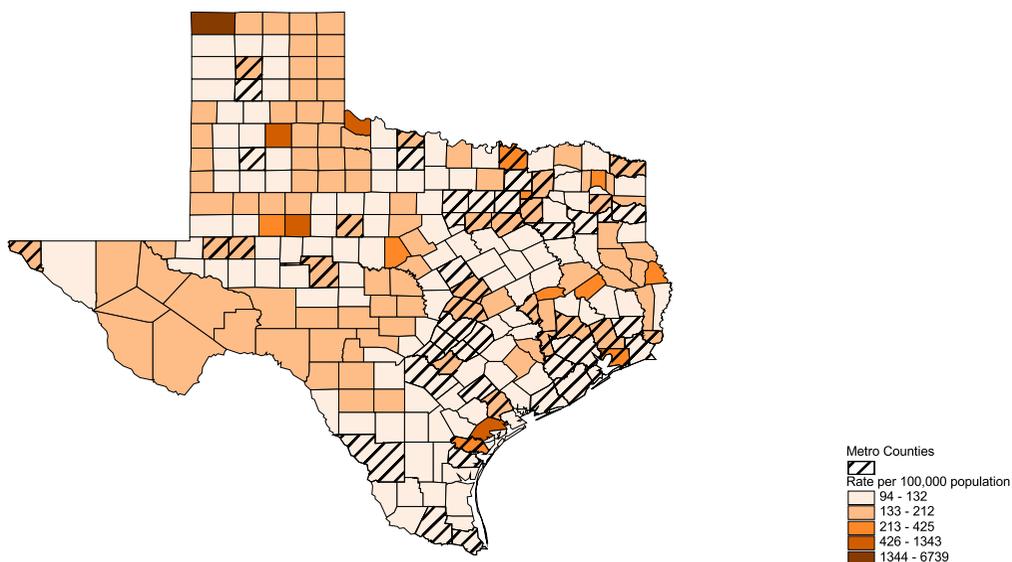


ICD-10 Categories: V01-X59, Y85-Y86, Y40-Y84, Y88

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B66

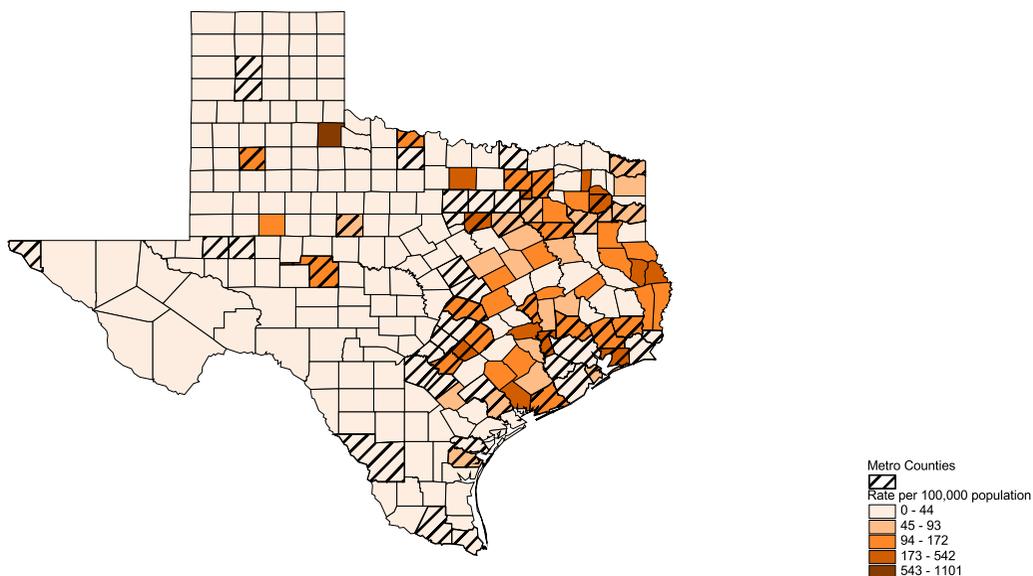
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E800-E949

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 2000

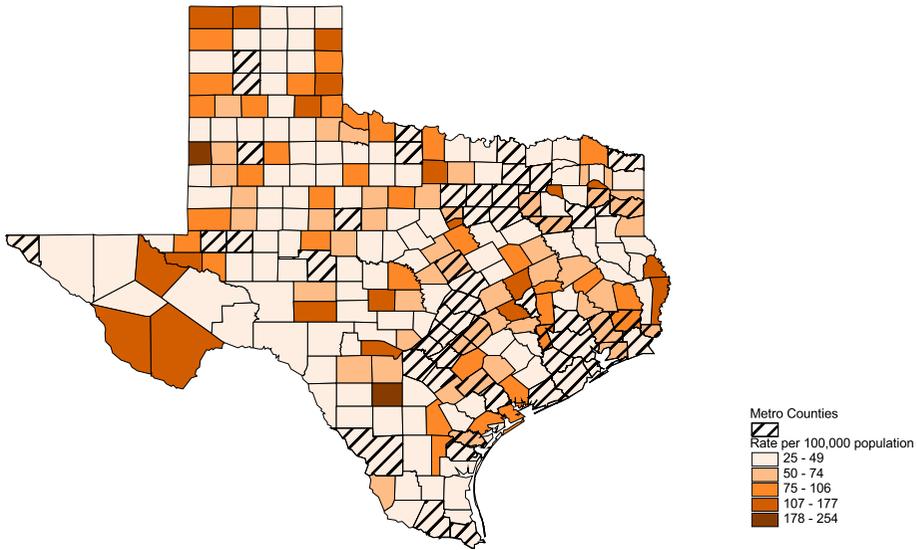


ICD-10 Categories: V01-X59, Y40-Y84, Y85-Y86, Y88

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B67

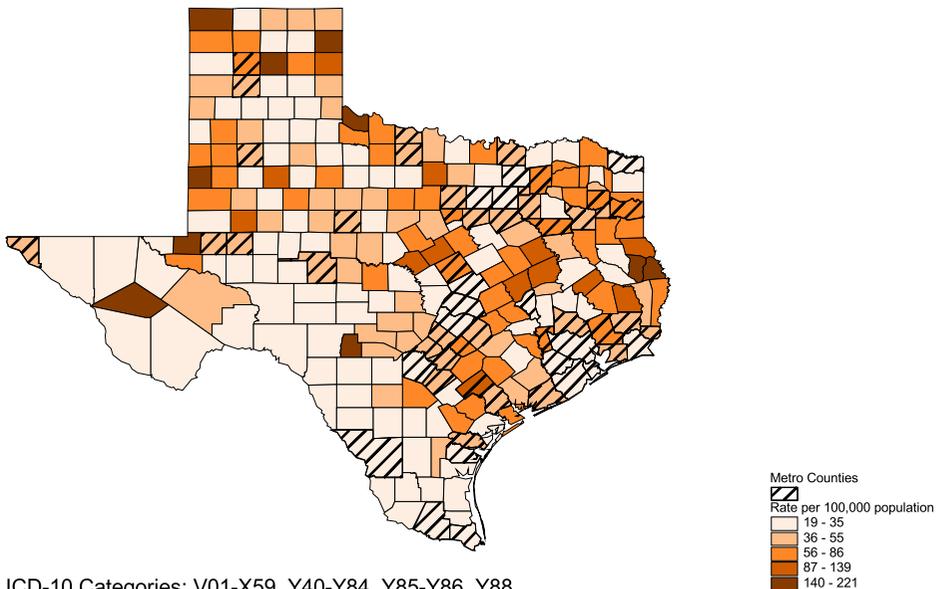
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E800-E949

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 2000

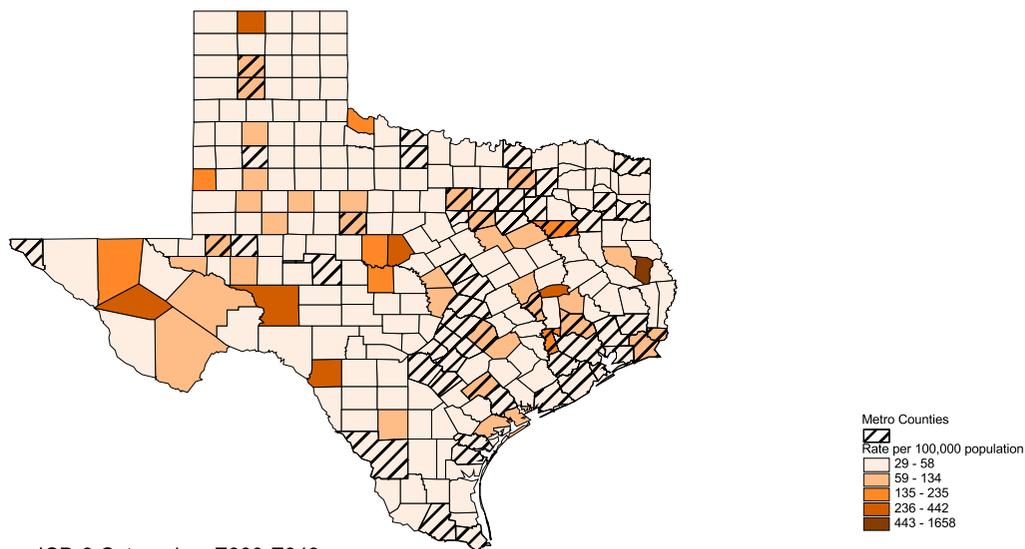


ICD-10 Categories: V01-X59, Y40-Y84, Y85-Y86, Y88

Source: Texas Department of Health

Figure B68

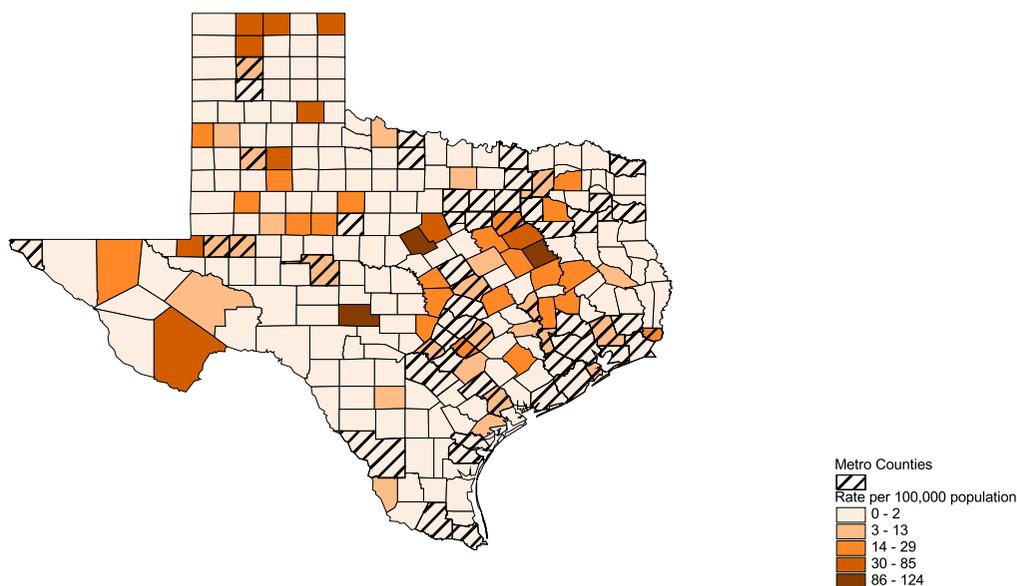
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E800-E949

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 2000

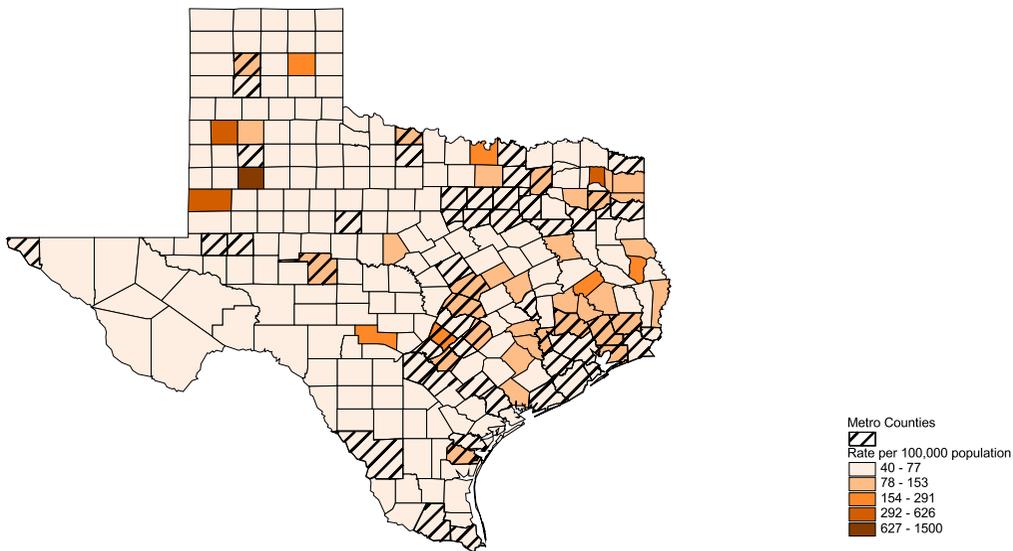


ICD-10 Categories: V01-X59, Y40-Y84, Y85-Y86, Y88

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B69

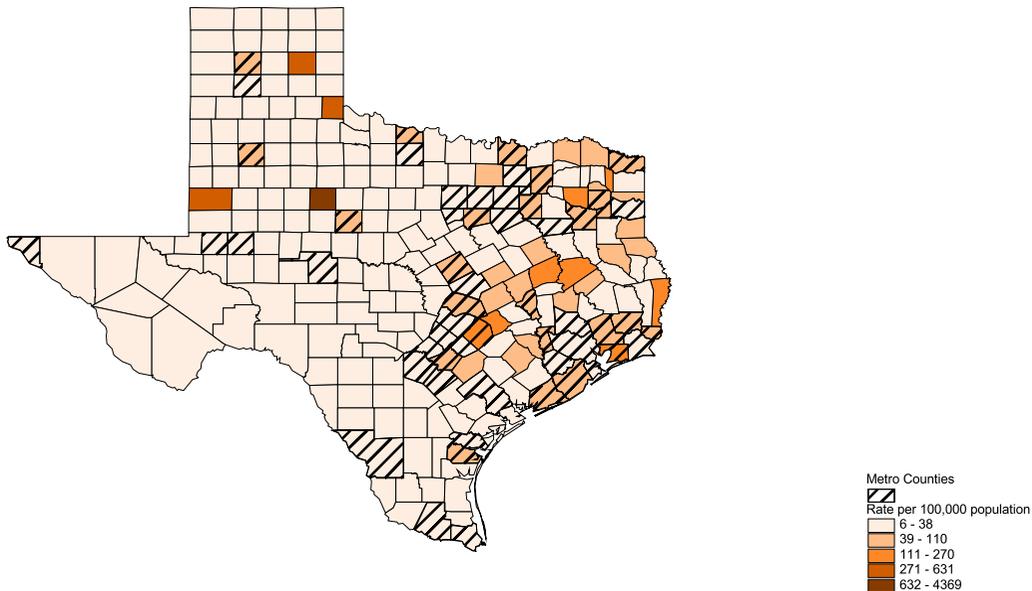
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E800-E949

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents by County, 2000

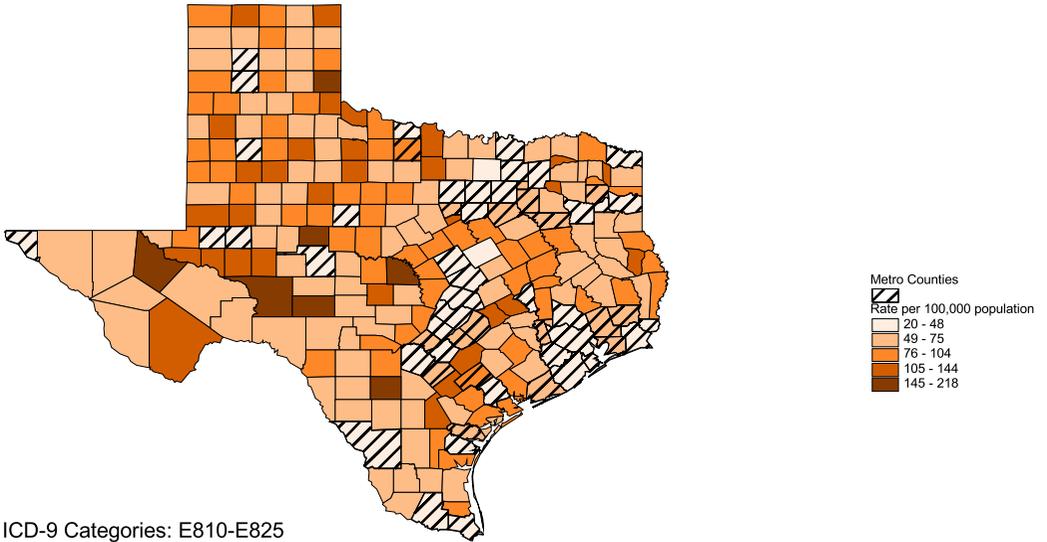


ICD-10 Categories: V01-X59, Y40-Y84, Y85-Y86, Y88

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B70

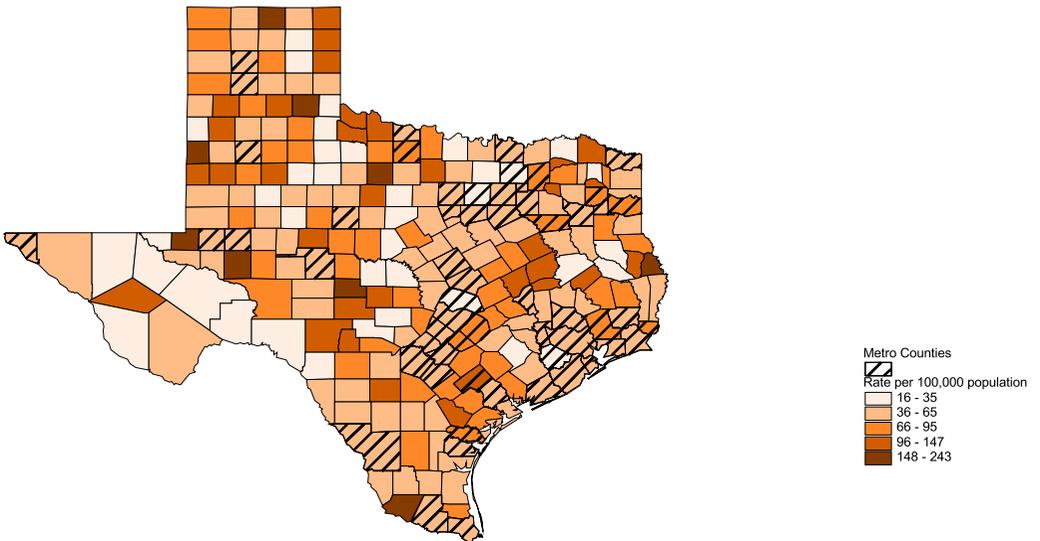
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E810-E825

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 12000

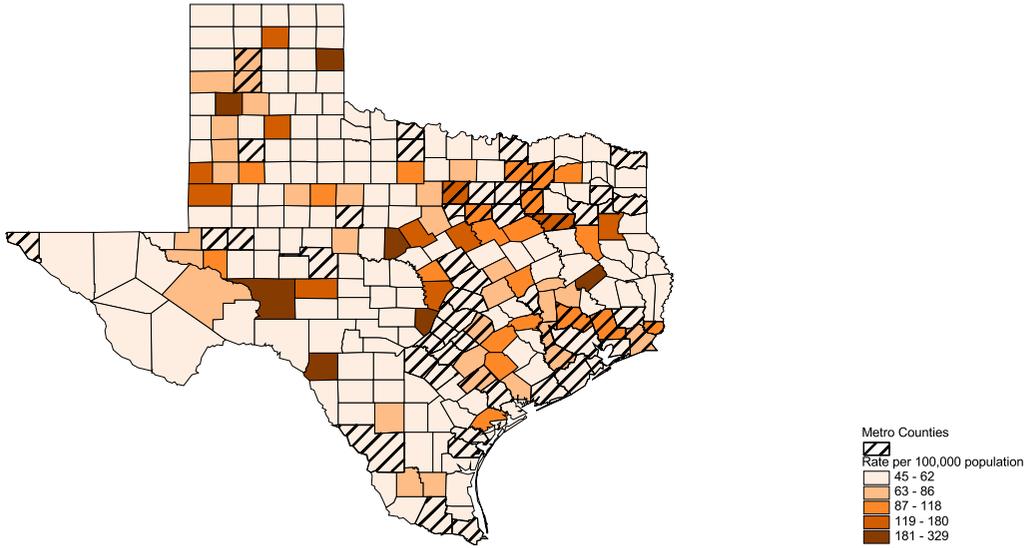


ICD-10 Categories: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B71

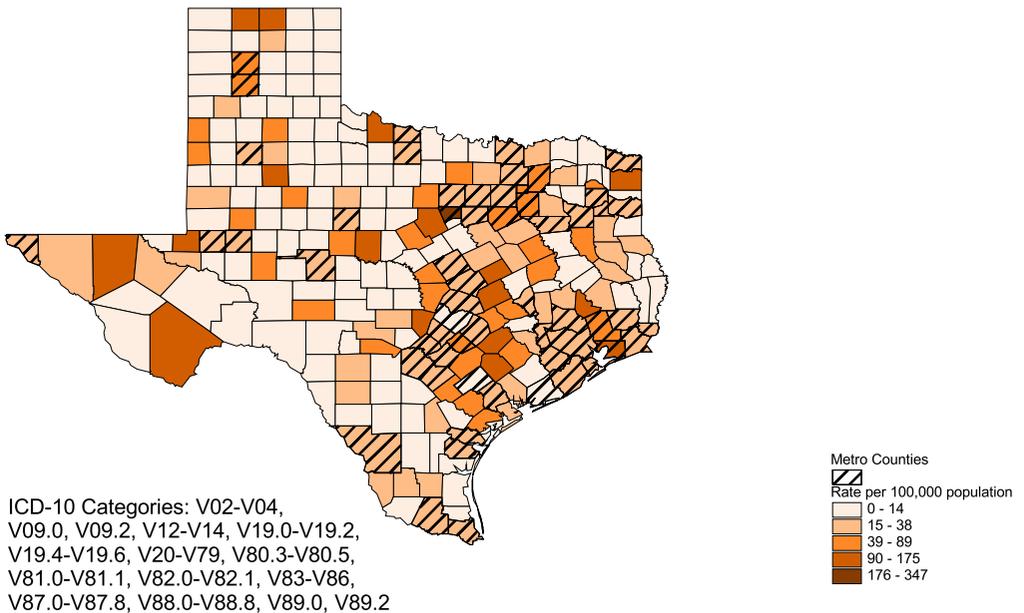
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E810-E825

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 2000

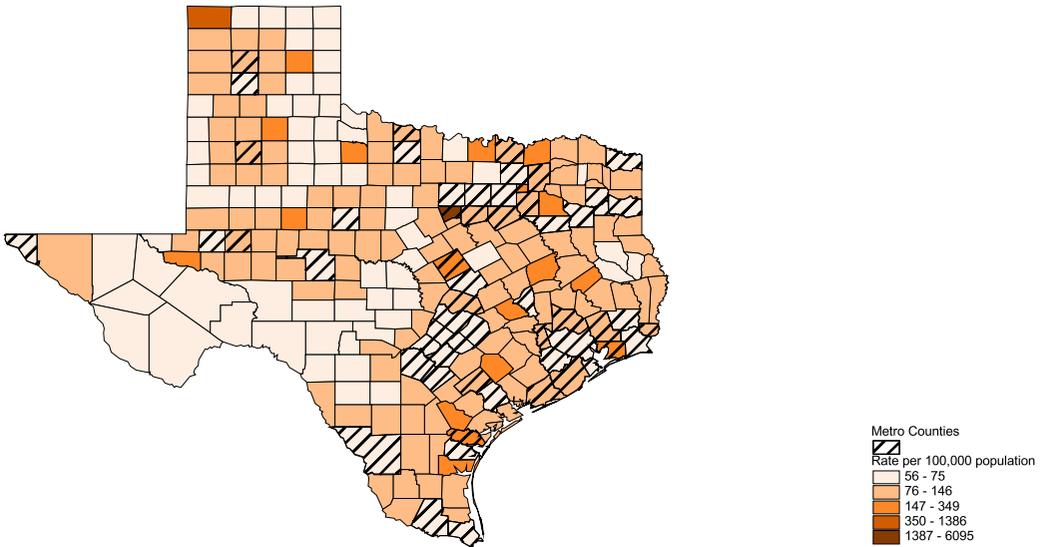


ICD-10 Categories: V02-V04,
V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2,
V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5,
V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86,
V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B72

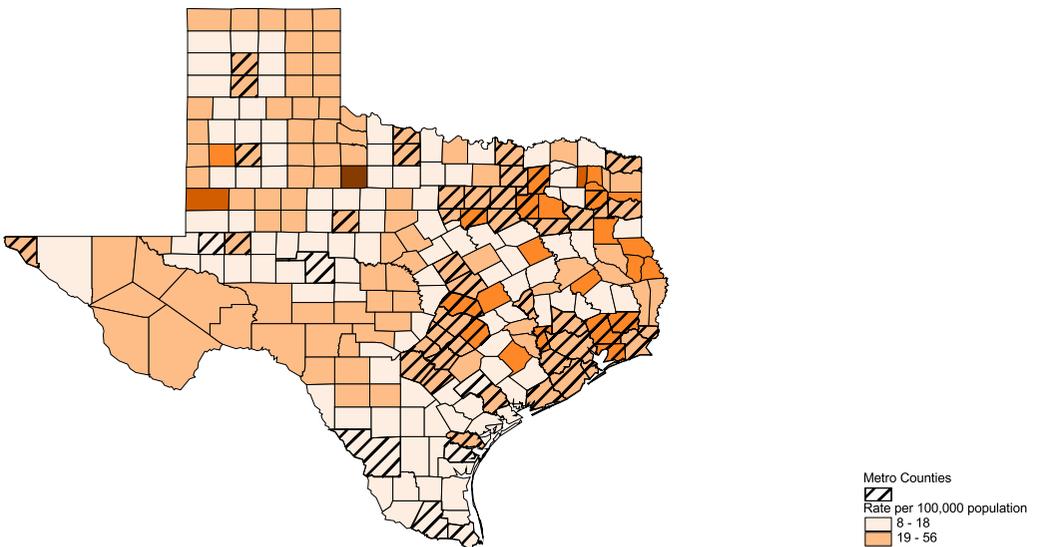
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E810-E825

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 2000

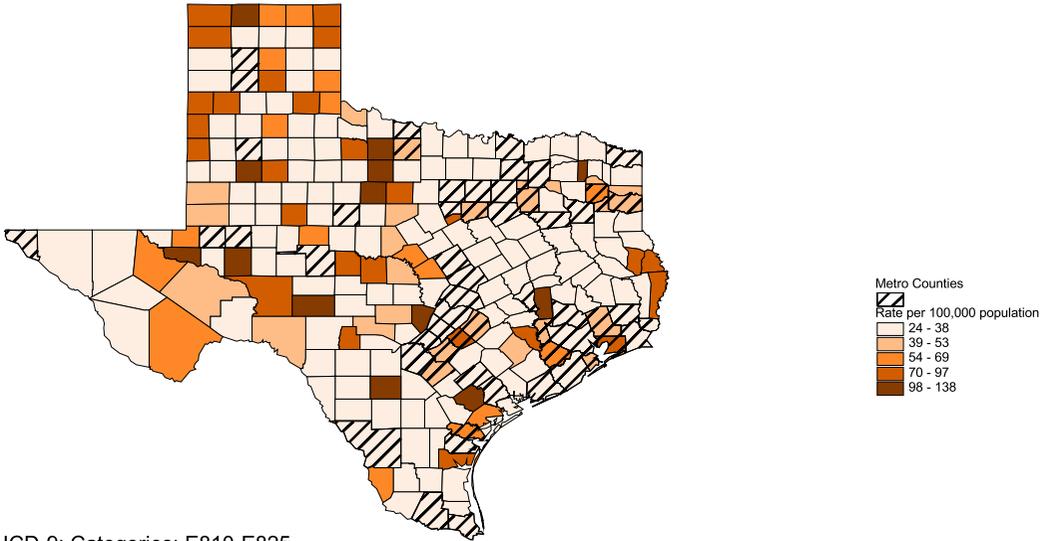


ICD-10 Categories: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B73

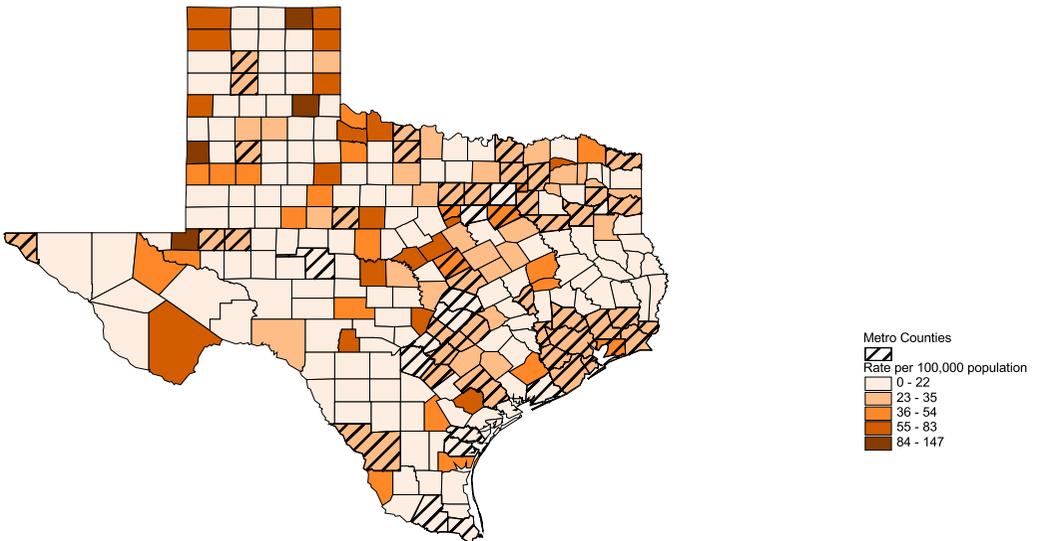
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E810-E825

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 2000

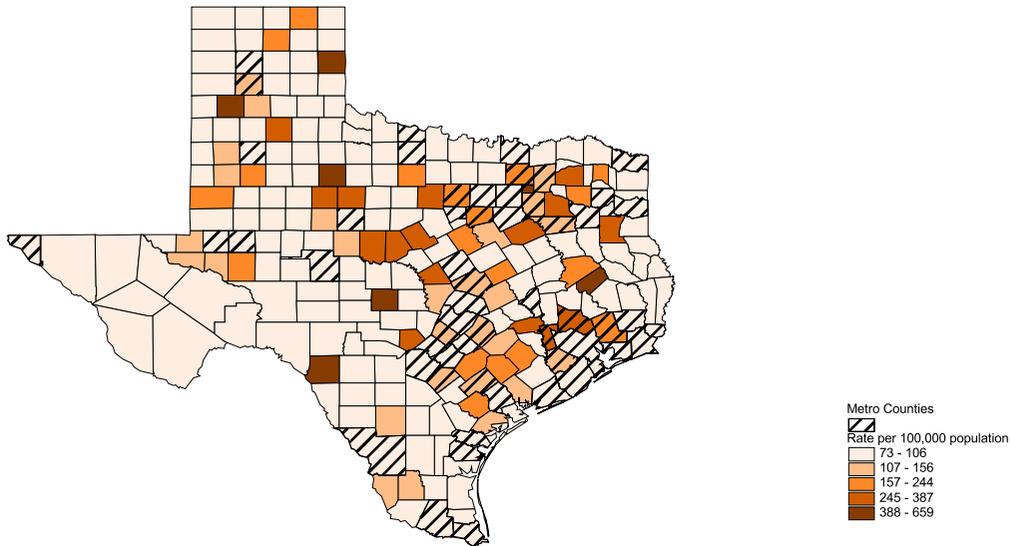


ICD-10 Categories: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B74

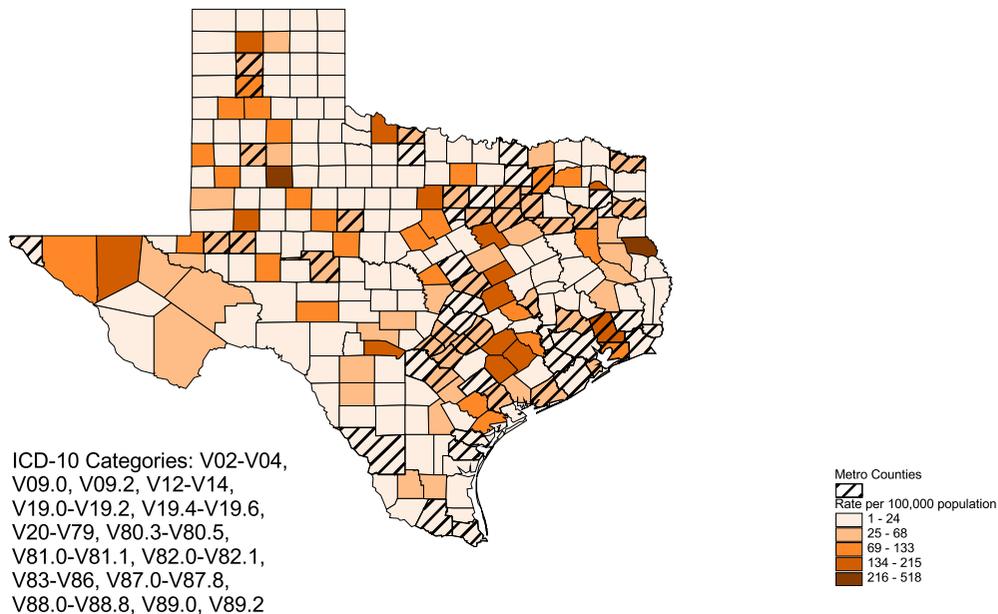
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E810-E825

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 2000

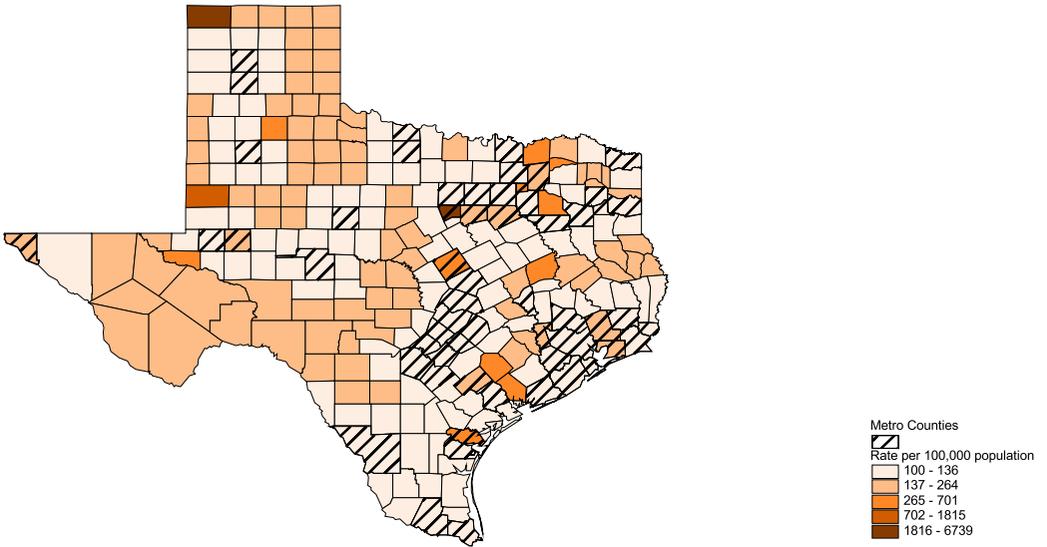


ICD-10 Categories: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B75

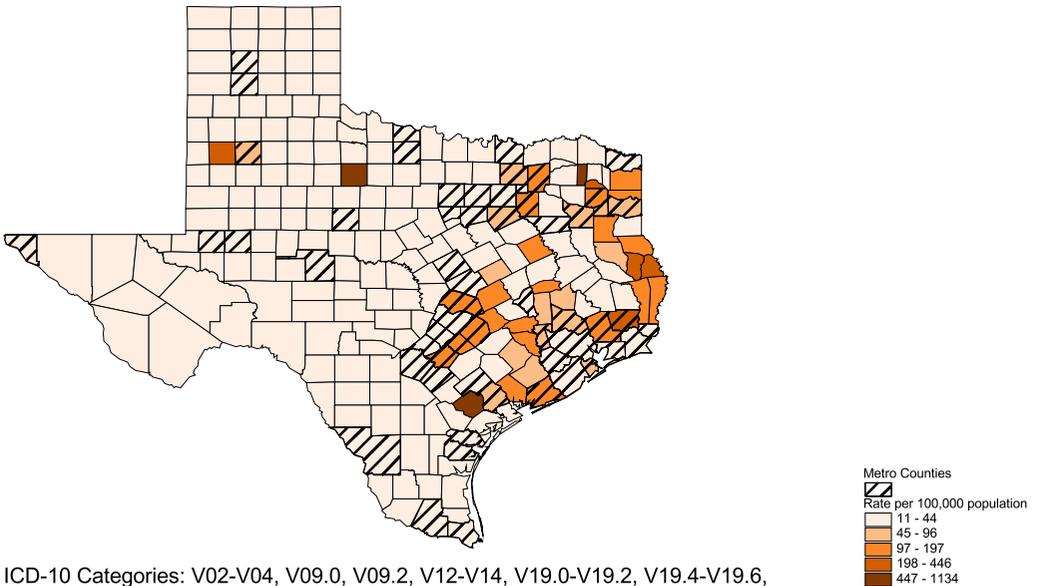
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E810-E825

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 2000

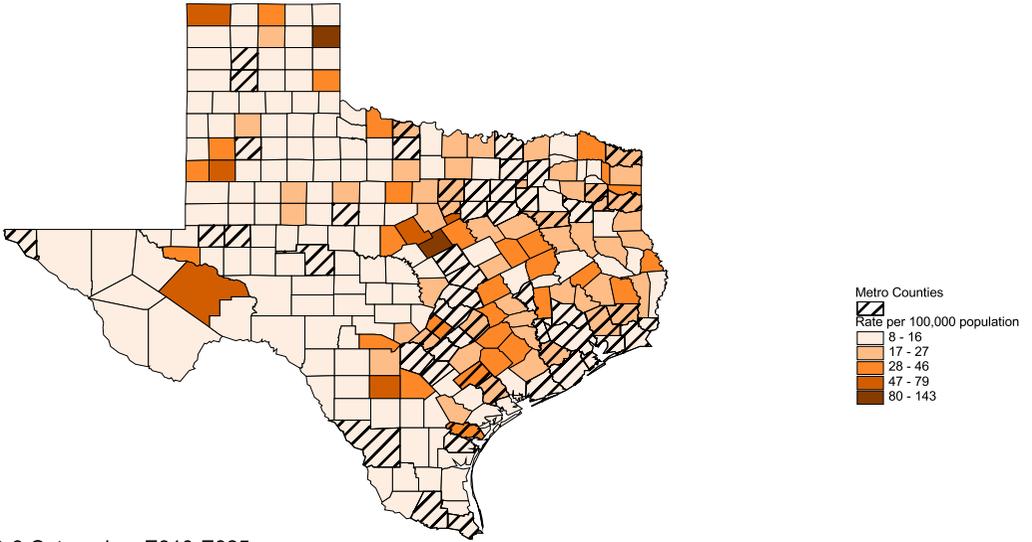


ICD-10 Categories: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B76

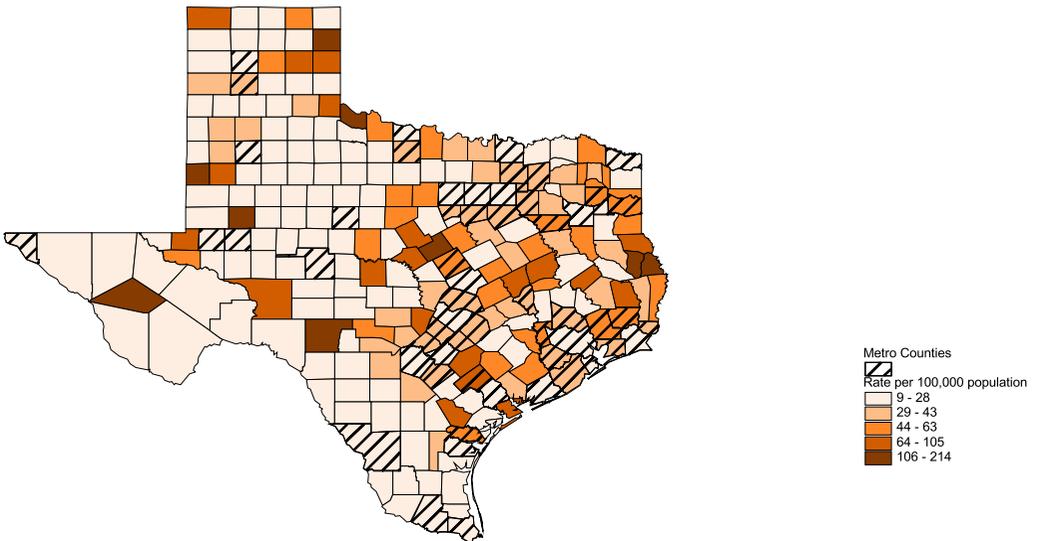
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E810-E825

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 2000

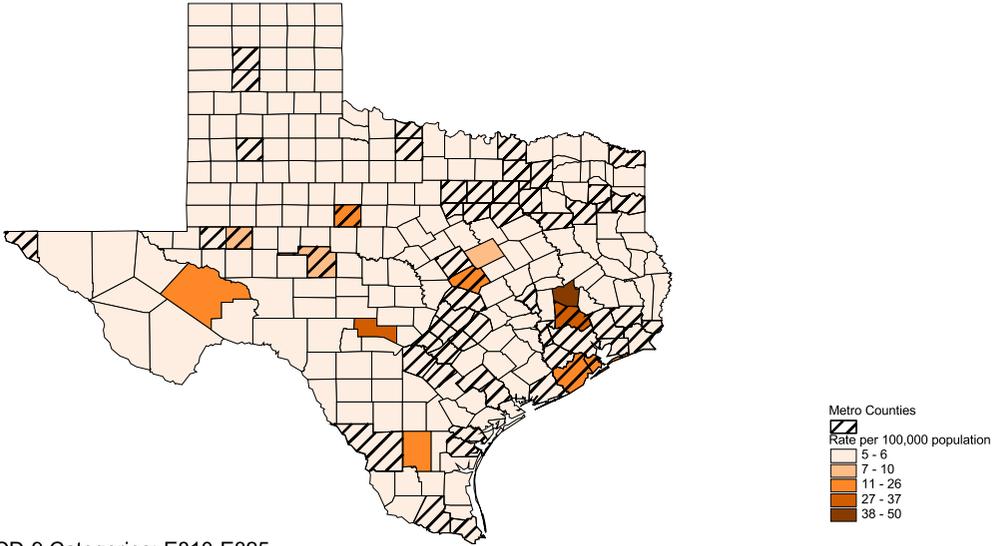


ICD-10 Categories: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B77

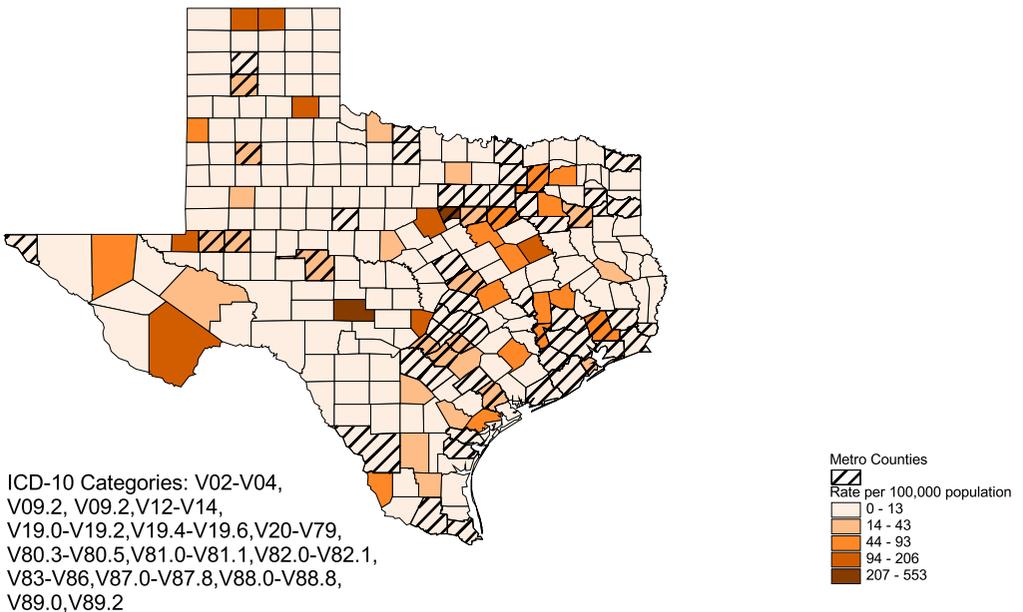
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E810-E825

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 2000

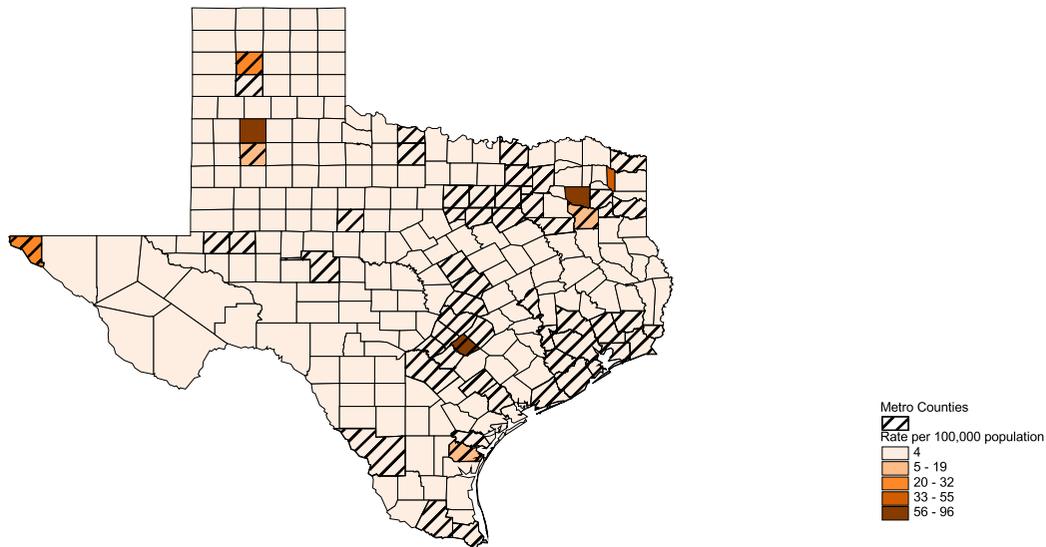


ICD-10 Categories: V02-V04,
V09.2, V09.2,V12-V14,
V19.0-V19.2,V19.4-V19.6,V20-V79,
V80.3-V80.5,V81.0-V81.1,V82.0-V82.1,
V83-V86,V87.0-V87.8,V88.0-V88.8,
V89.0,V89.2

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B78

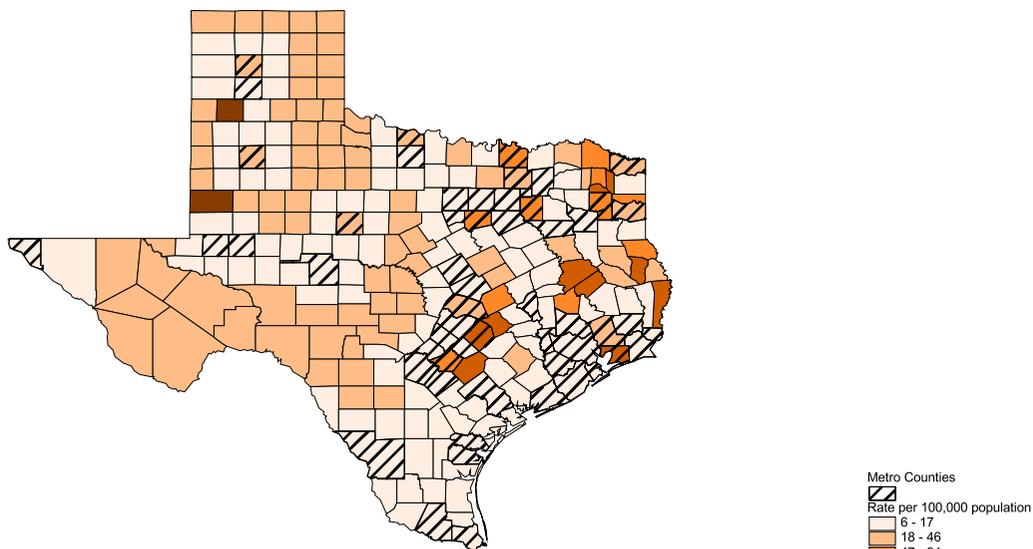
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E810-E825

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 2000

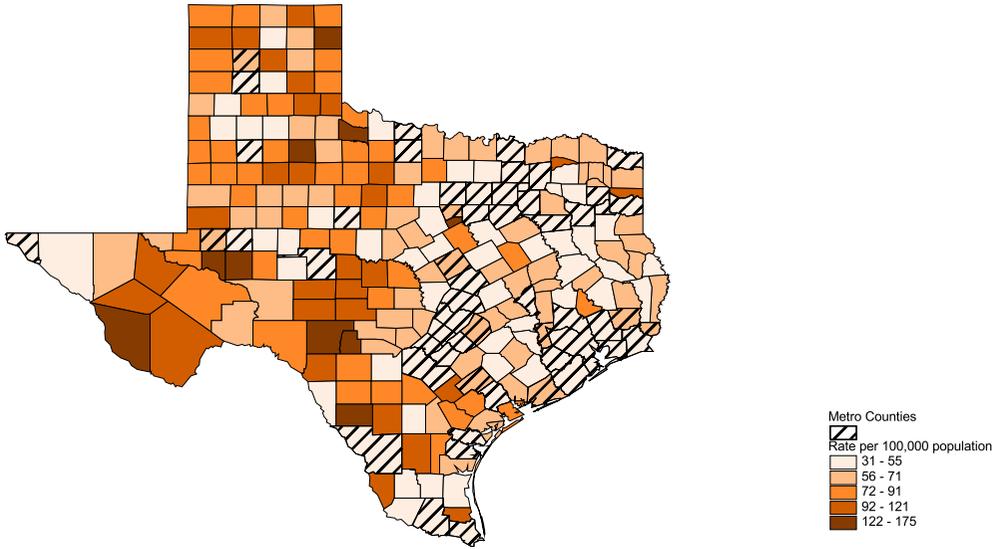


ICD-10 Categories: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B79

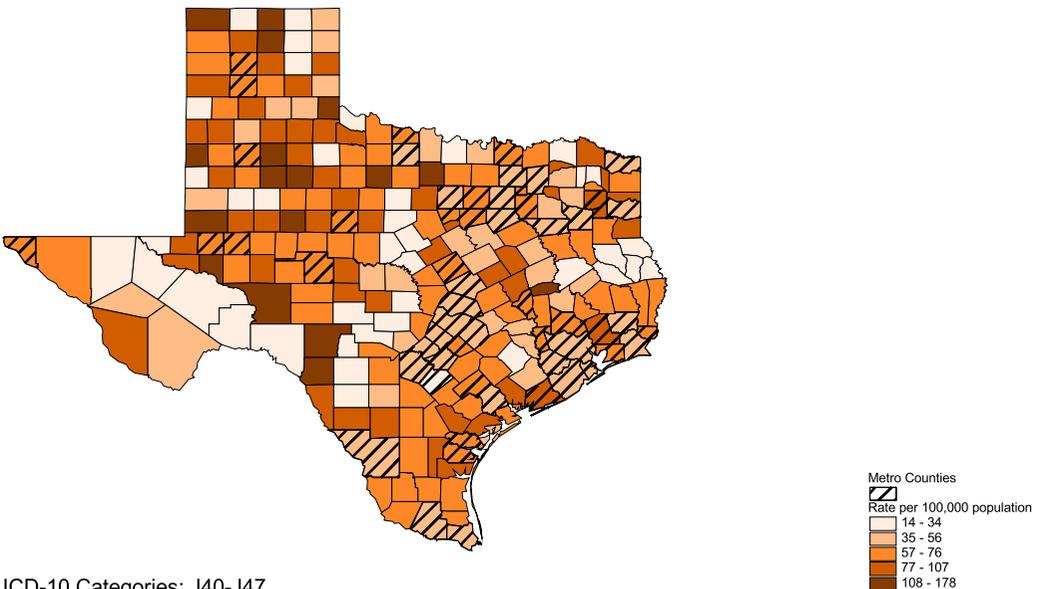
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 490-494, 496

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 2000

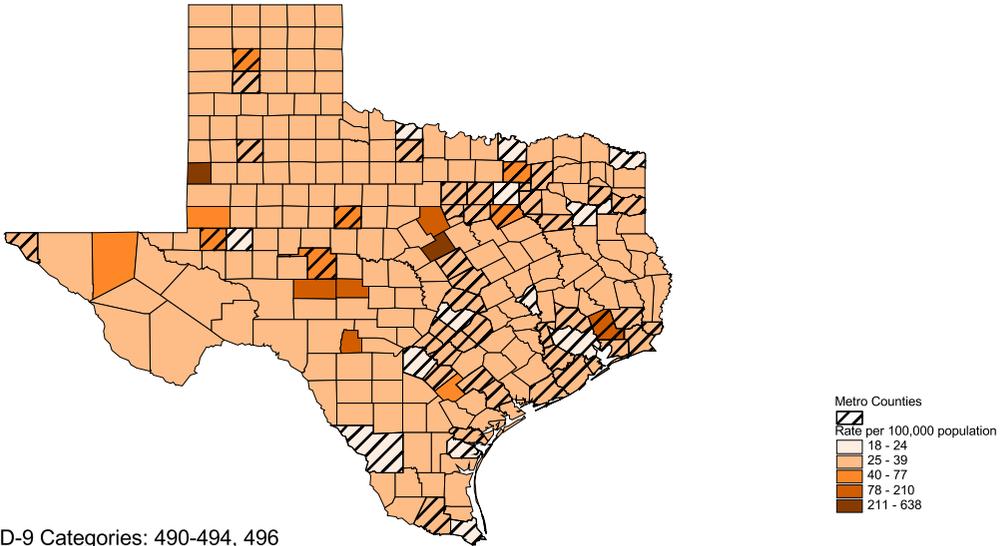


ICD-10 Categories: J40-J47

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B80

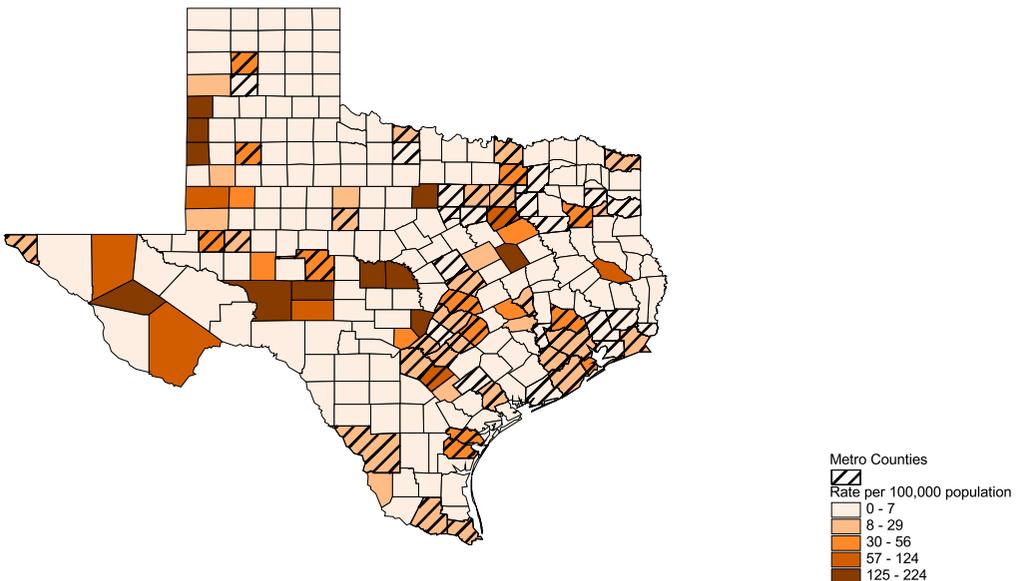
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 490-494, 496

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 1999-2000

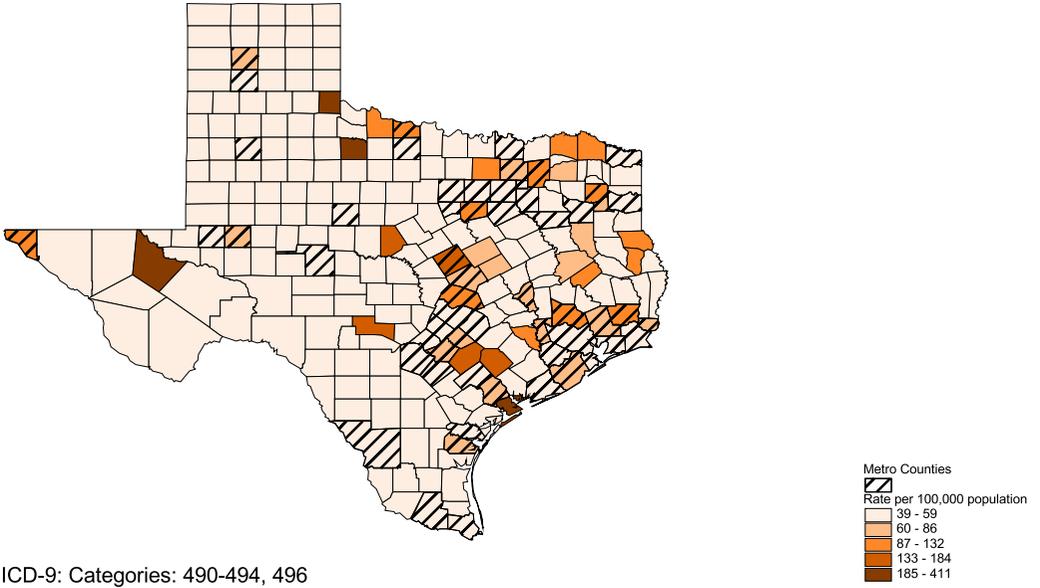


ICD-9 Categories: J40-J47

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B81

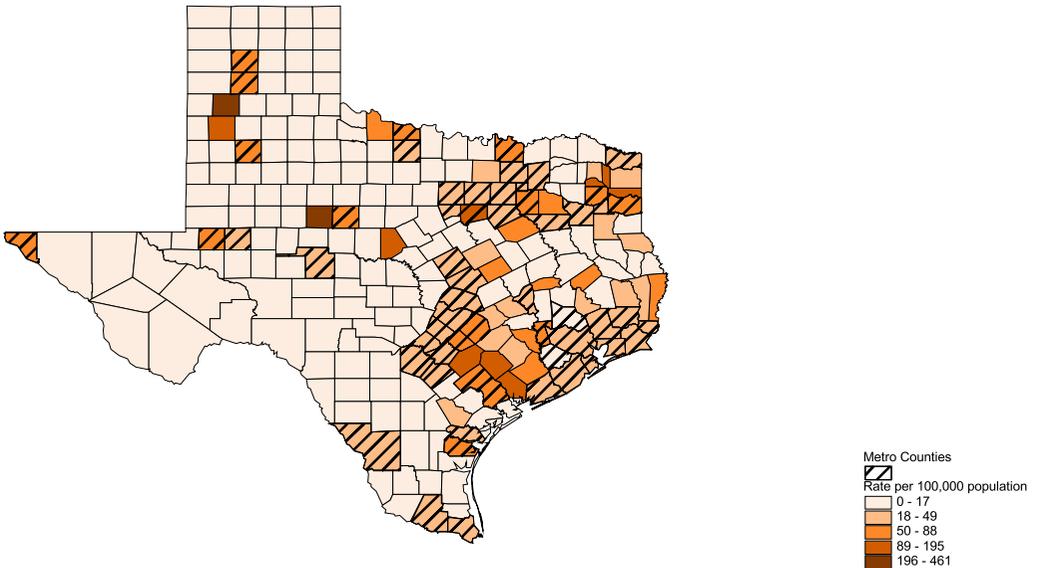
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 490-494, 496

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 2000

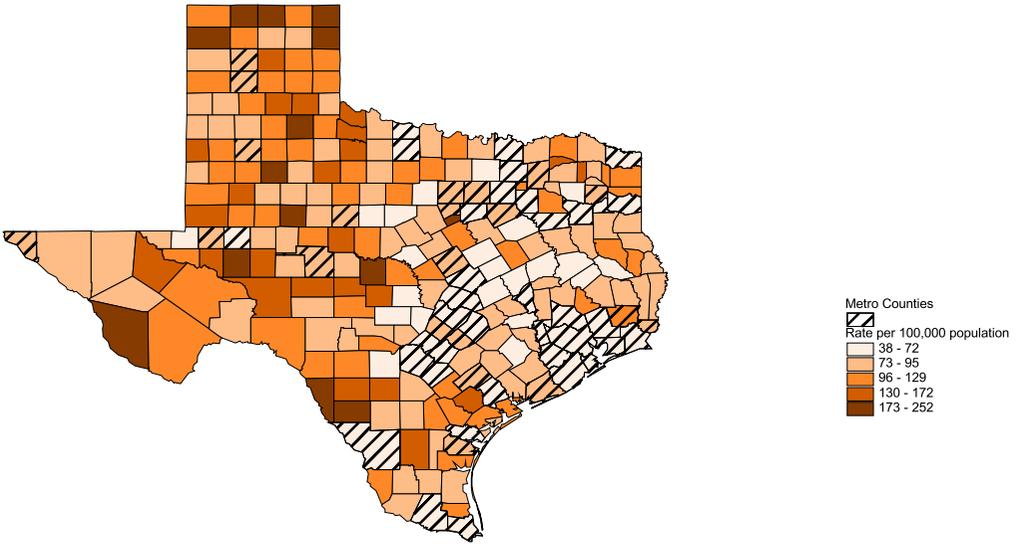


ICD-10 Categories: J40-J47

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B82

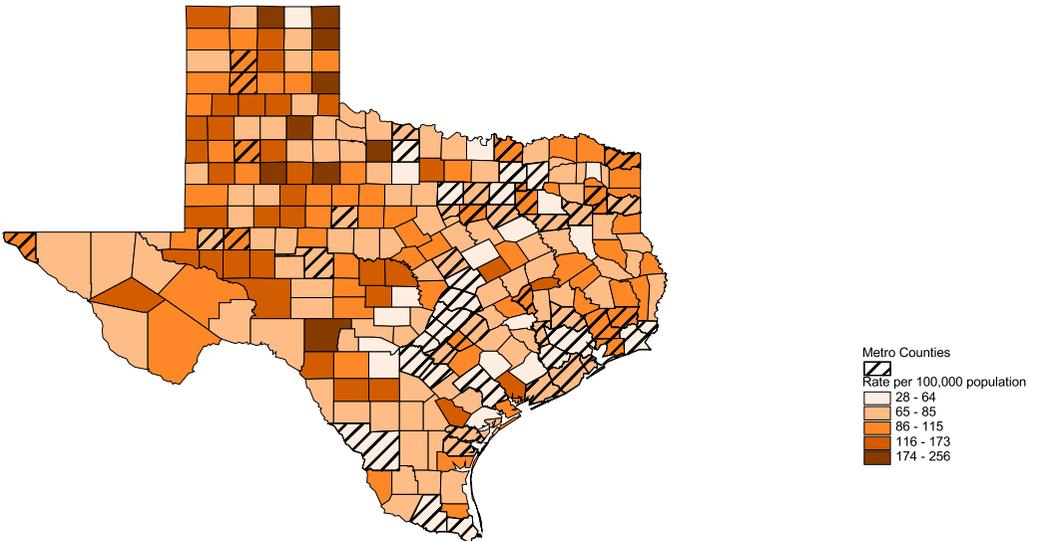
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 490-494, 496

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 2000

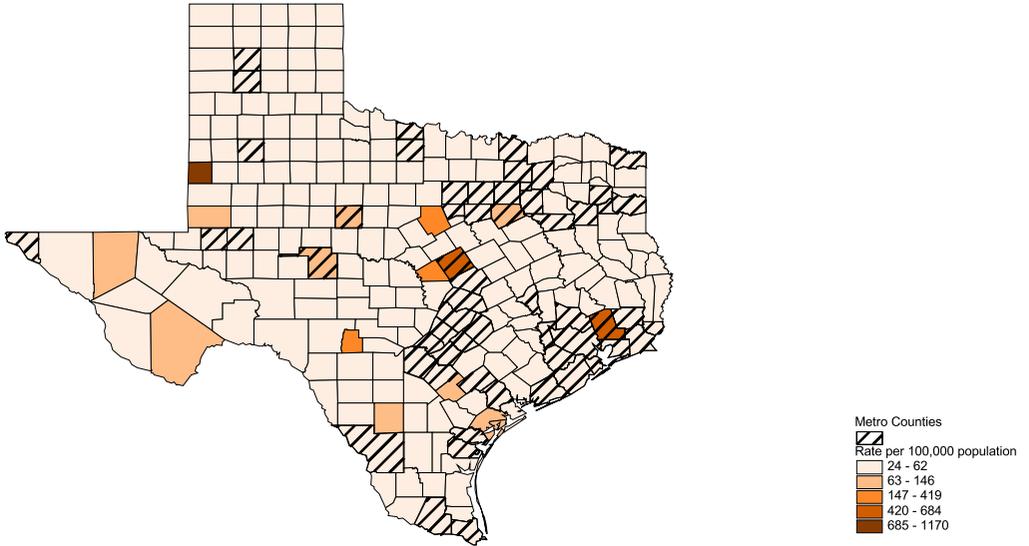


ICD-10 Categories: J40-J47

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B83

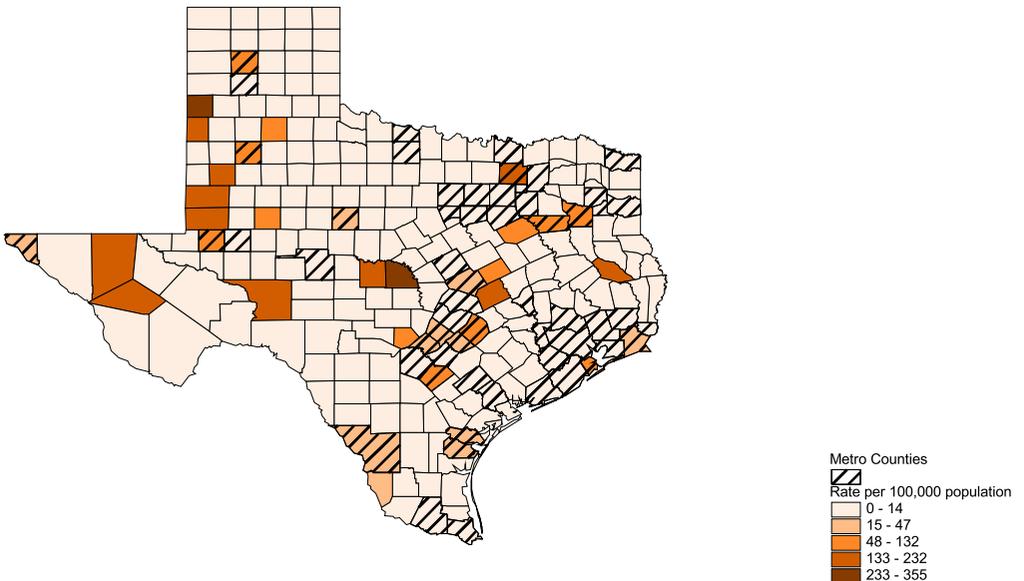
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 490-494, 496

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 2000

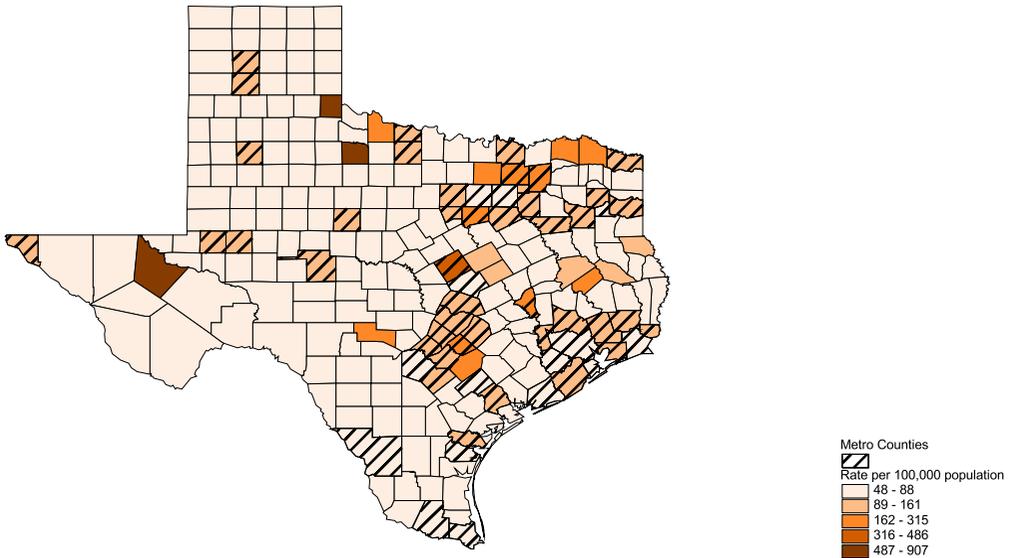


ICD-10 Categories: J40-J47

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B84

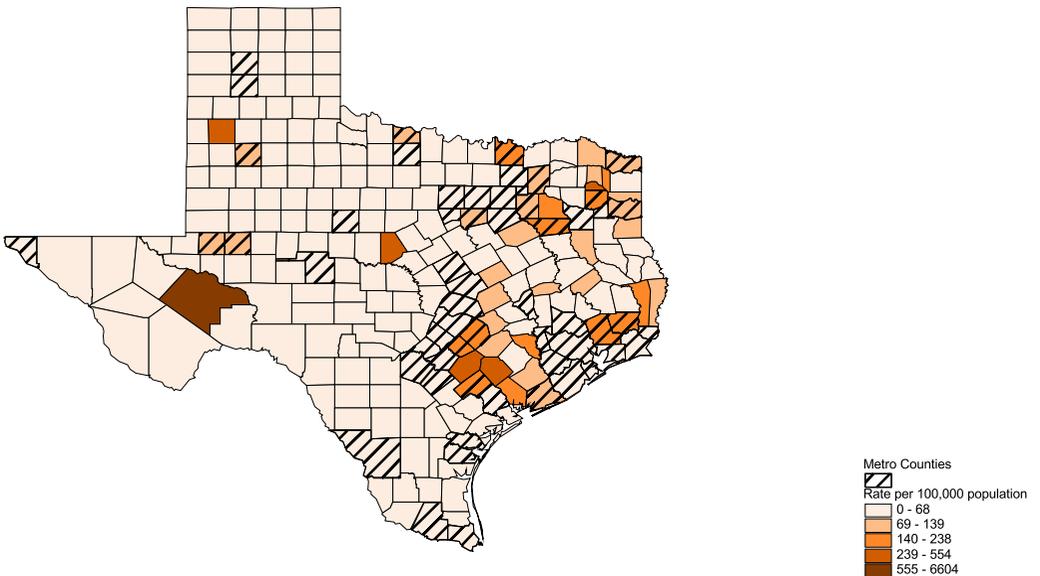
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 490-494, 496

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 2000

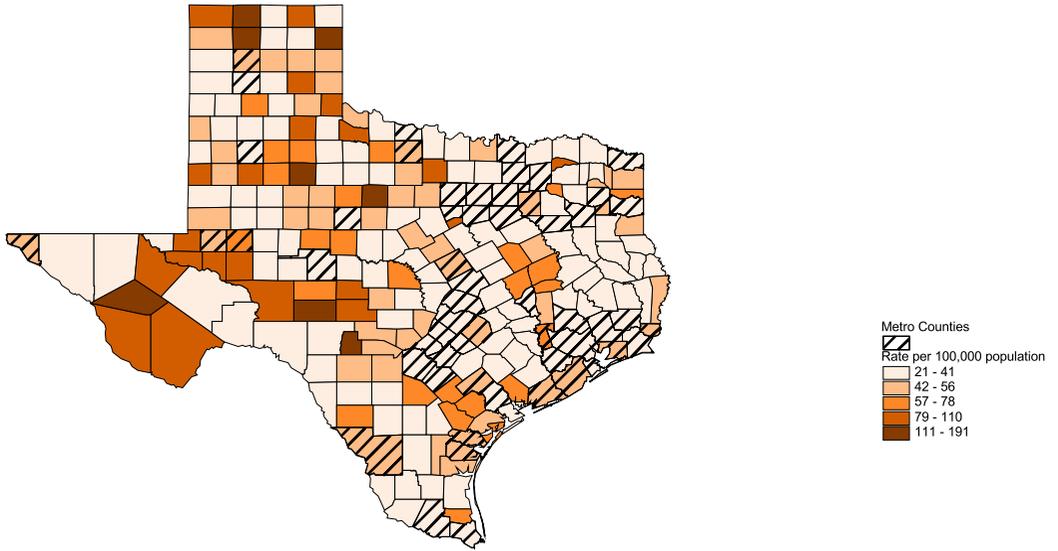


ICD-10 Categories: J40-J47

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B85

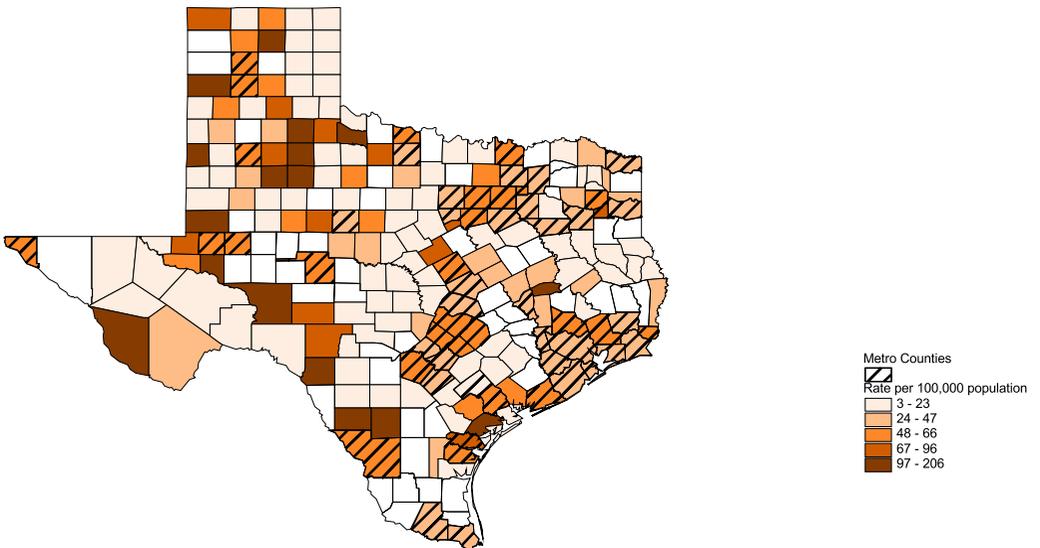
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 490-494, 496

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 2000

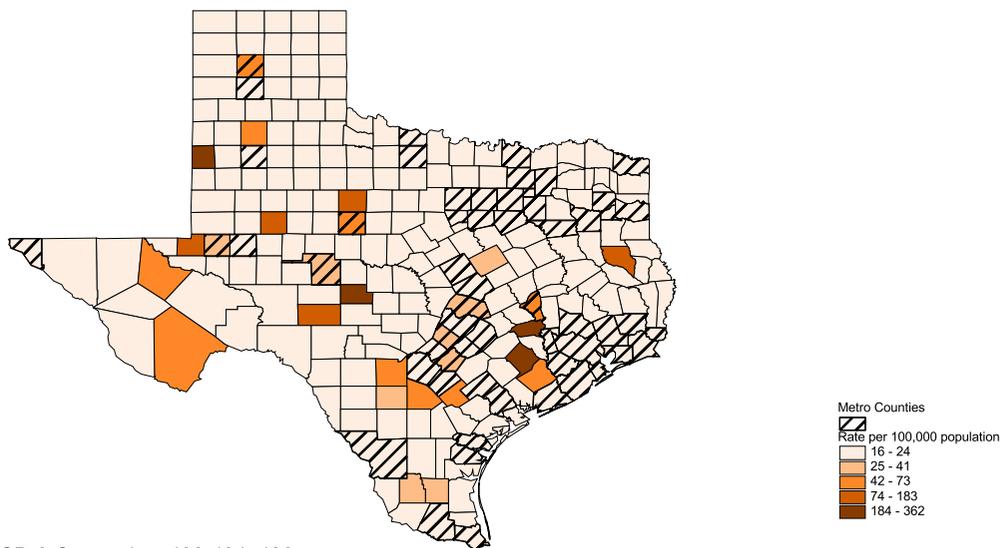


ICD-10 Categories: J40-J47

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B86

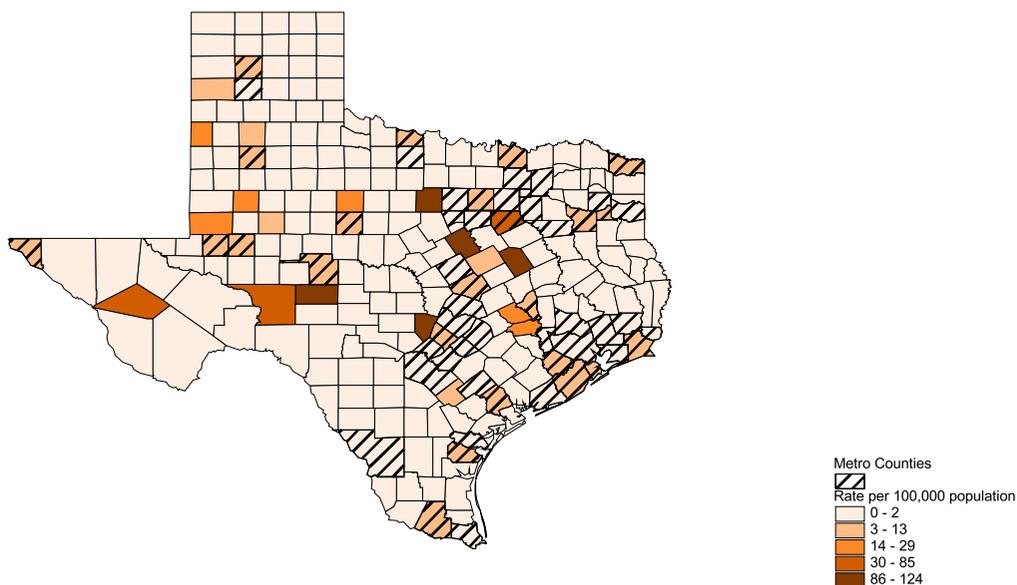
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 490-494, 496

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 2000

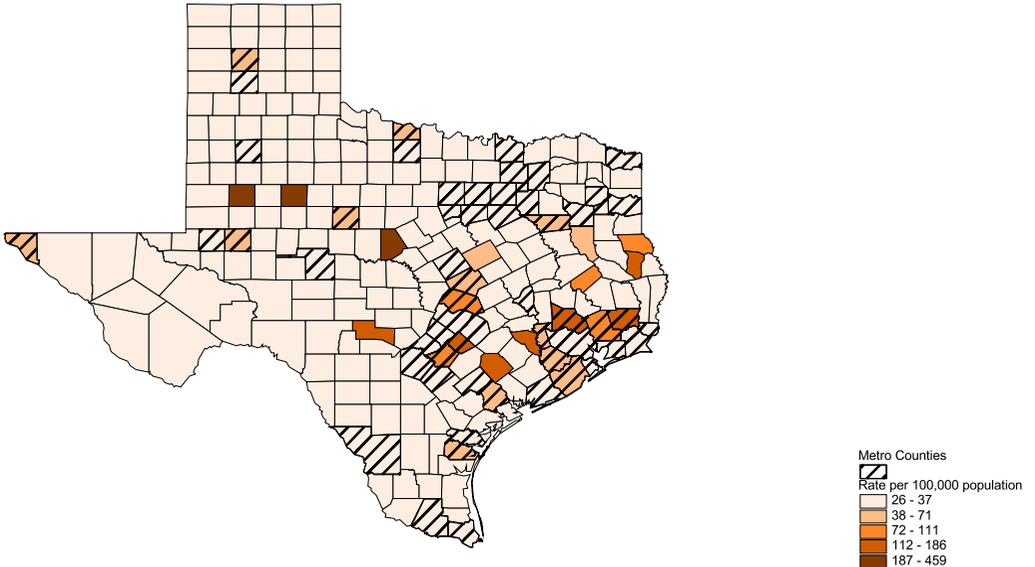


ICD-10 Categories: J40-J47

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B87

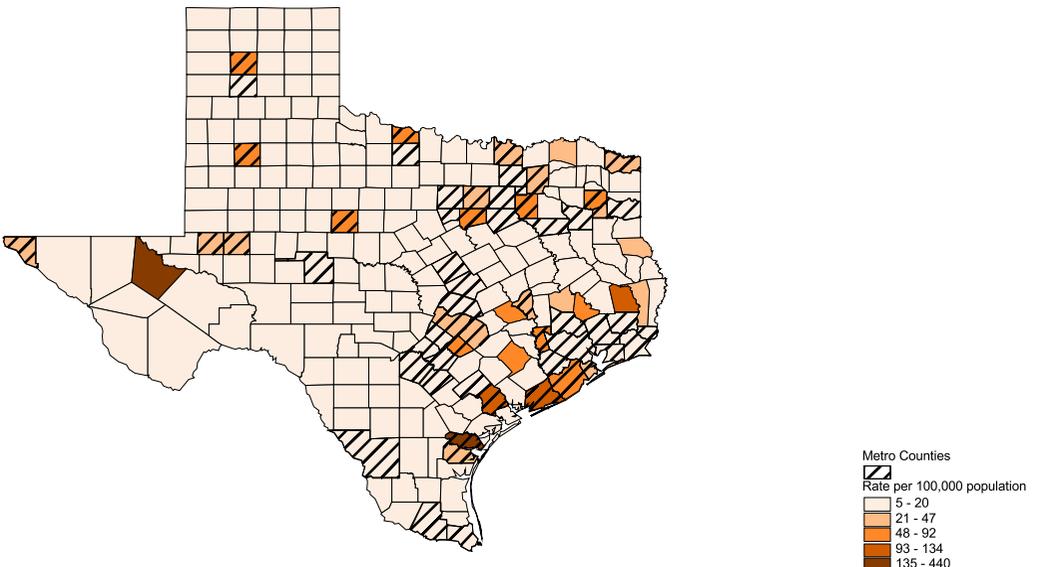
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 490-494, 496

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 2000

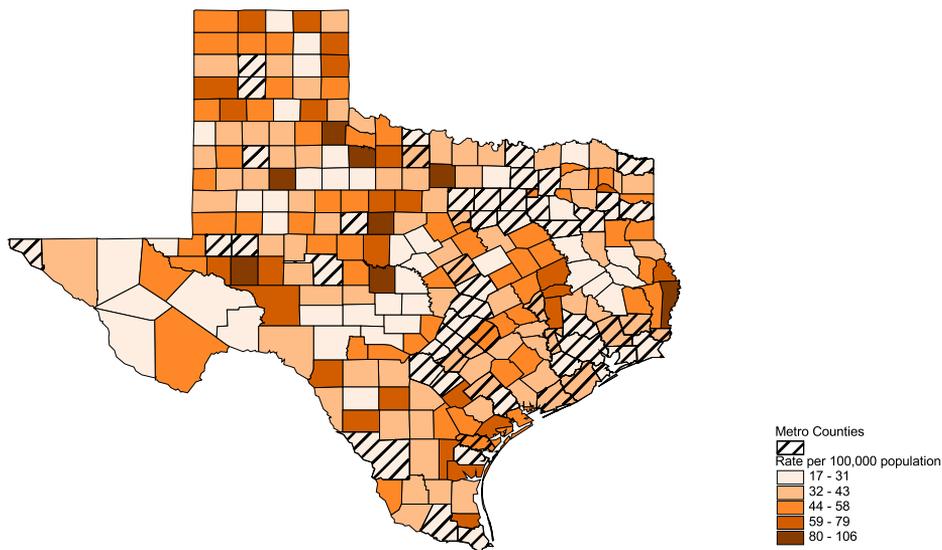


ICD-10 Categories: J40-J47

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B88

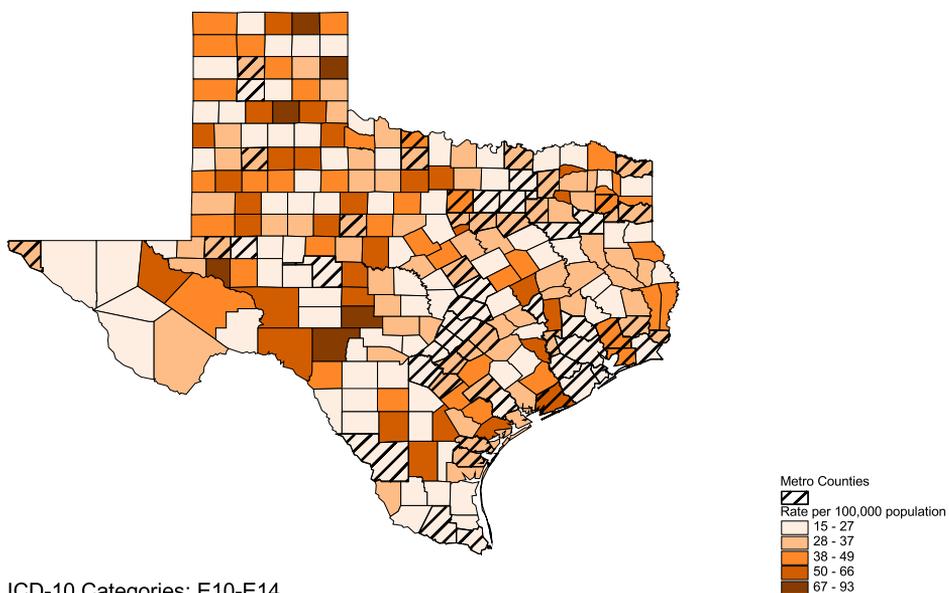
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 250

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 2000

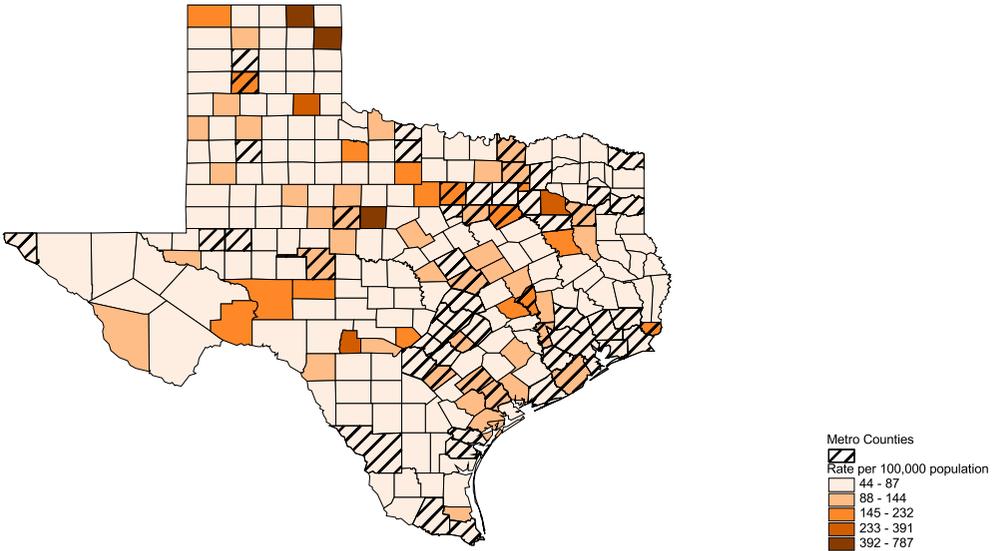


ICD-10 Categories: E10-E14

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B89

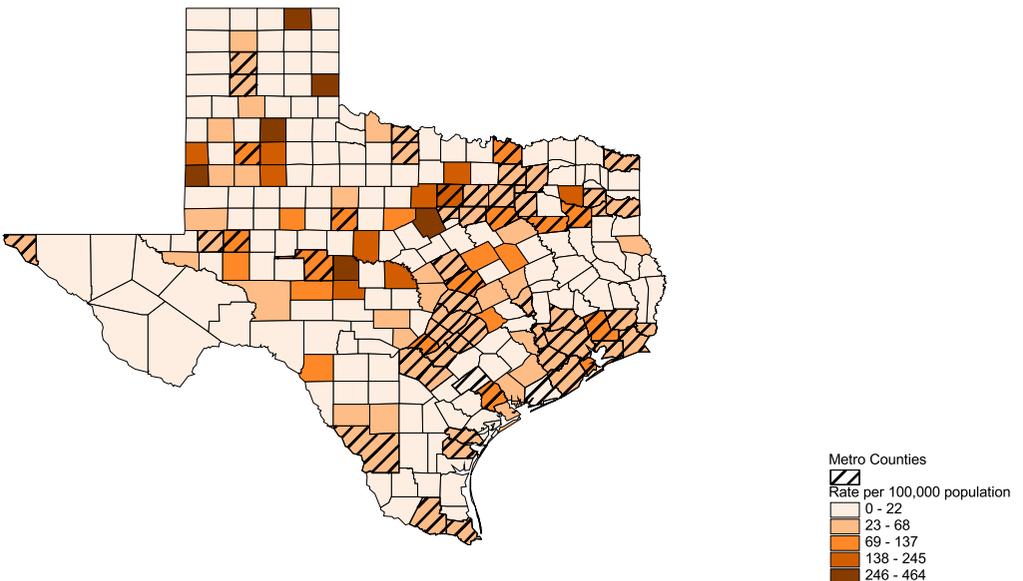
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 250

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 1999-2000

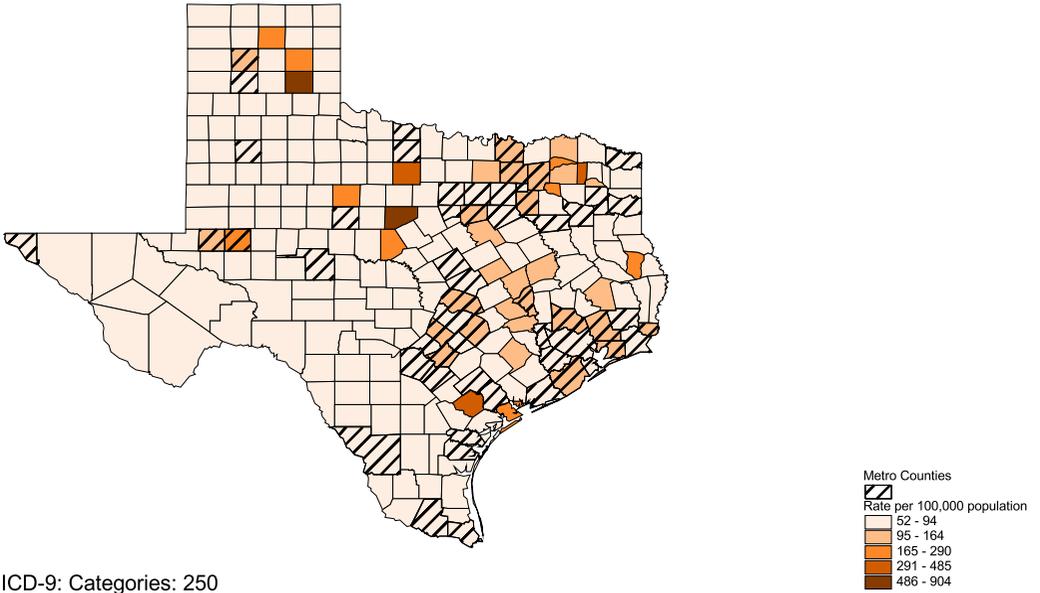


ICD-10 Categories: E10-E14

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B90

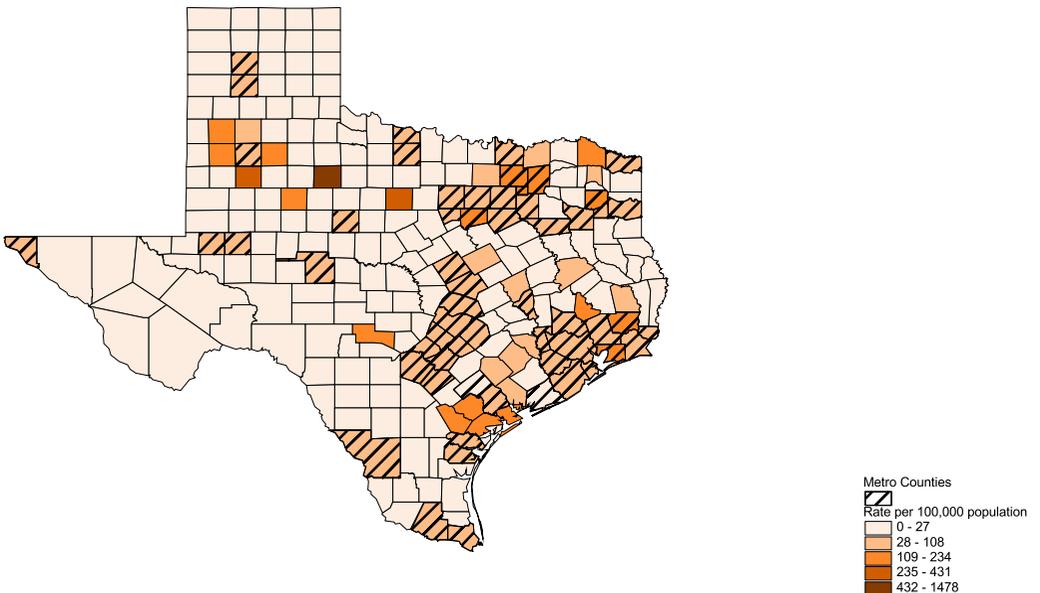
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 250

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 2000

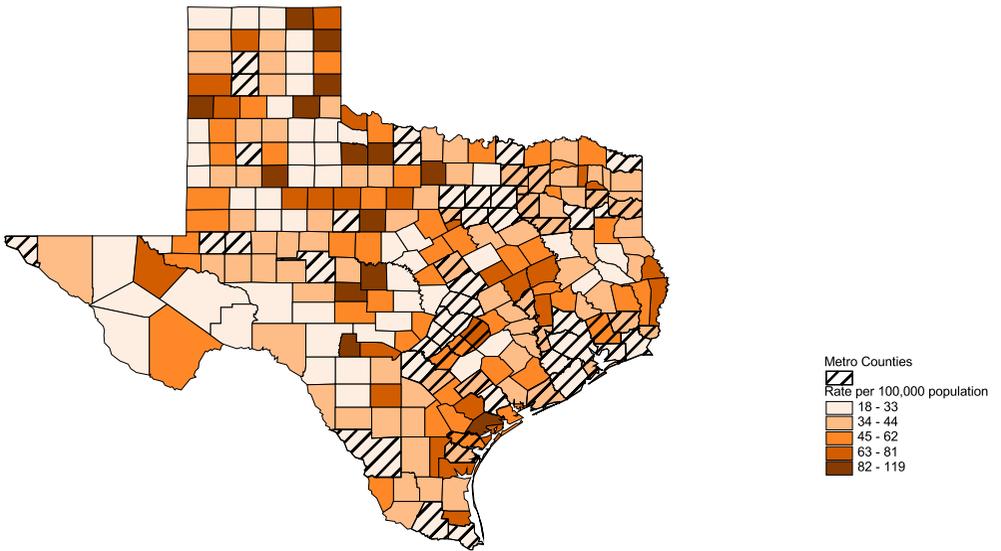


ICD-10 Categories: E10-E14

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B91

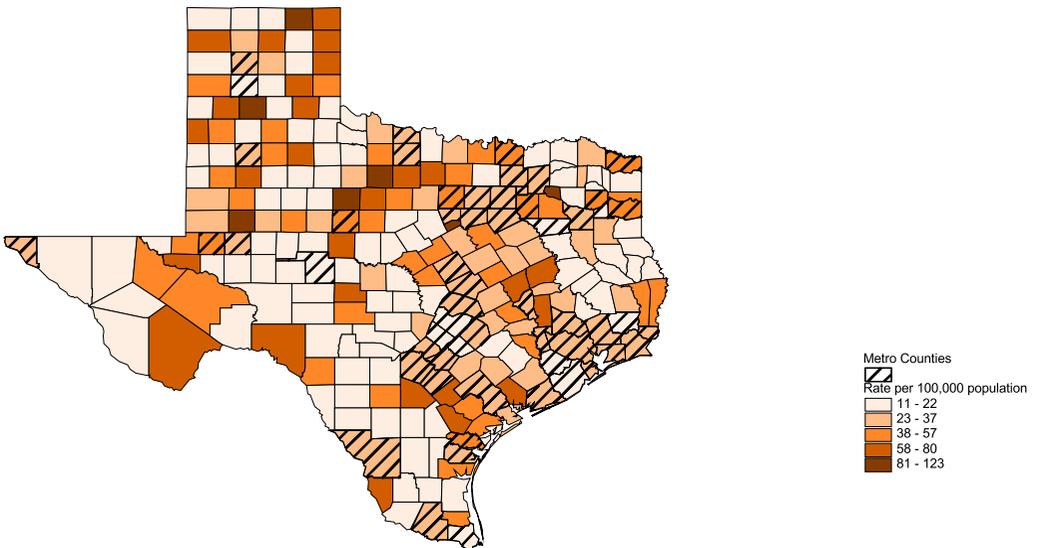
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 250

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 2000

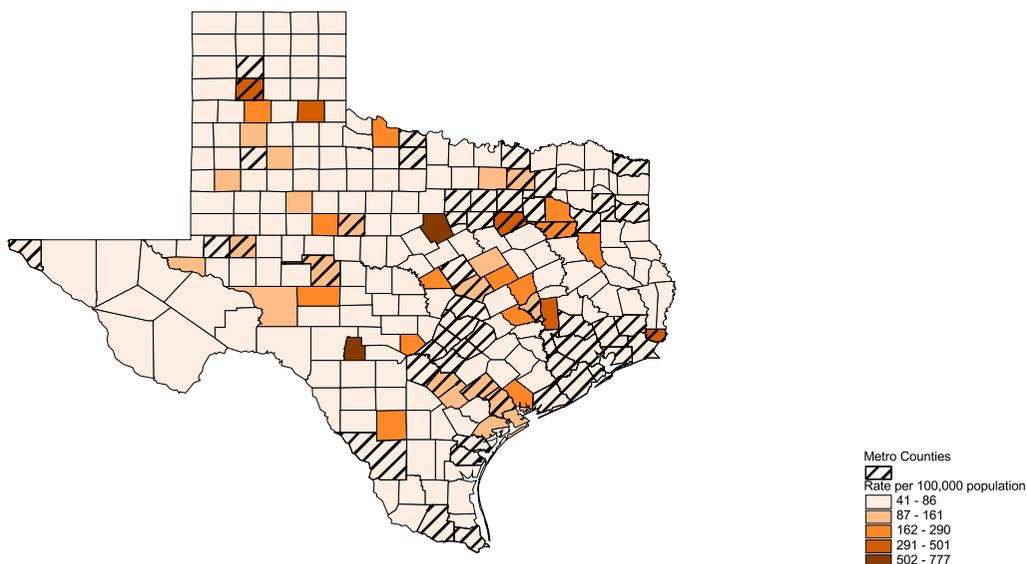


ICD-10 Categories: E10-E14

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B92

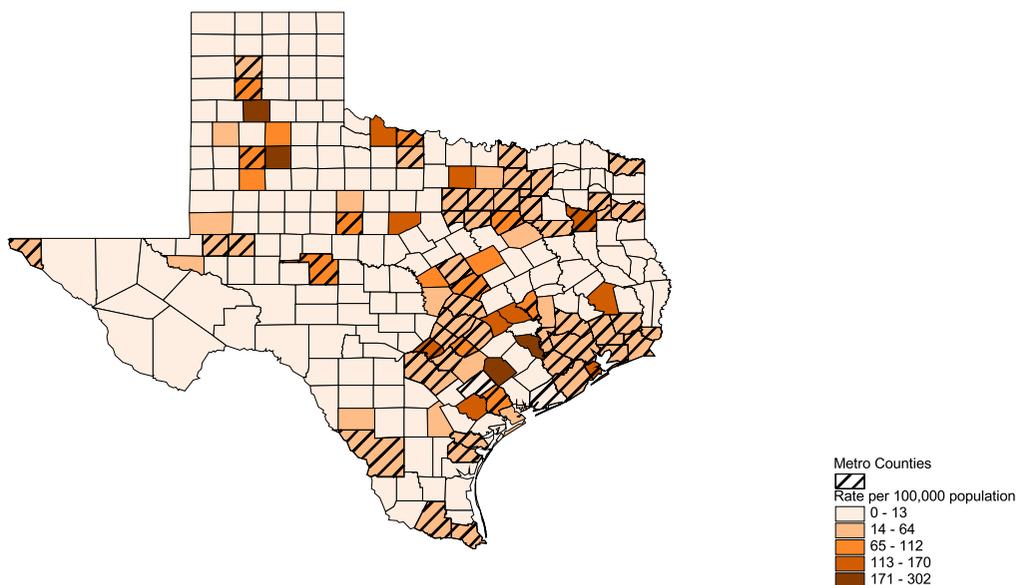
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 250

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 2000

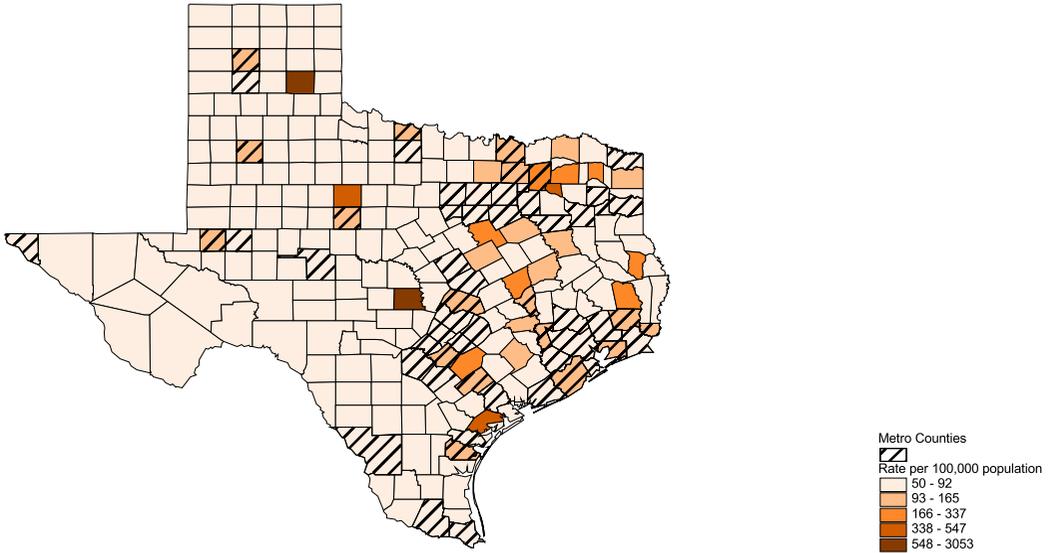


ICD-10 Categories: E10-E14

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B93

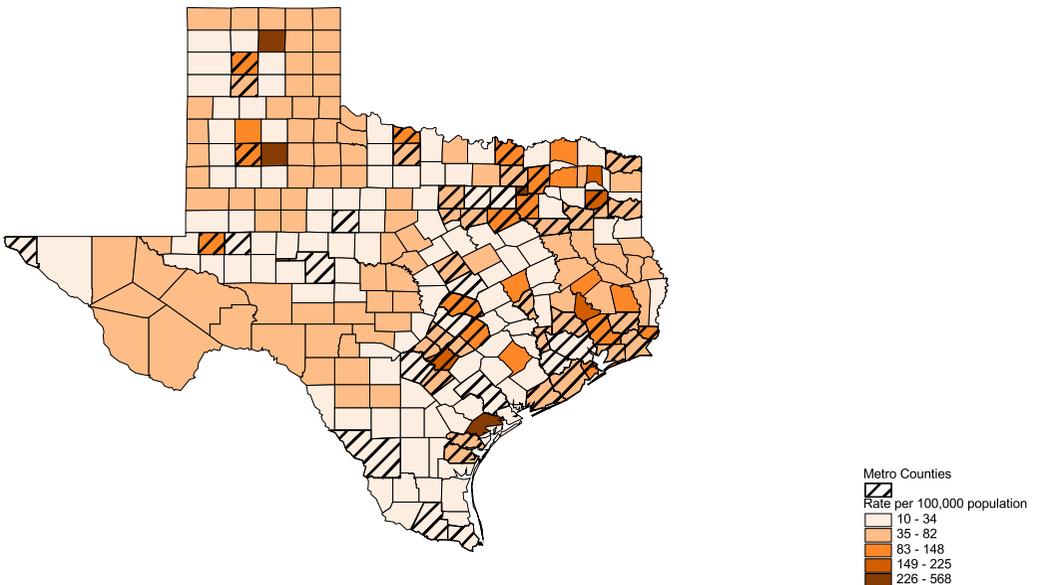
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 250

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 2000

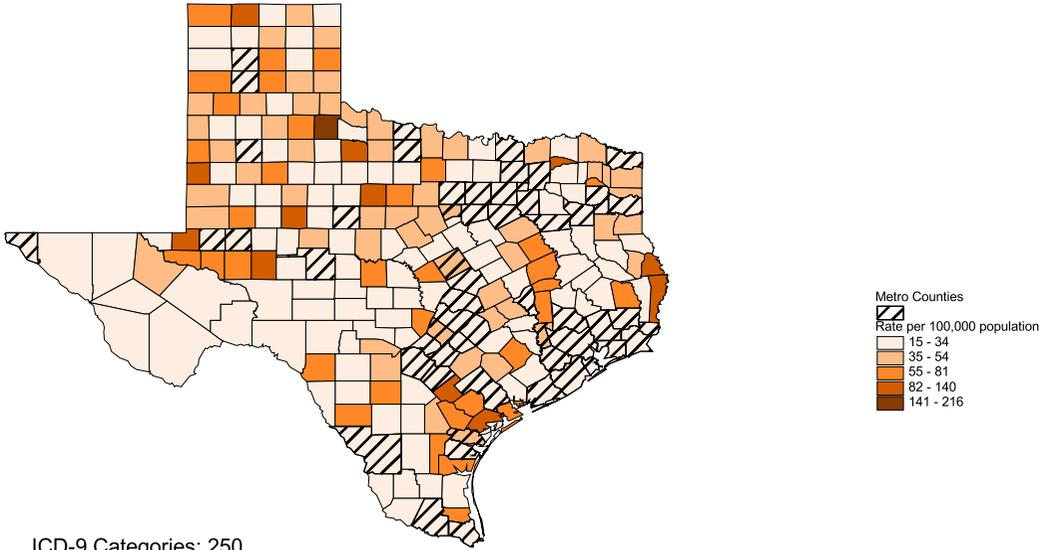


ICD-10 Categories: E10-E14

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B94

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 1990



Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 2000

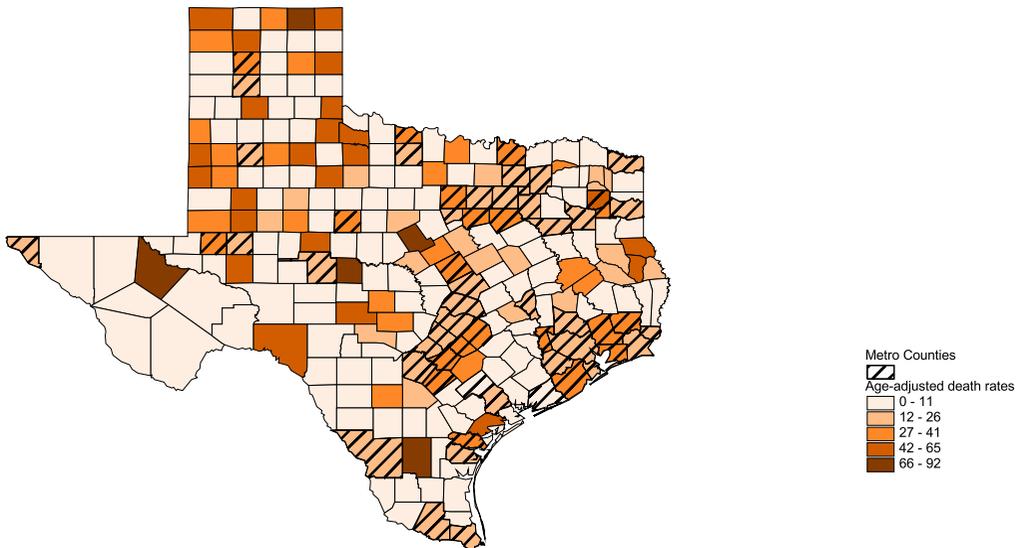
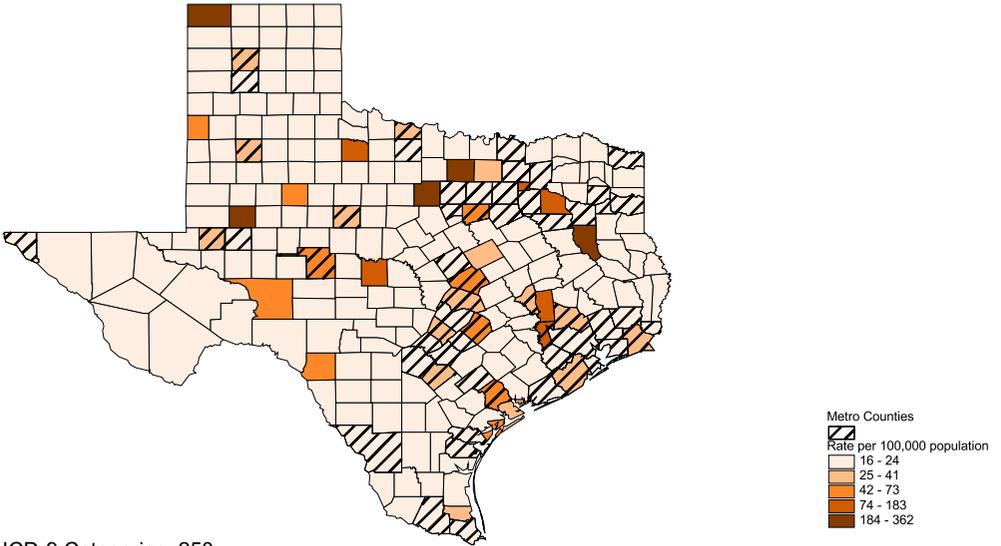


Figure B95

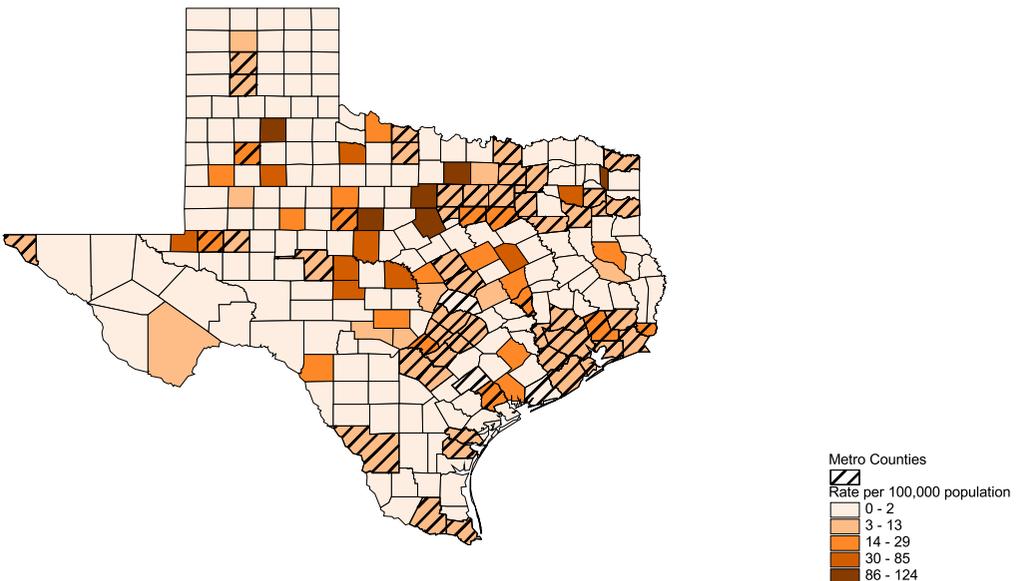
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 250

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 2000

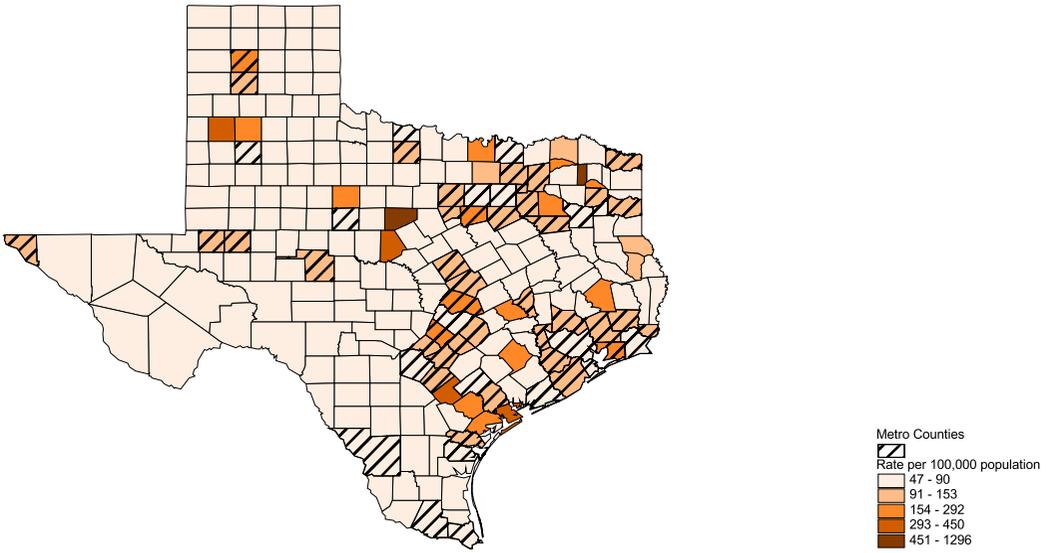


ICD-10 Categories: E10-E14

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B96

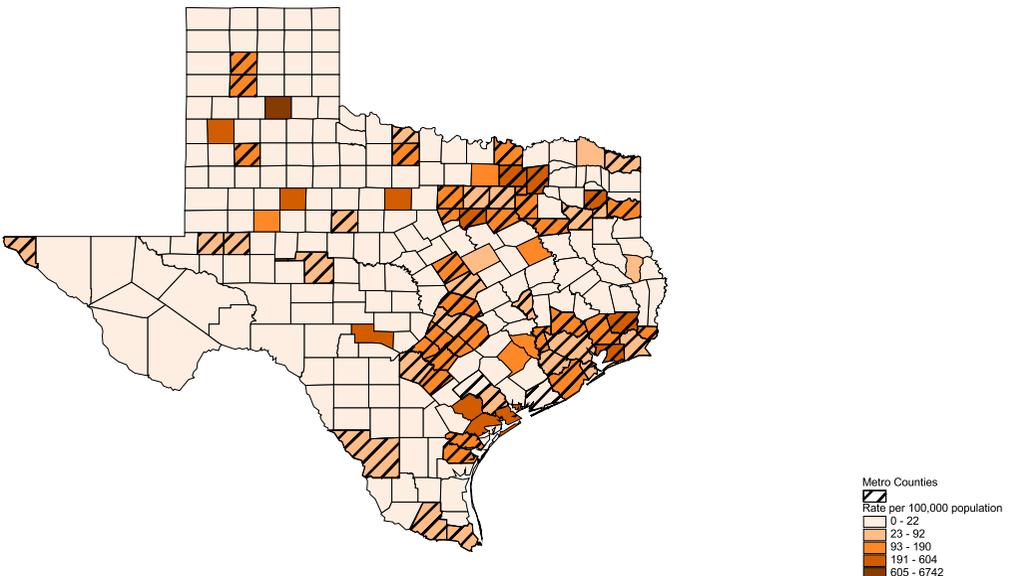
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 250

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes by County, 2000

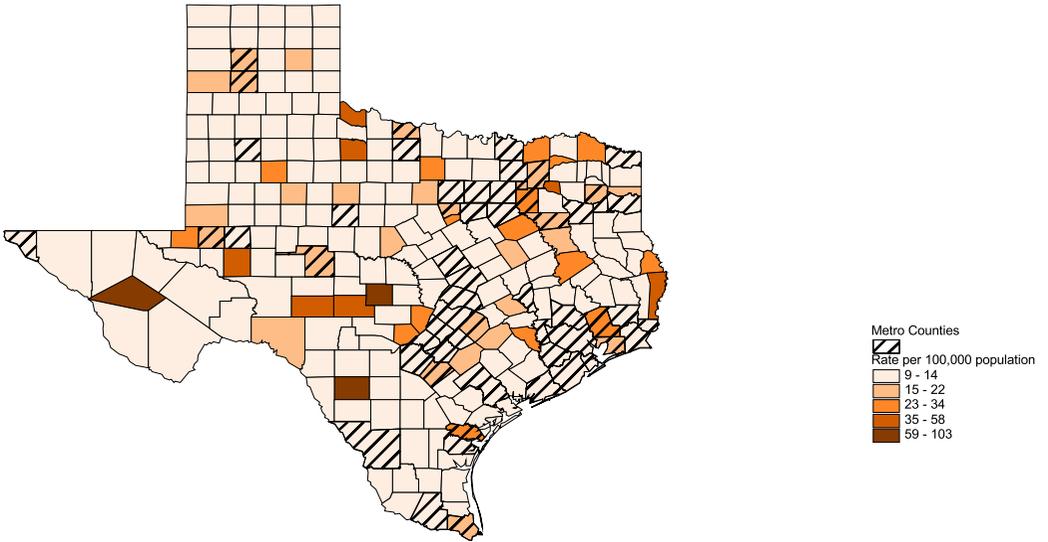


ICD-10 Categories: E10-E14

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B97

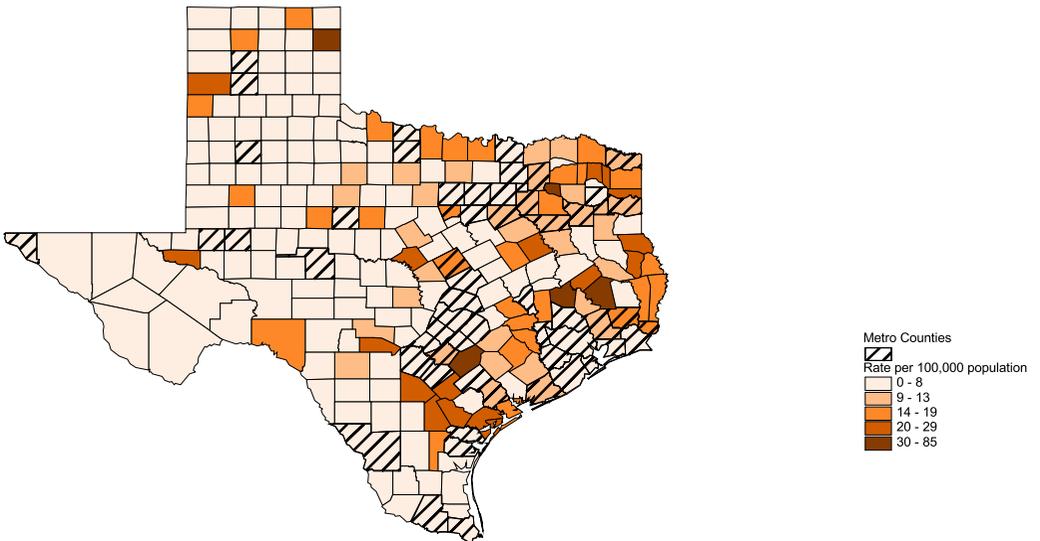
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E960-978

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 2000

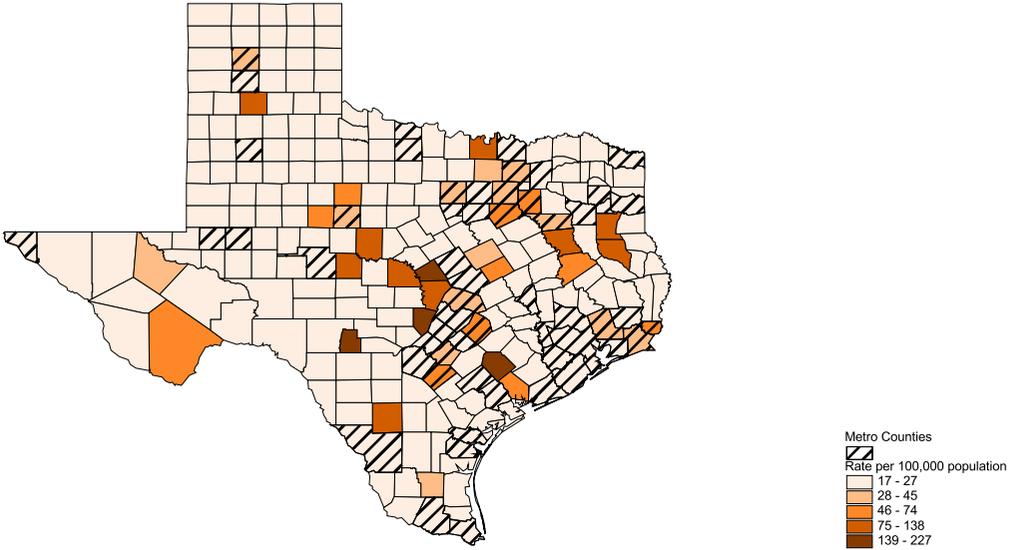


ICD-10 Categories: X85-Y09, Y87.1, Y35, Y89.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B98

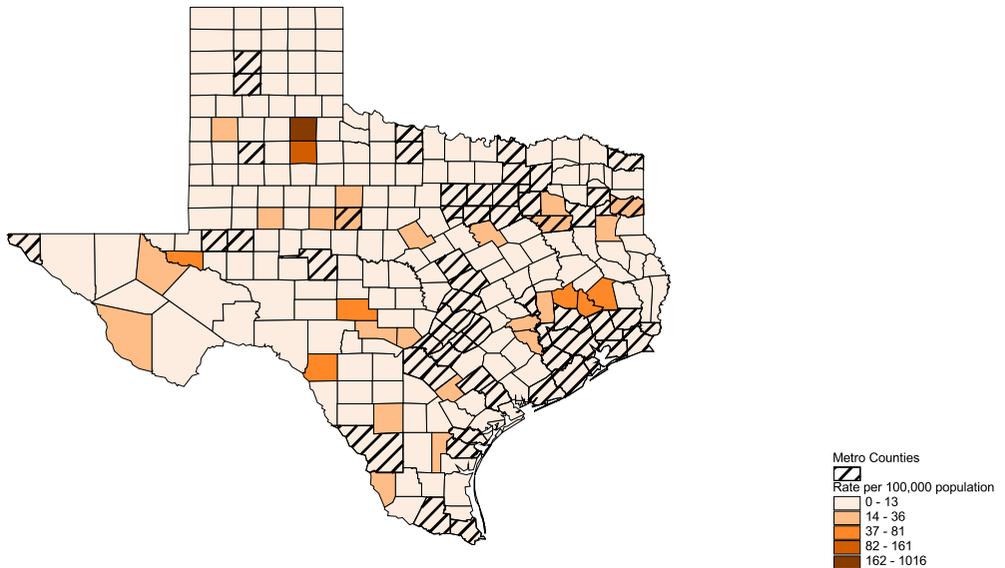
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E960-E978

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 2000

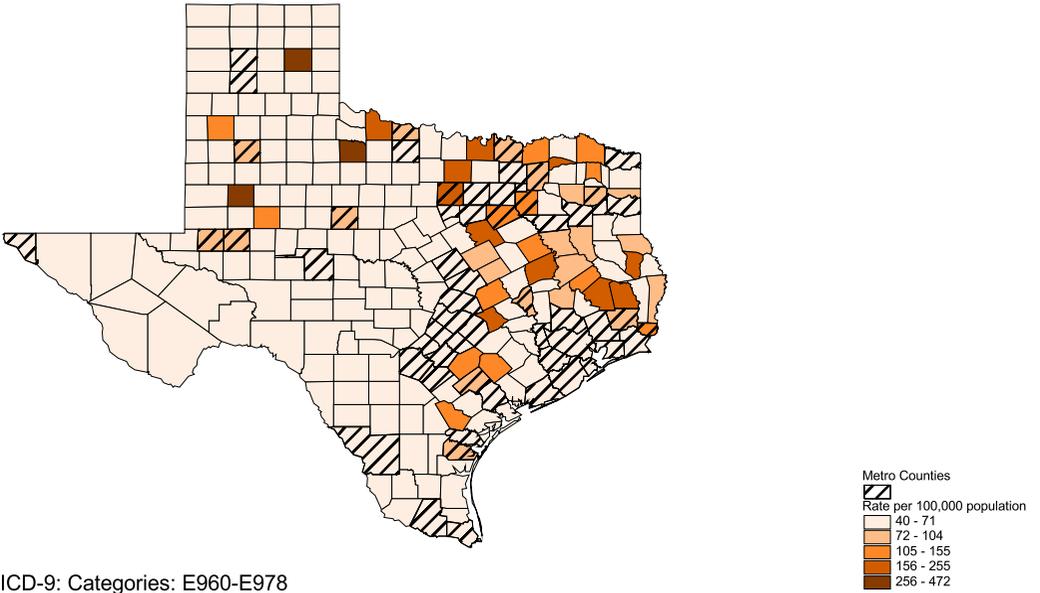


ICD-10 Categories: X85-Y09, Y87.1, Y35, Y89.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B99

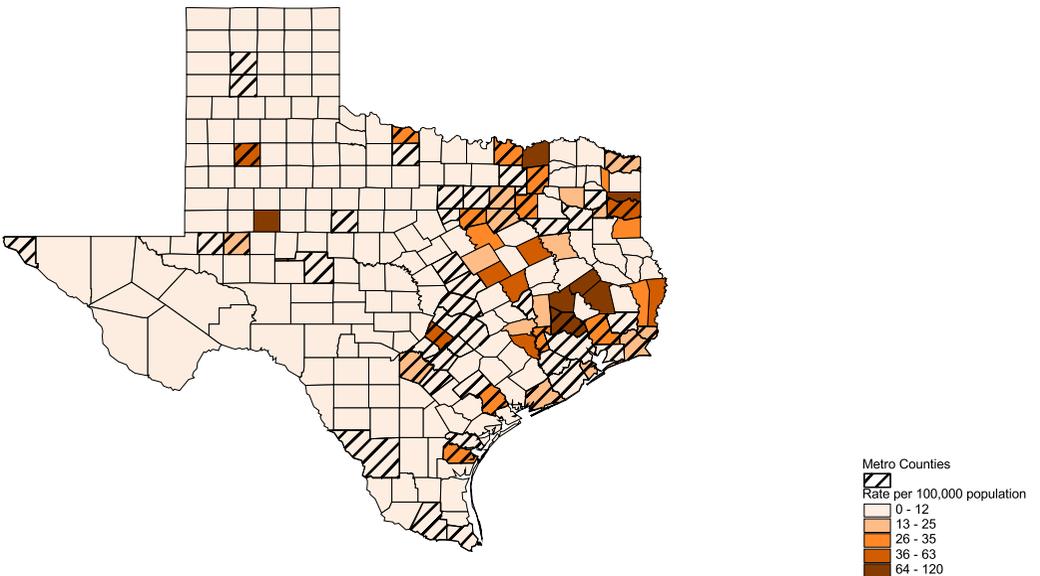
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E960-E978

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 2000

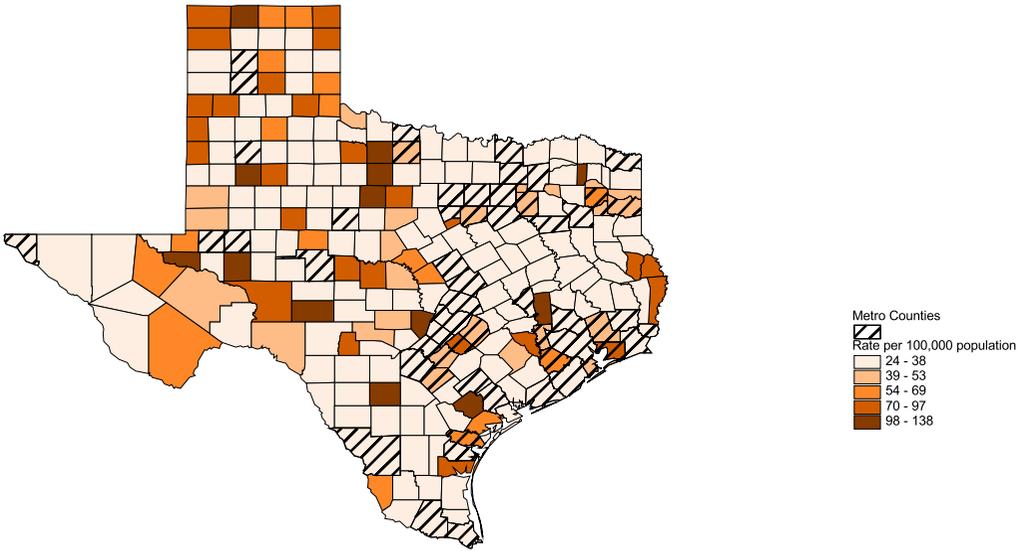


ICD-10 Categories: X85-Y09, Y87.1, Y35, Y89.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B100

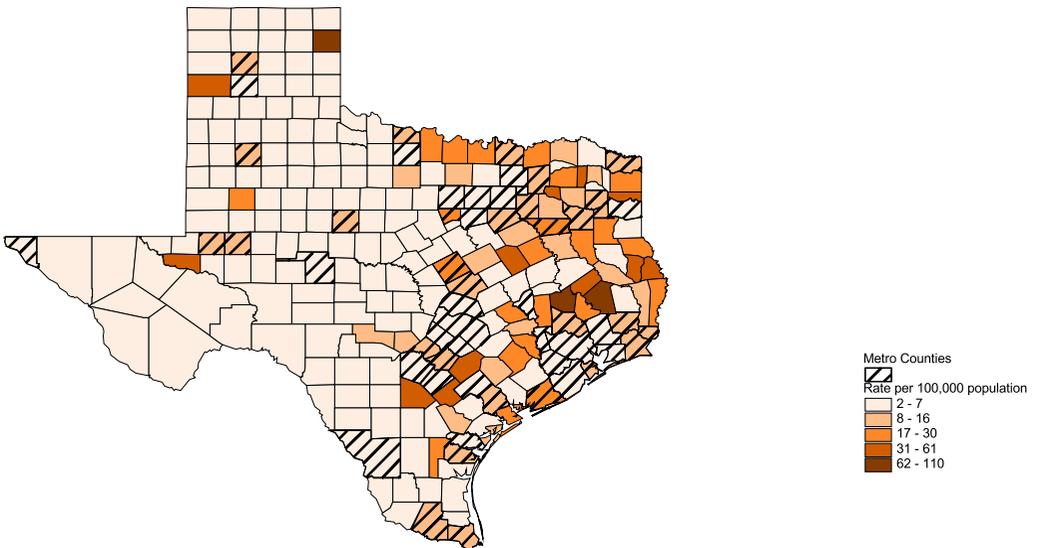
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E960-978

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 2000

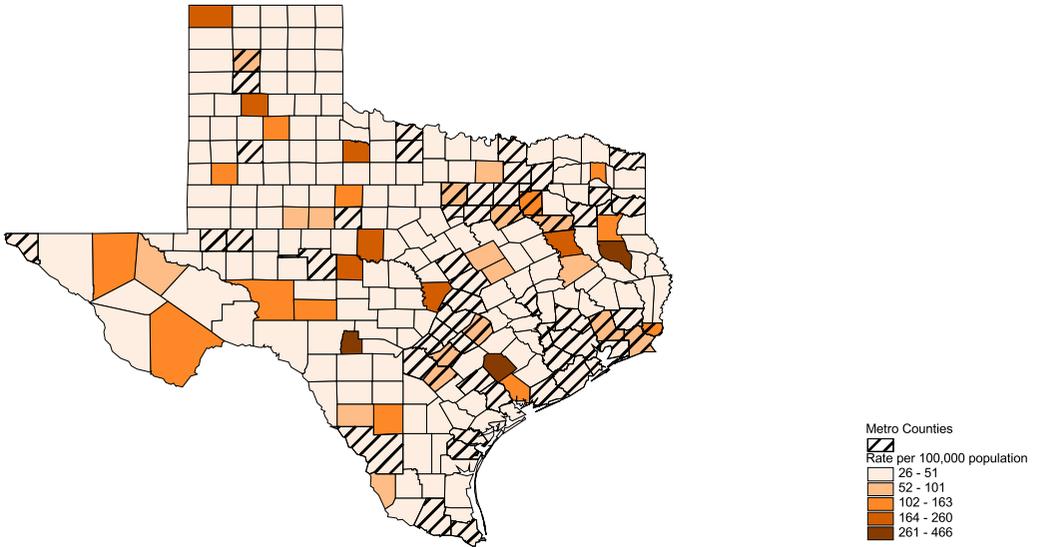


ICD-10 Categories: X85-Y09, Y87.1, Y35, Y89.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B101

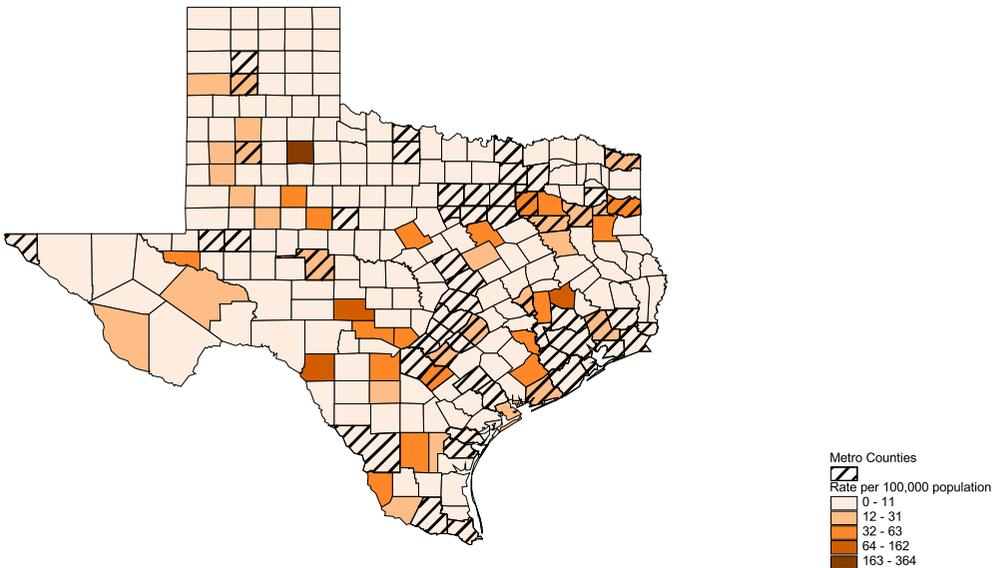
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E960-E978

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 2000

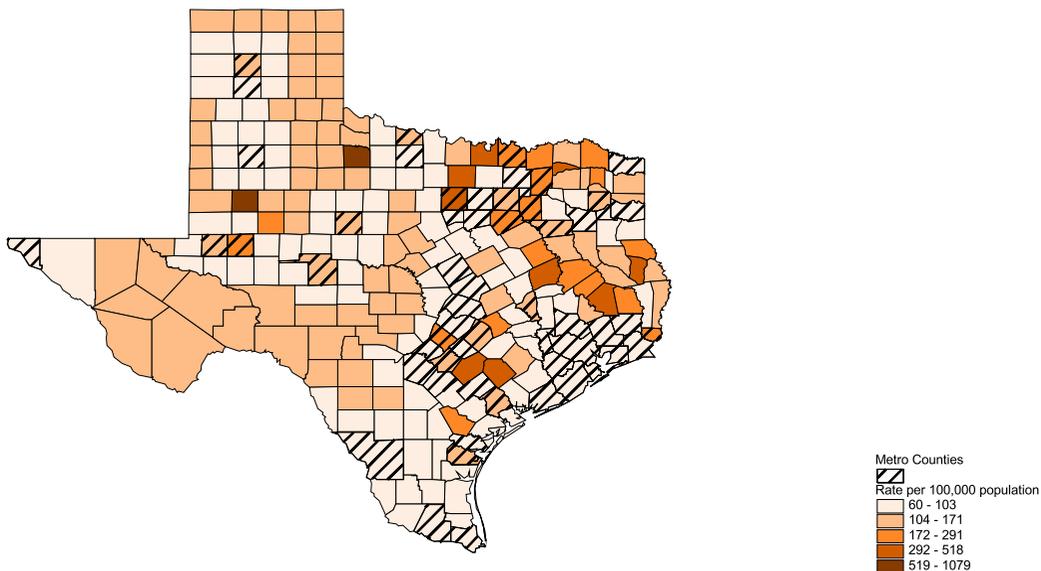


ICD-10 Categories: X85-Y09, Y87.1, Y35, Y89.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B102

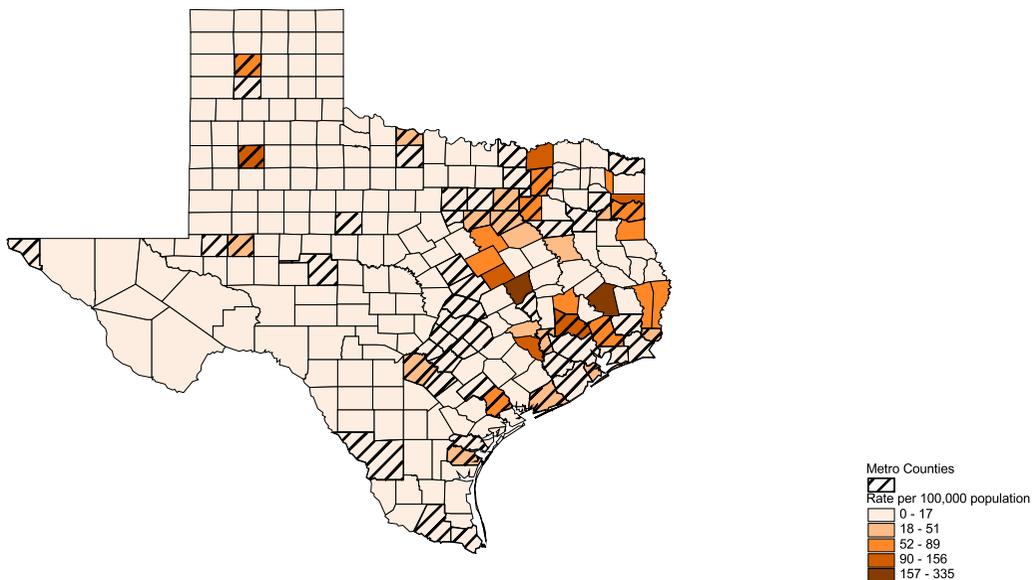
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E960-E978

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 2000

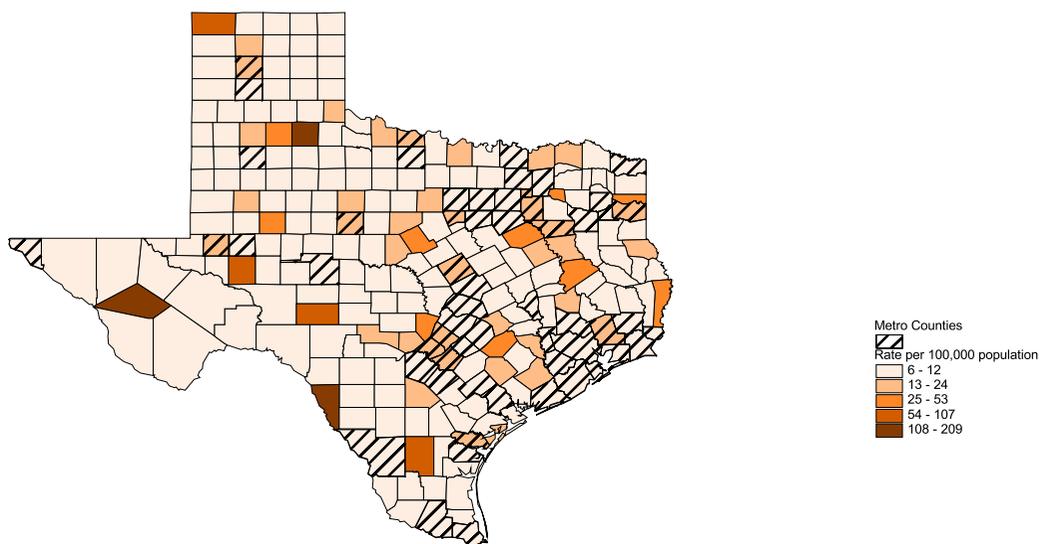


ICD-10 Categories: X85-Y09, Y87.1, Y35, Y89.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B103

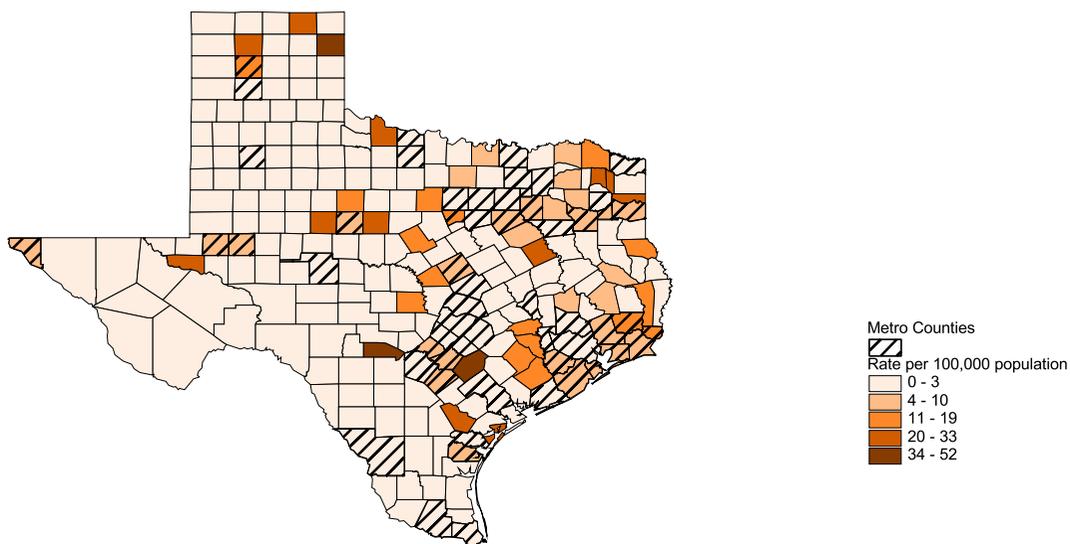
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E960-E978

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 2000

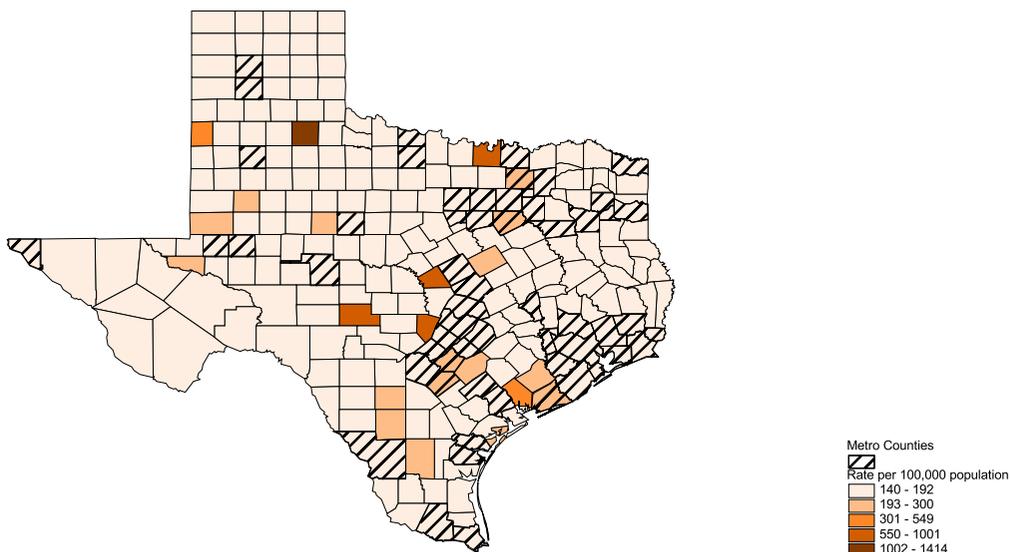


ICD-10 Categories: X85-Y09, Y35, Y87.1, Y89.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B104

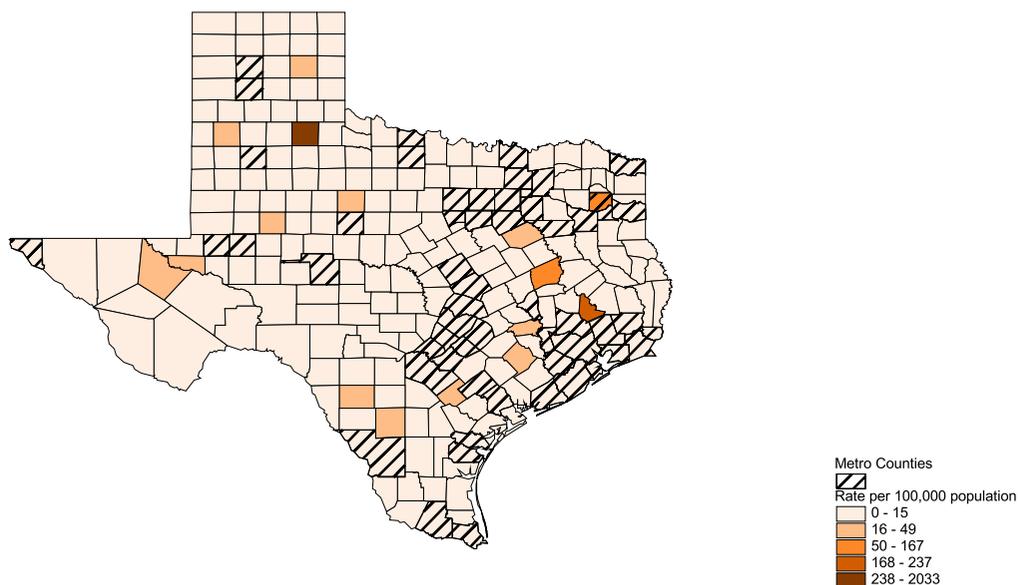
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E960-E978

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 2000

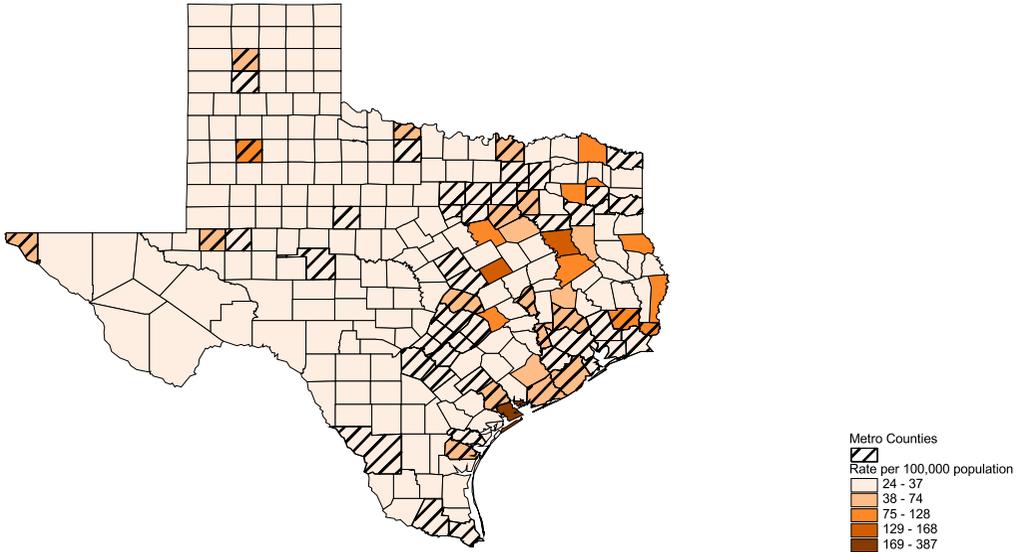


ICD-10 Categories: X85-Y09, Y87.1, Y35, Y89.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B105

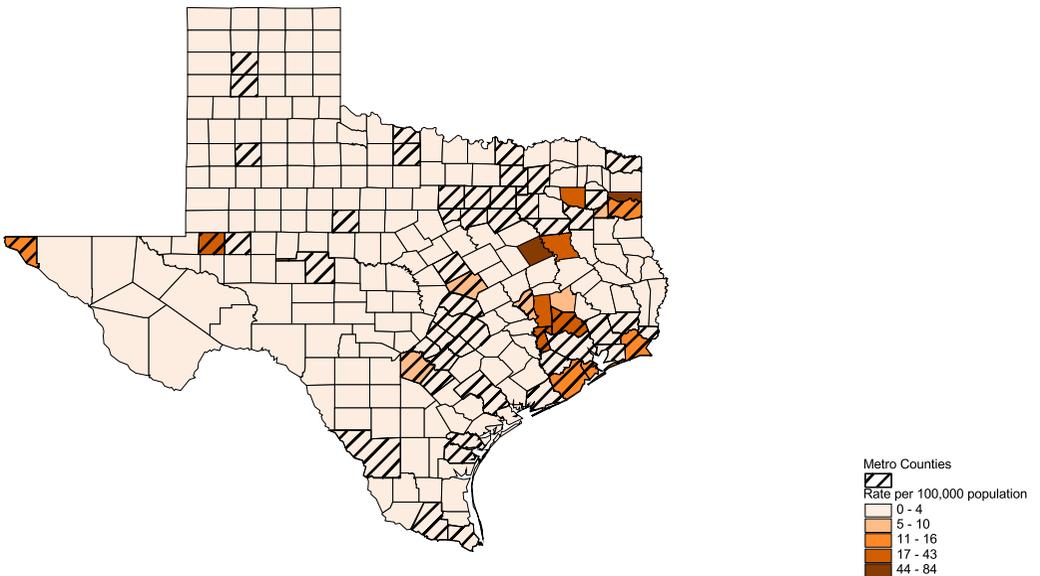
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E960-E978

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide by County, 2000

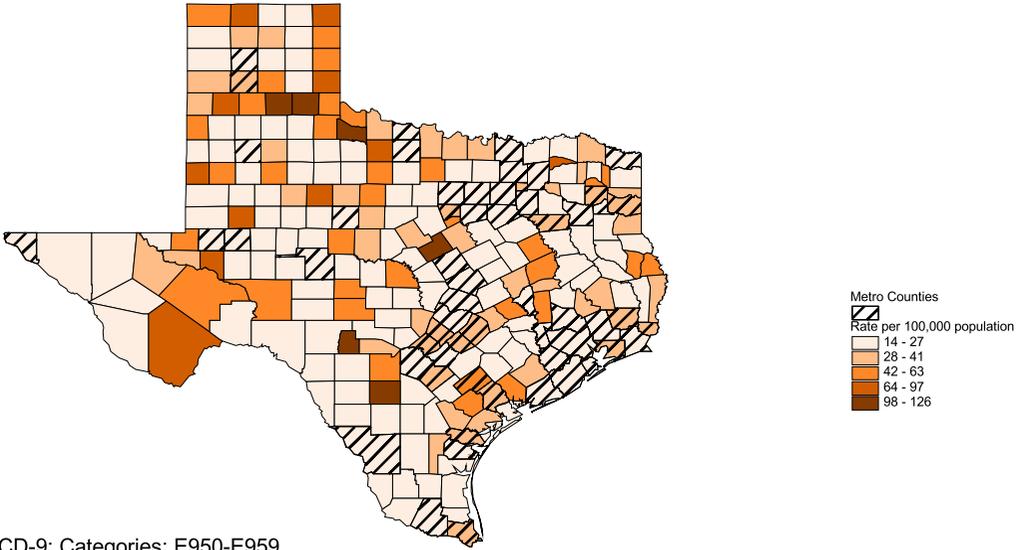


ICD-10 Categories: X85-Y09, Y87.1, Y35, Y89.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B106

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 1990



Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 2000

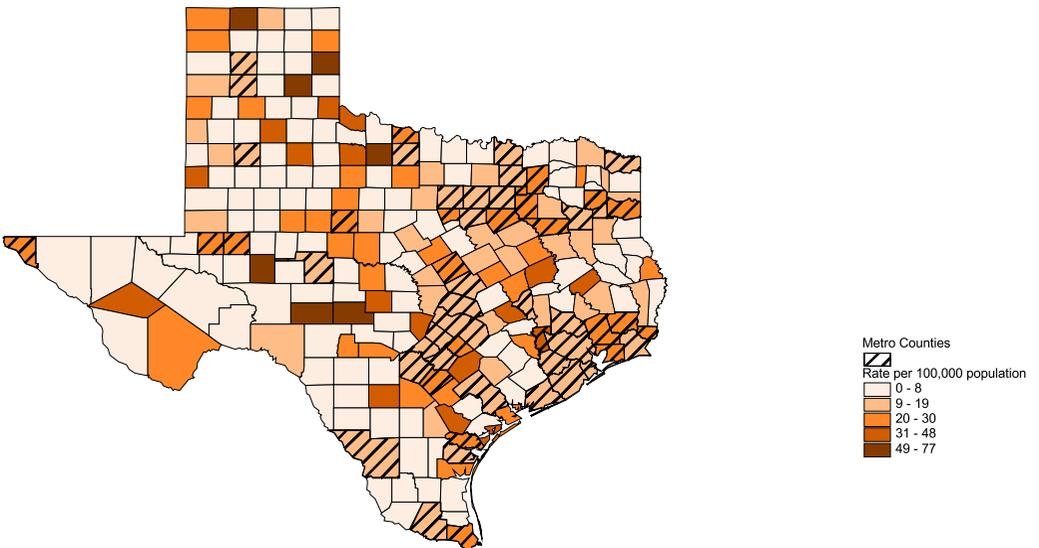
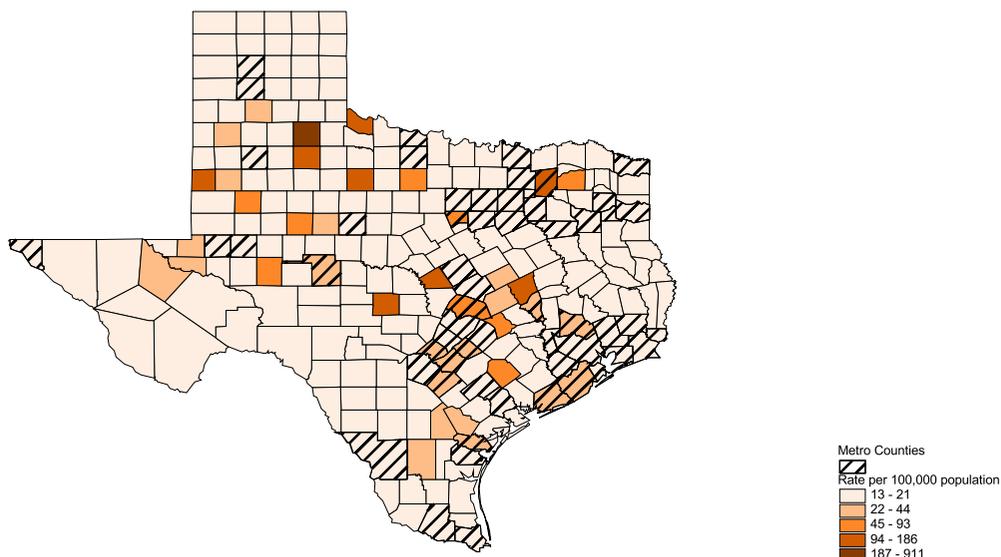


Figure B107

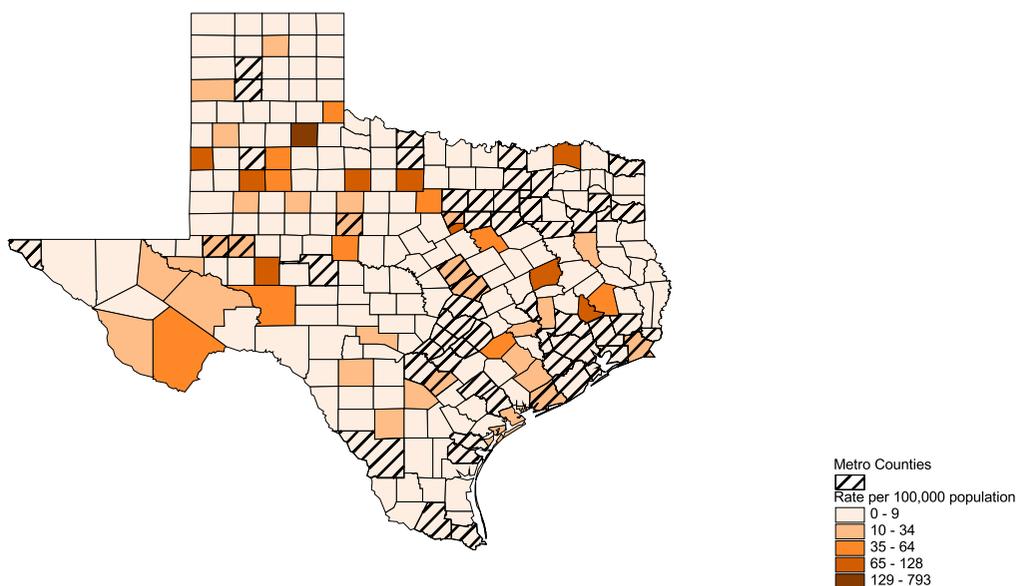
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E950-E959

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 2000

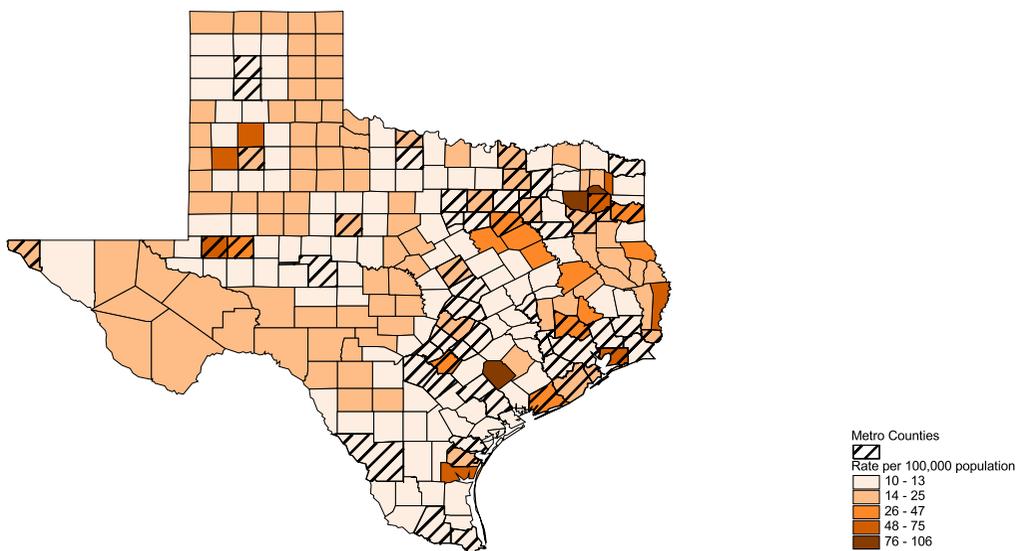


ICD-10 Categories: X60-X84, Y87.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B108

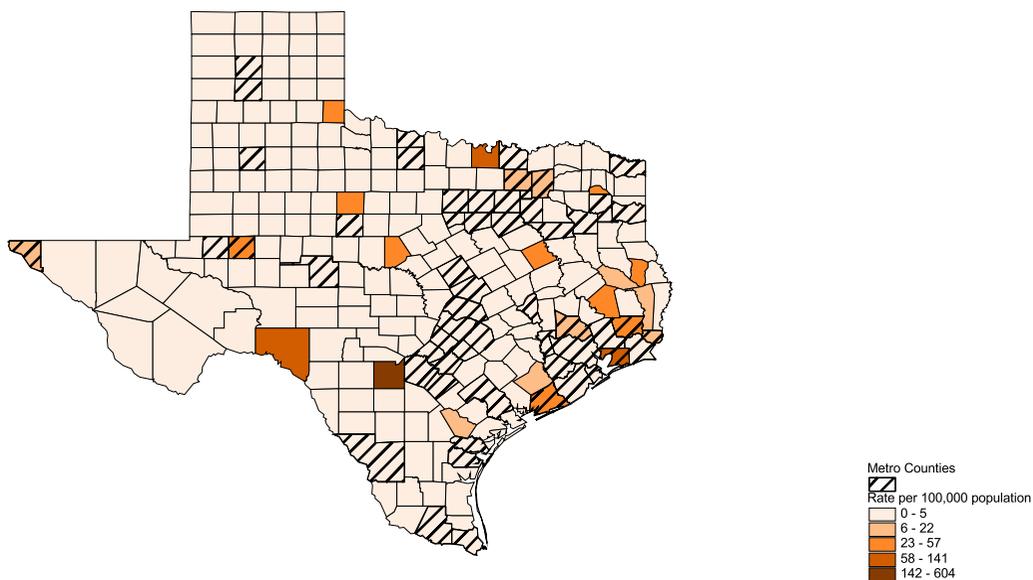
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E950-E959

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 2000

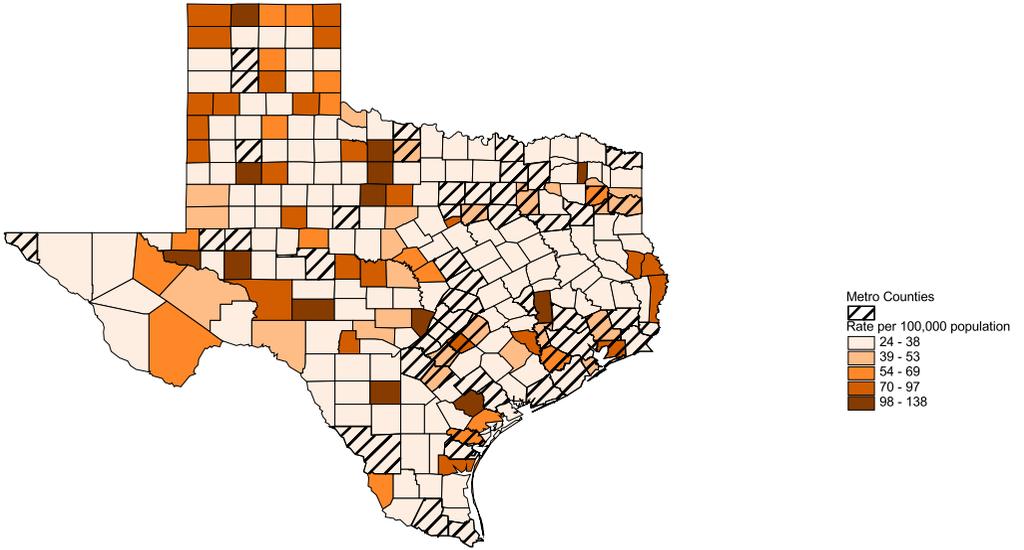


ICD-10 Categories: X60-X84, Y87.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B109

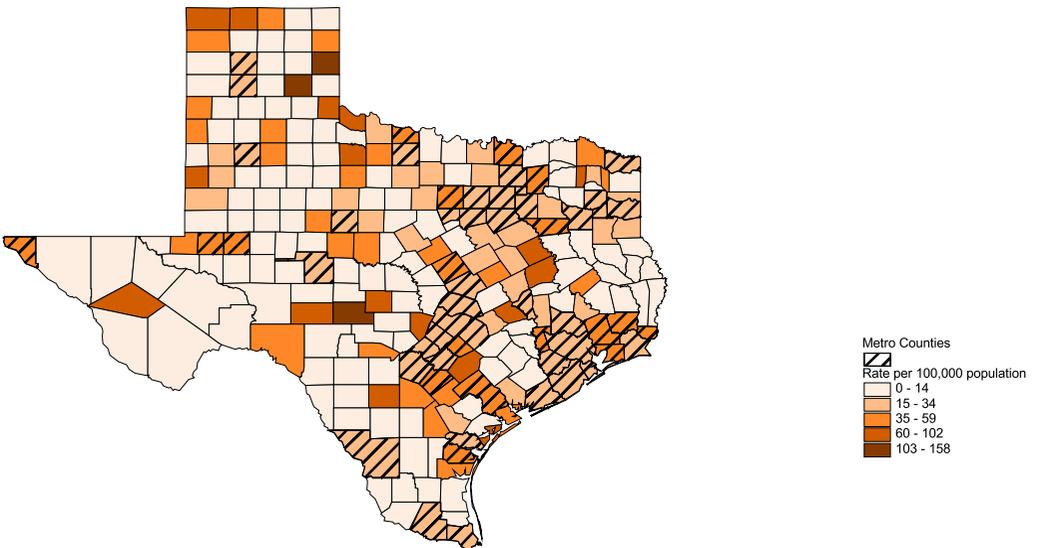
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E950-E959

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 2000

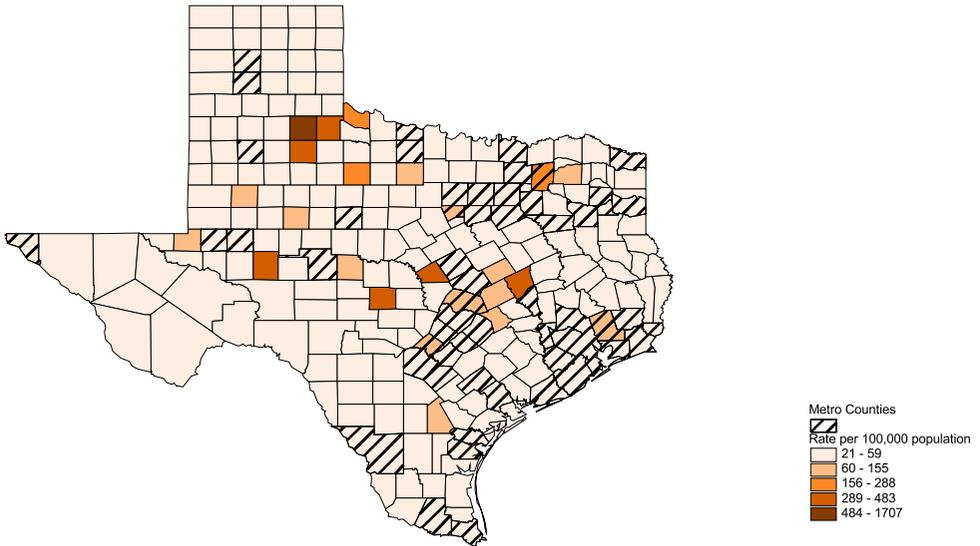


ICD-10 Categories: X60-X84, Y87.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B110

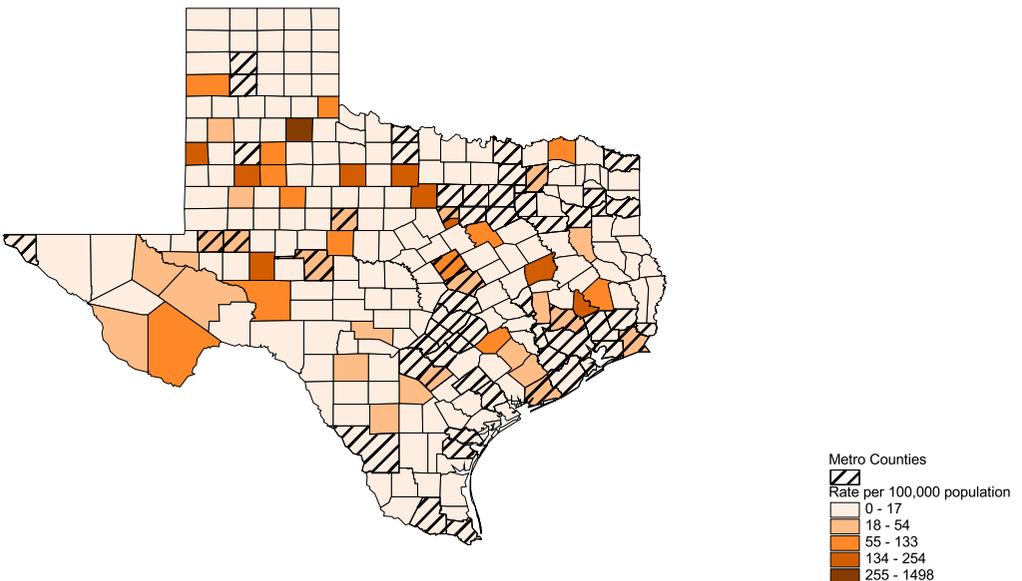
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E950-E959

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 2000

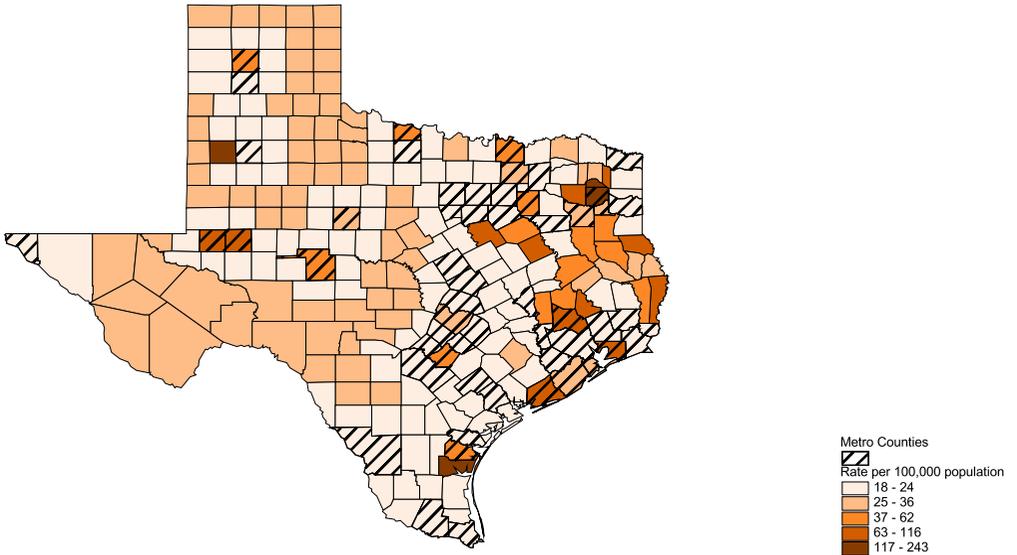


ICD-10 Categories: X60-X84, Y87.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B111

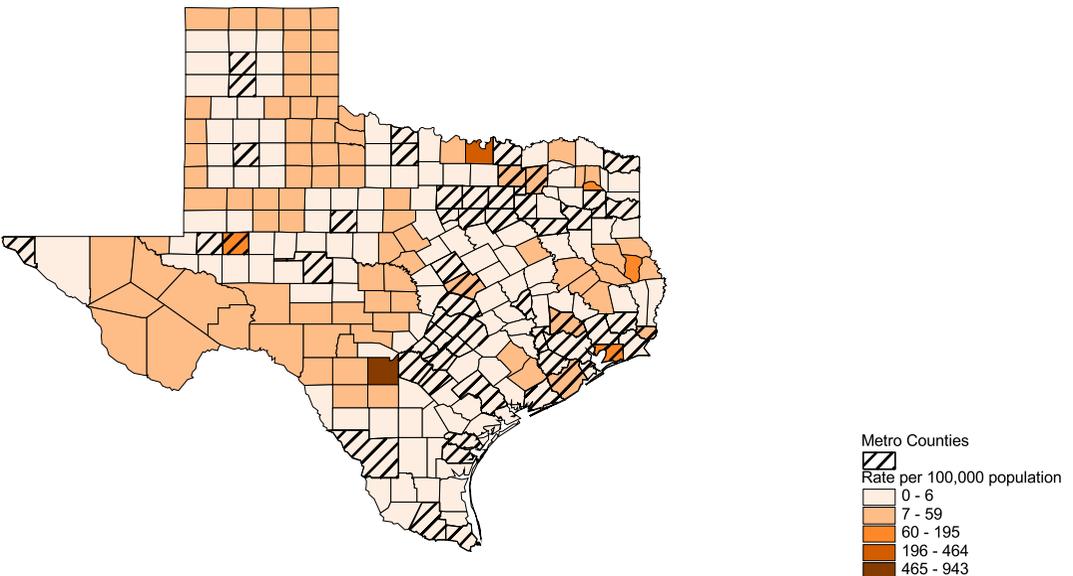
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E950-E959

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 2000

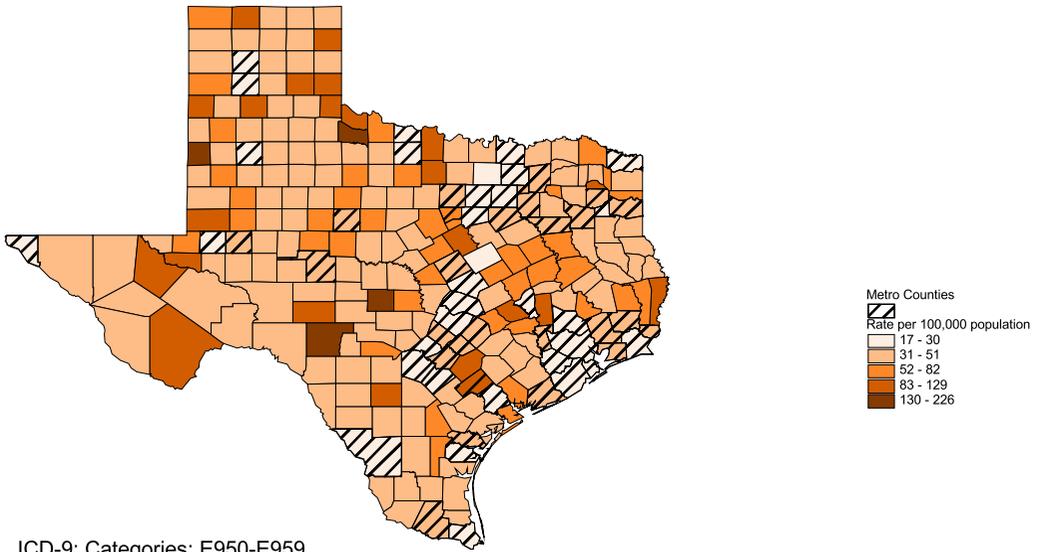


ICD-10 Categories: X60-X84, Y87.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B112

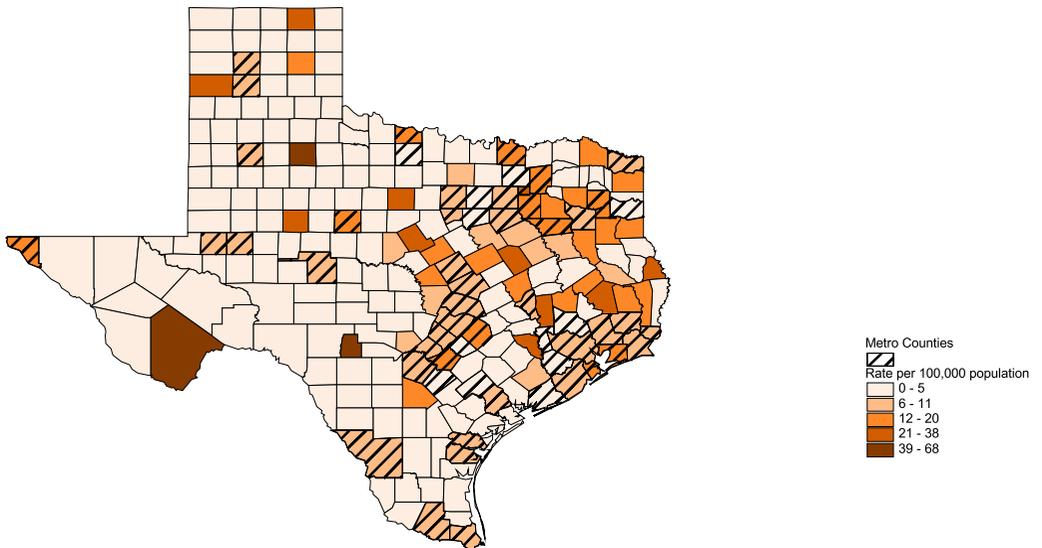
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E950-E959

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 2000

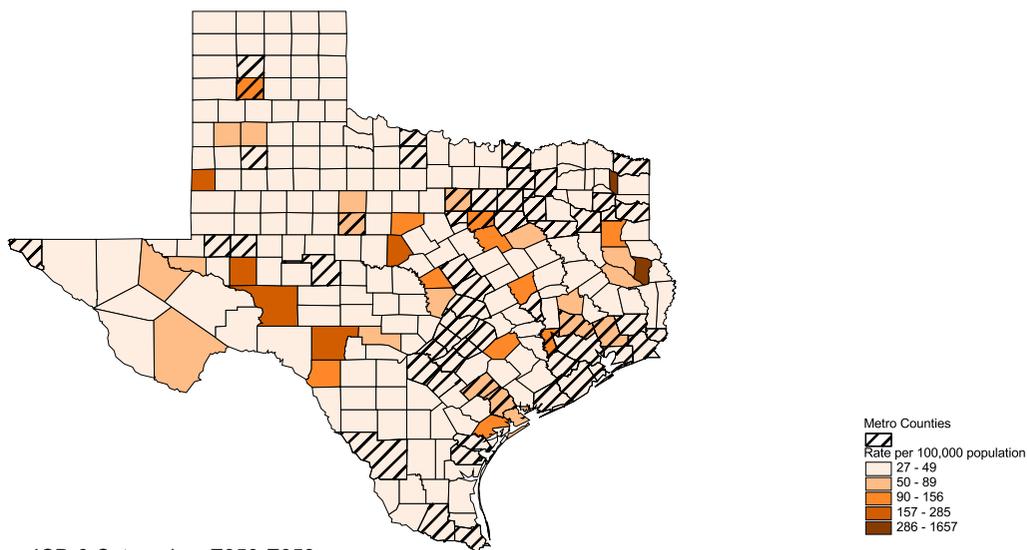


ICD-10 Categories: X60-X84, Y87.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B113

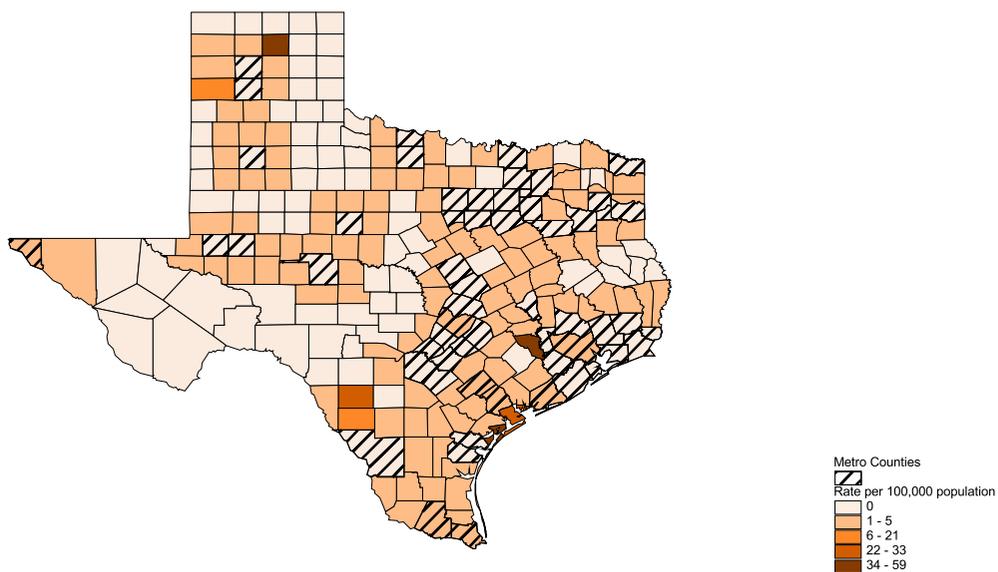
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: E950-E959

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 2000

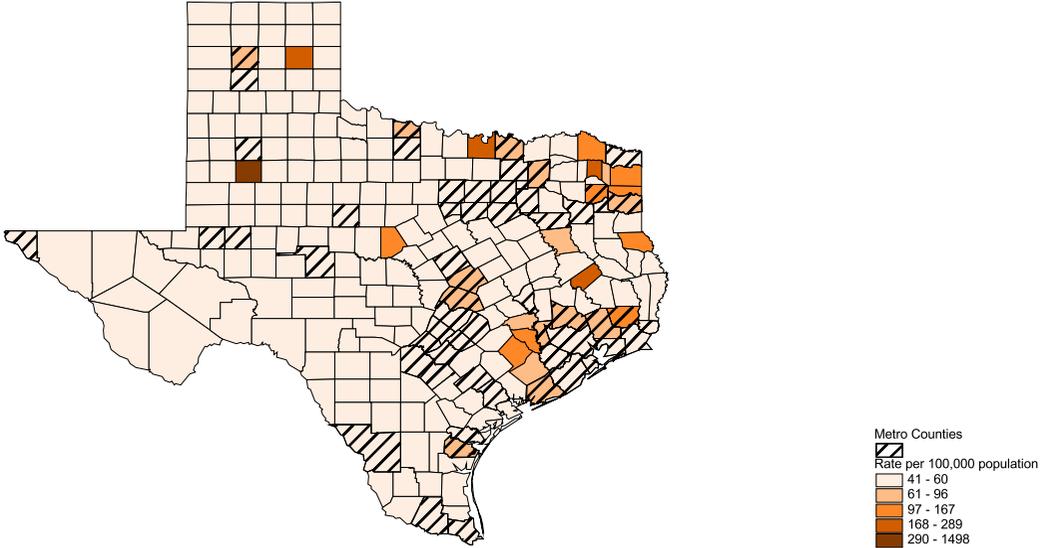


ICD-10 Categories: X60-X84, Y87.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B114

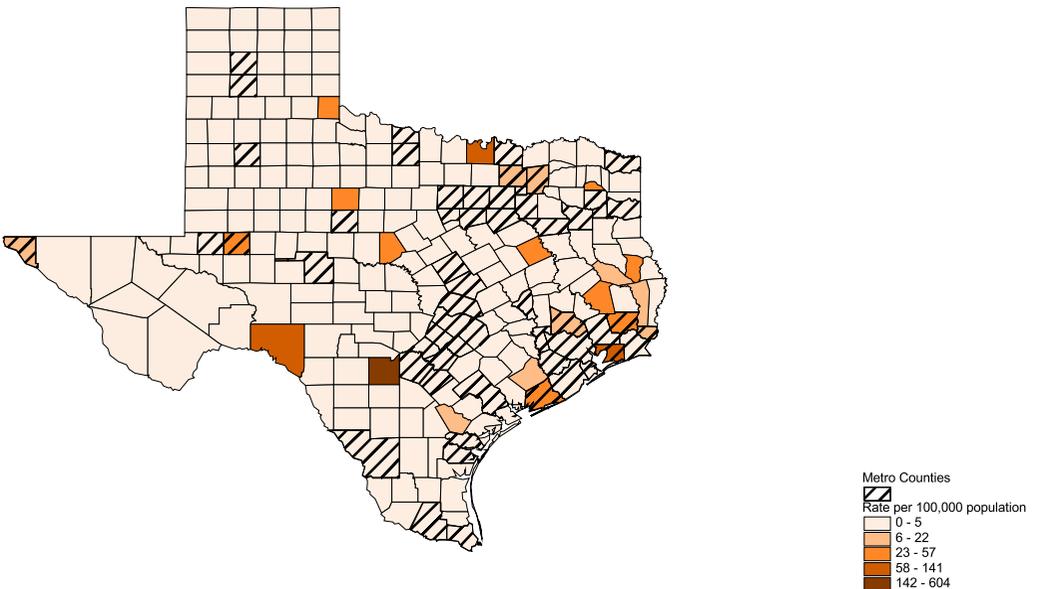
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: E950-E959

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide by County, 2000

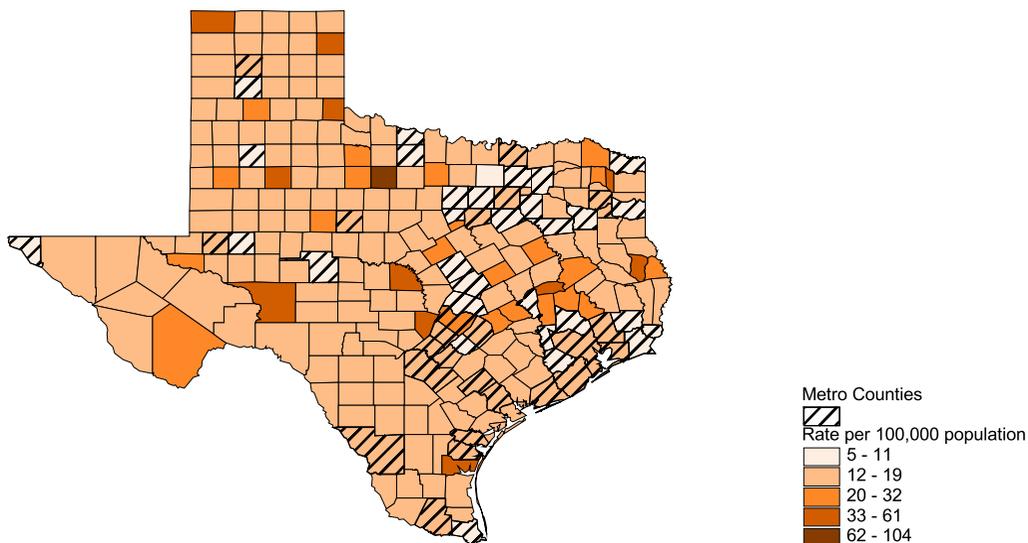


ICD-10 Categories: X60-X84, Y87.0

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B115

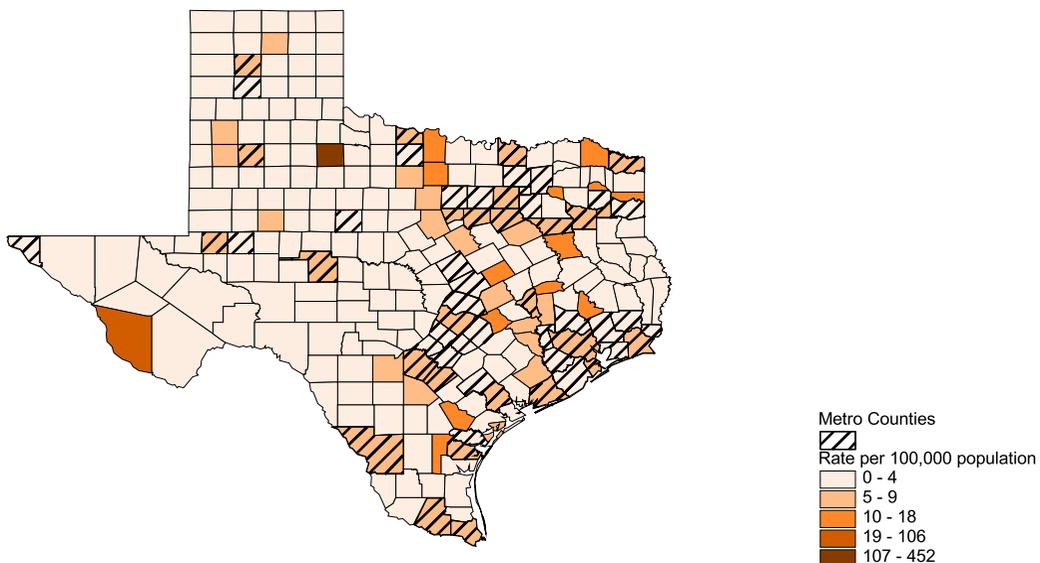
Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 042-044

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 2000

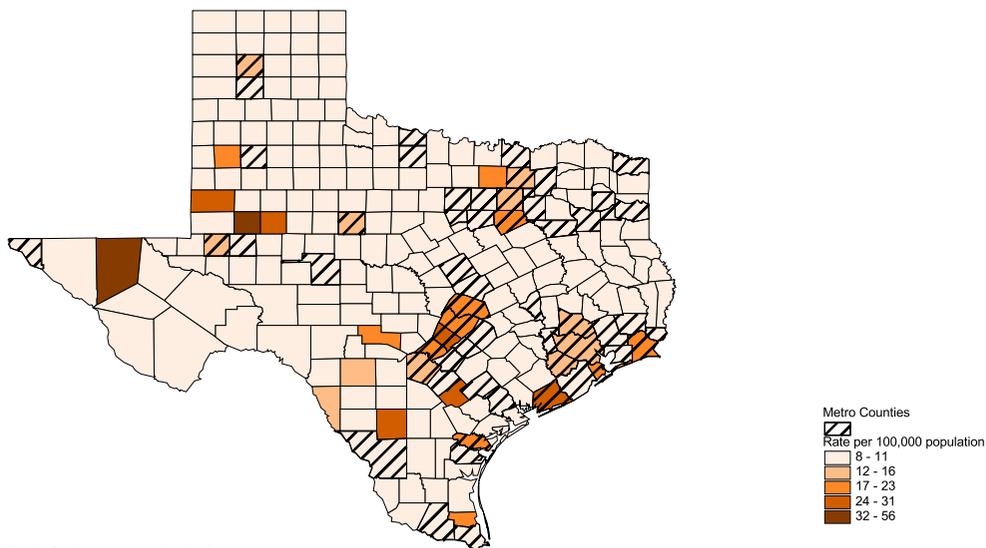


ICD-10 Categories: B20-B24

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B116

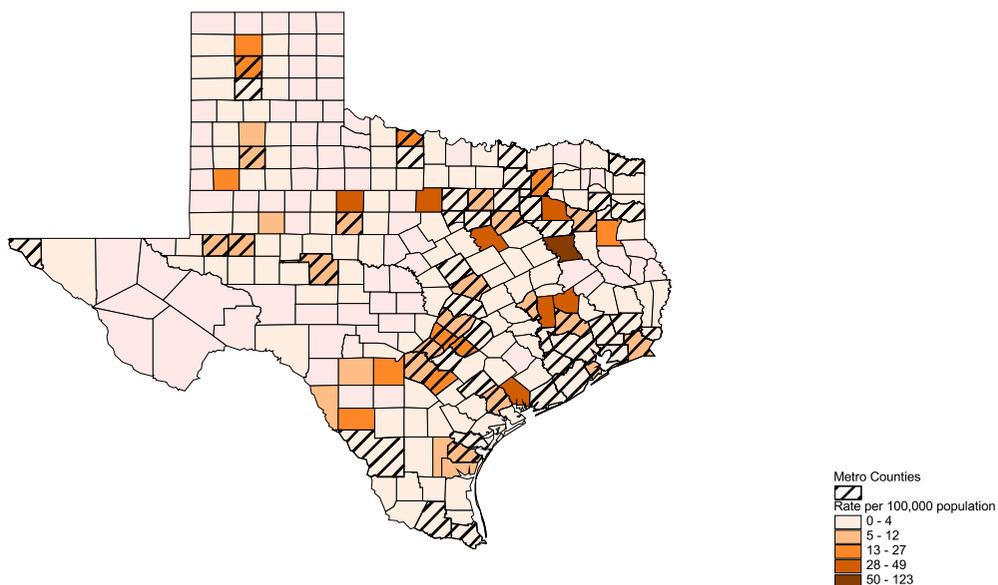
Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 042-044

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 2000

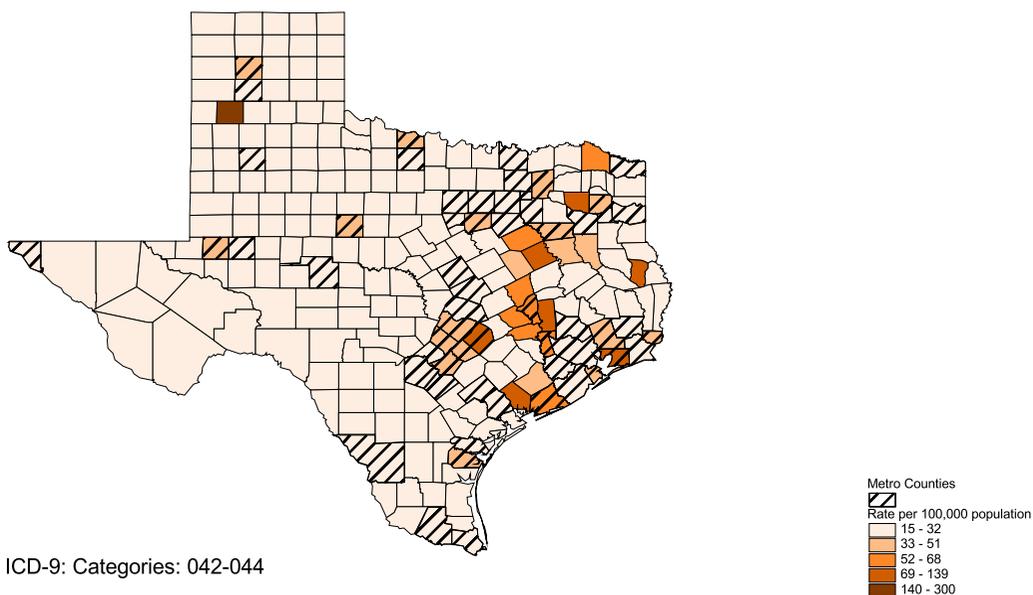


ICD-10 Categories: B20-B24

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B117

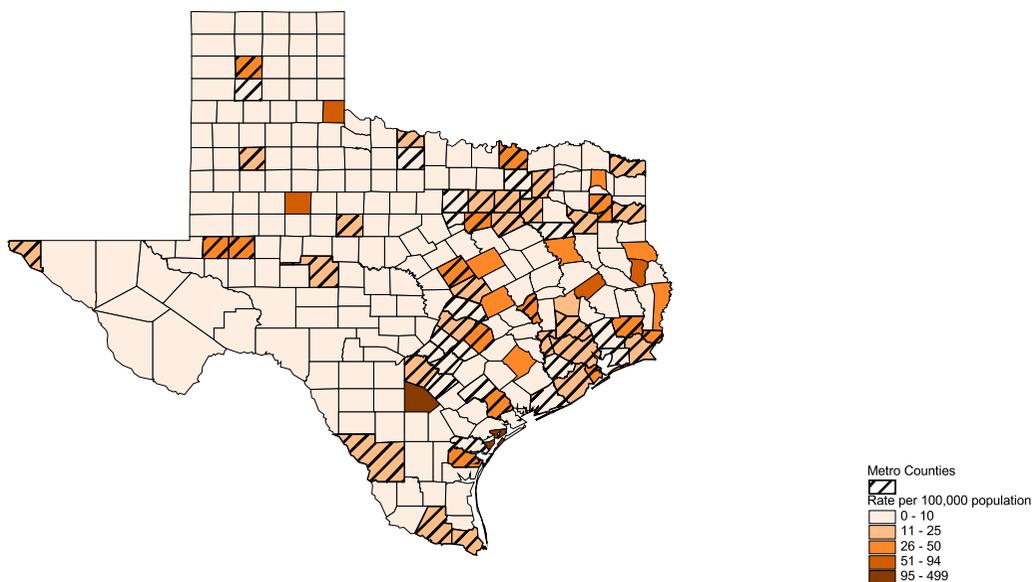
Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 042-044

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 2000

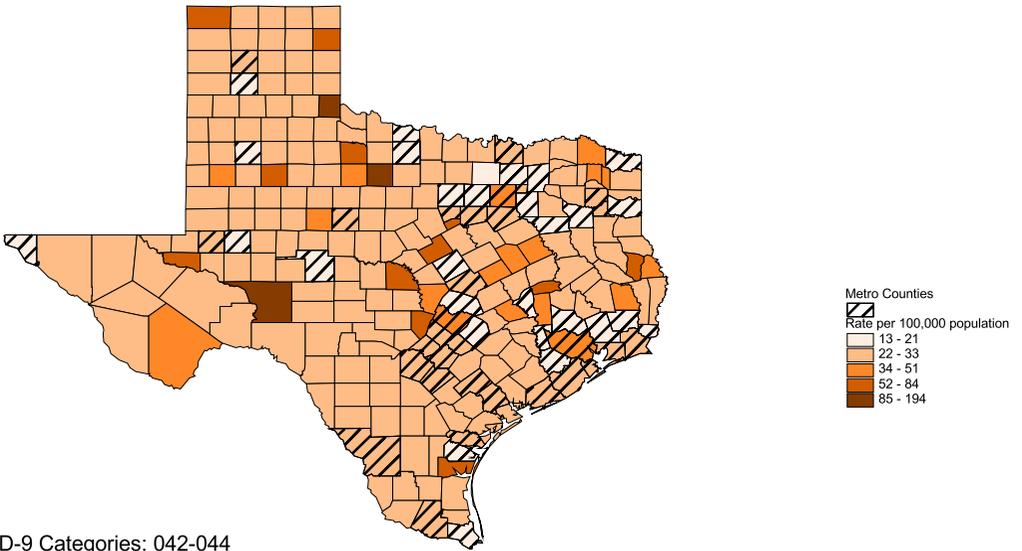


ICD-10 Categories: B20-B24

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B118

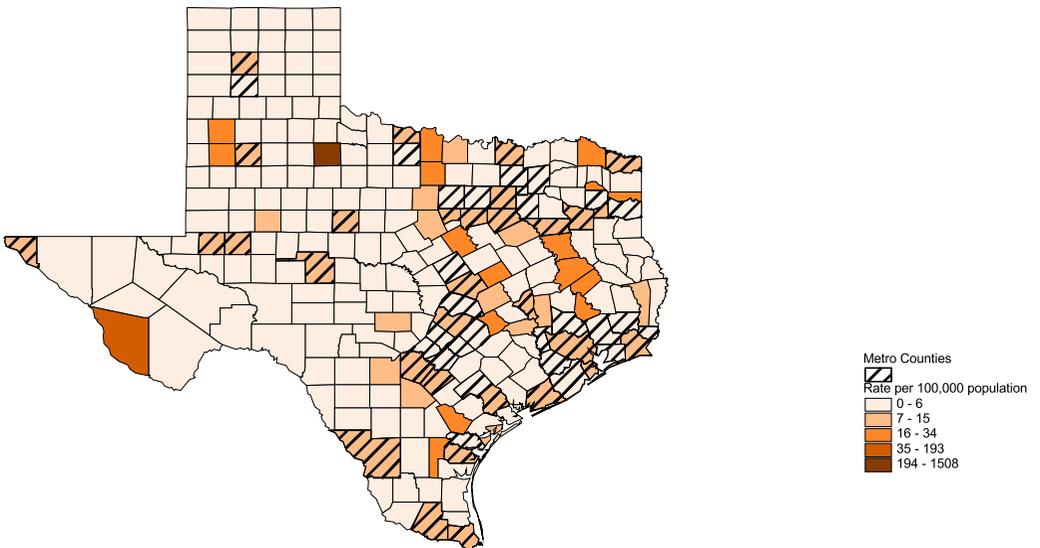
Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 042-044

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 2000

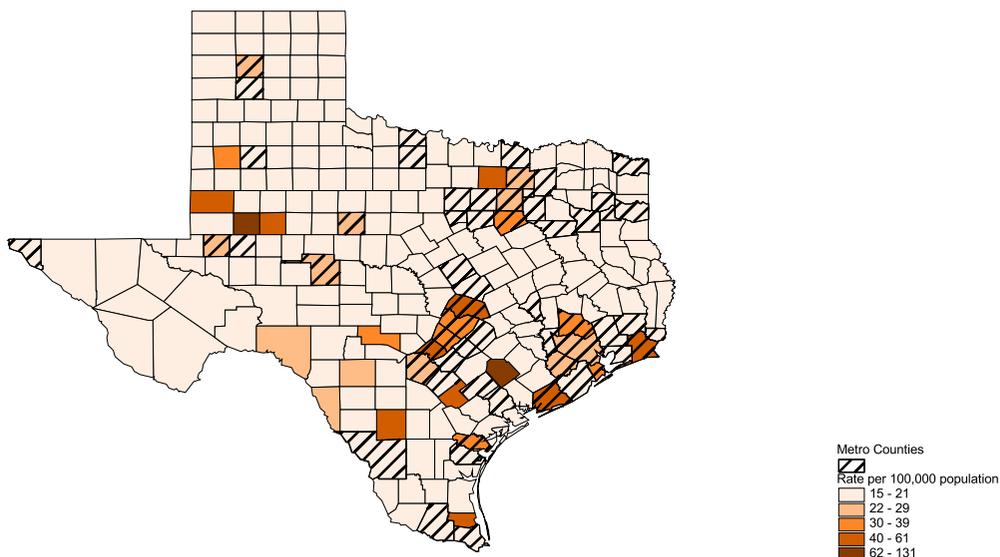


ICD-10 Categories: B20-B24

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B119

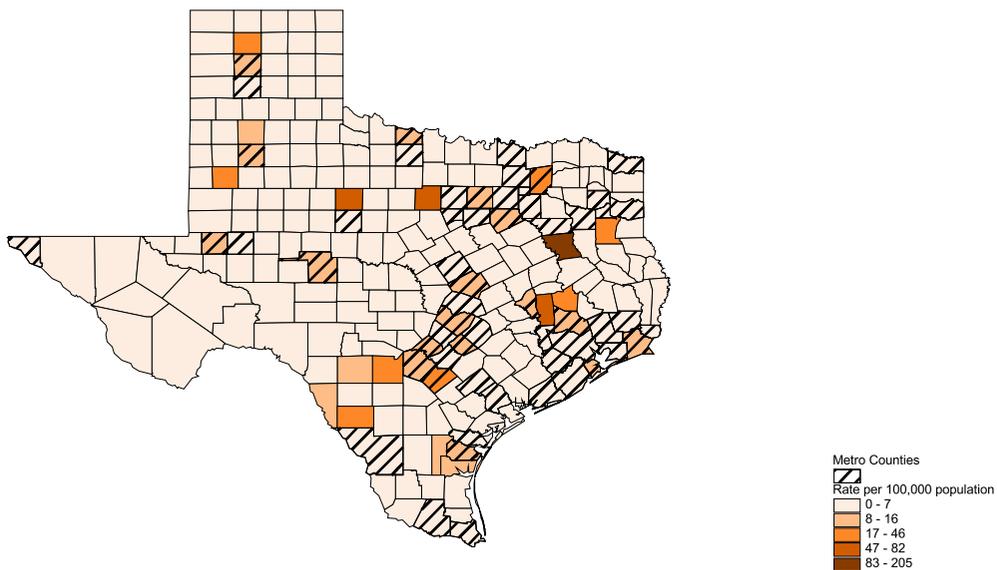
Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 042-044

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 2000

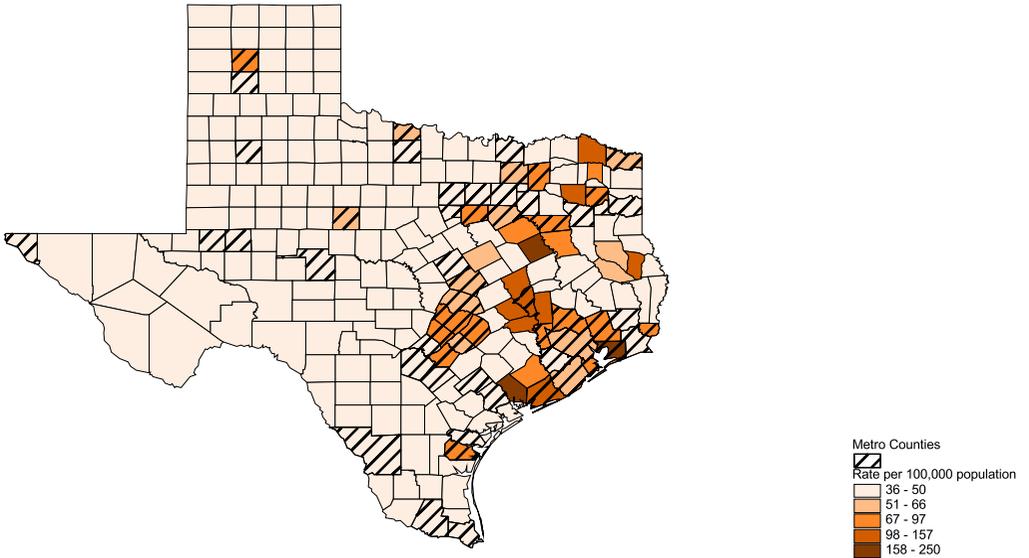


ICD-10 Categories: B20-B24

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B120

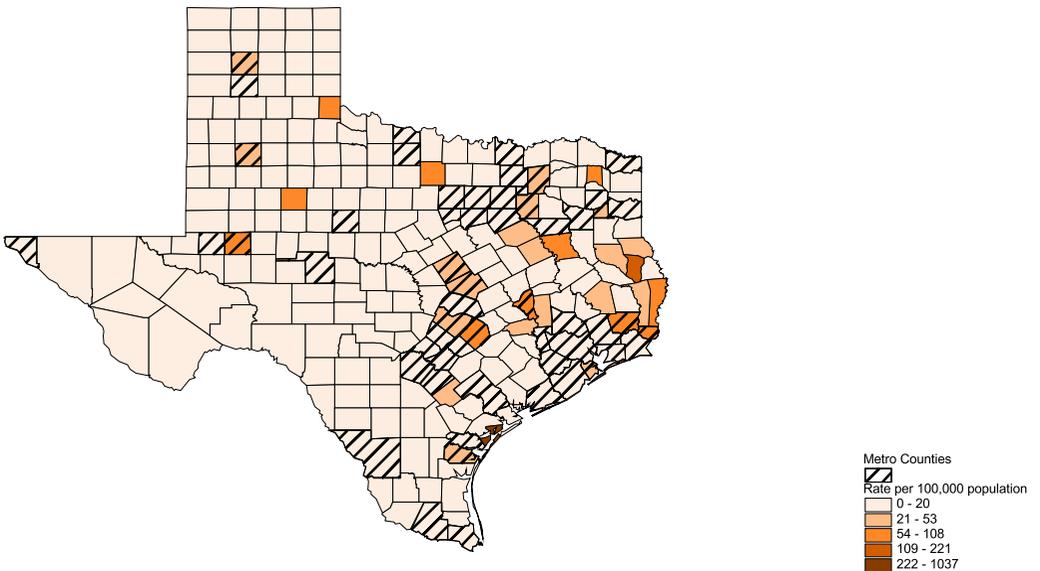
Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 042-044

Source: TDH, SRPH

Black Male Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 2000

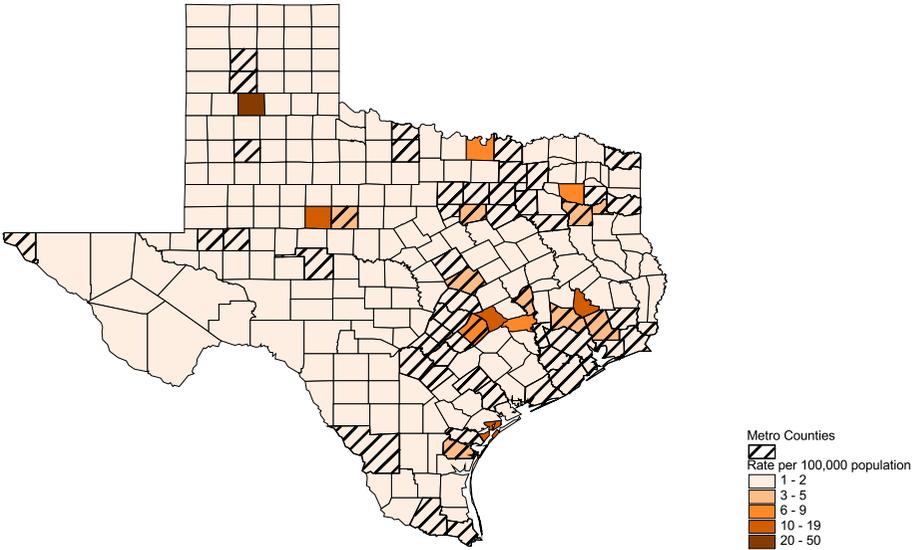


ICD-10 Categories: B20-B24

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B121

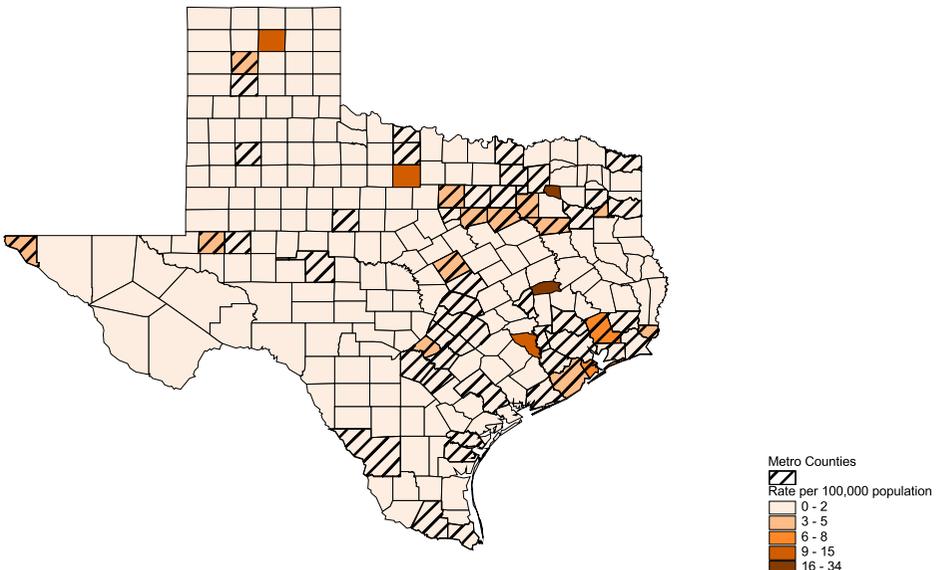
Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 042-044

Source: TDH, SRPH

Anglo Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 2000

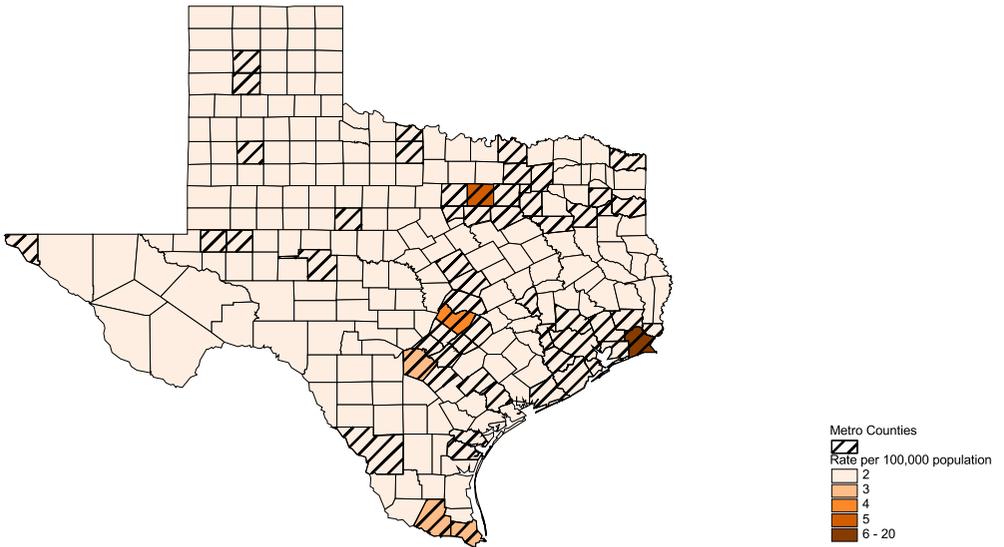


ICD-10 Categories: B20-B24

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B122

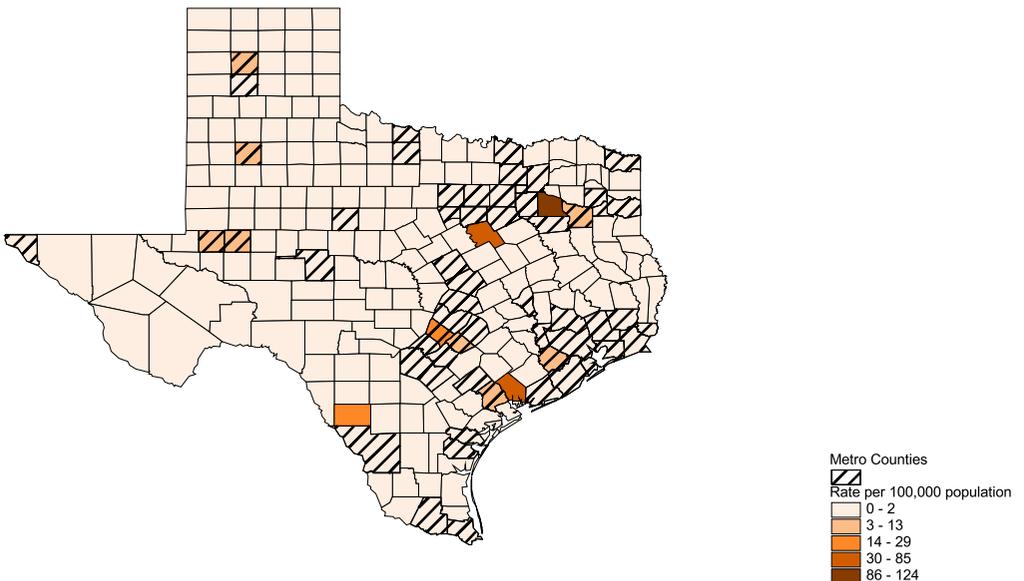
Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 1990



ICD-9 Categories: 042-044

Source: TDH, SRPH

Hispanic Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 2000

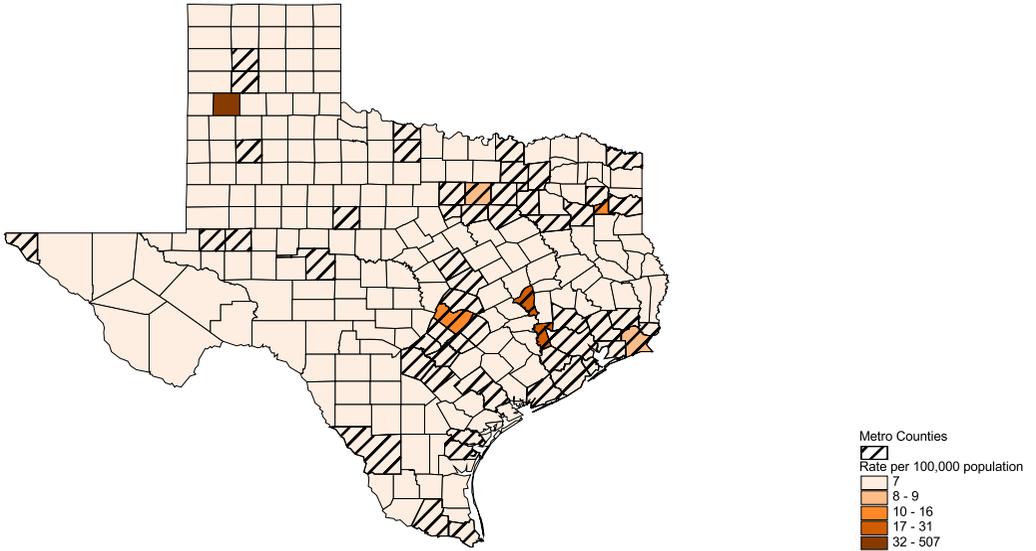


ICD-10 Categories: B20-B24

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure B123

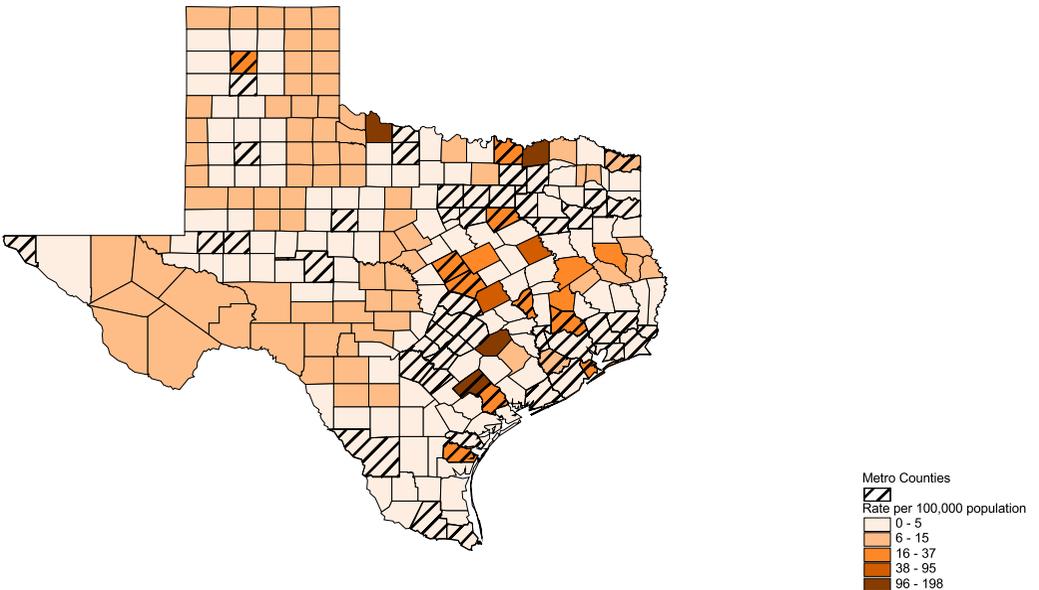
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 1990



ICD-9: Categories: 042-044

Source: TDH, SRPH

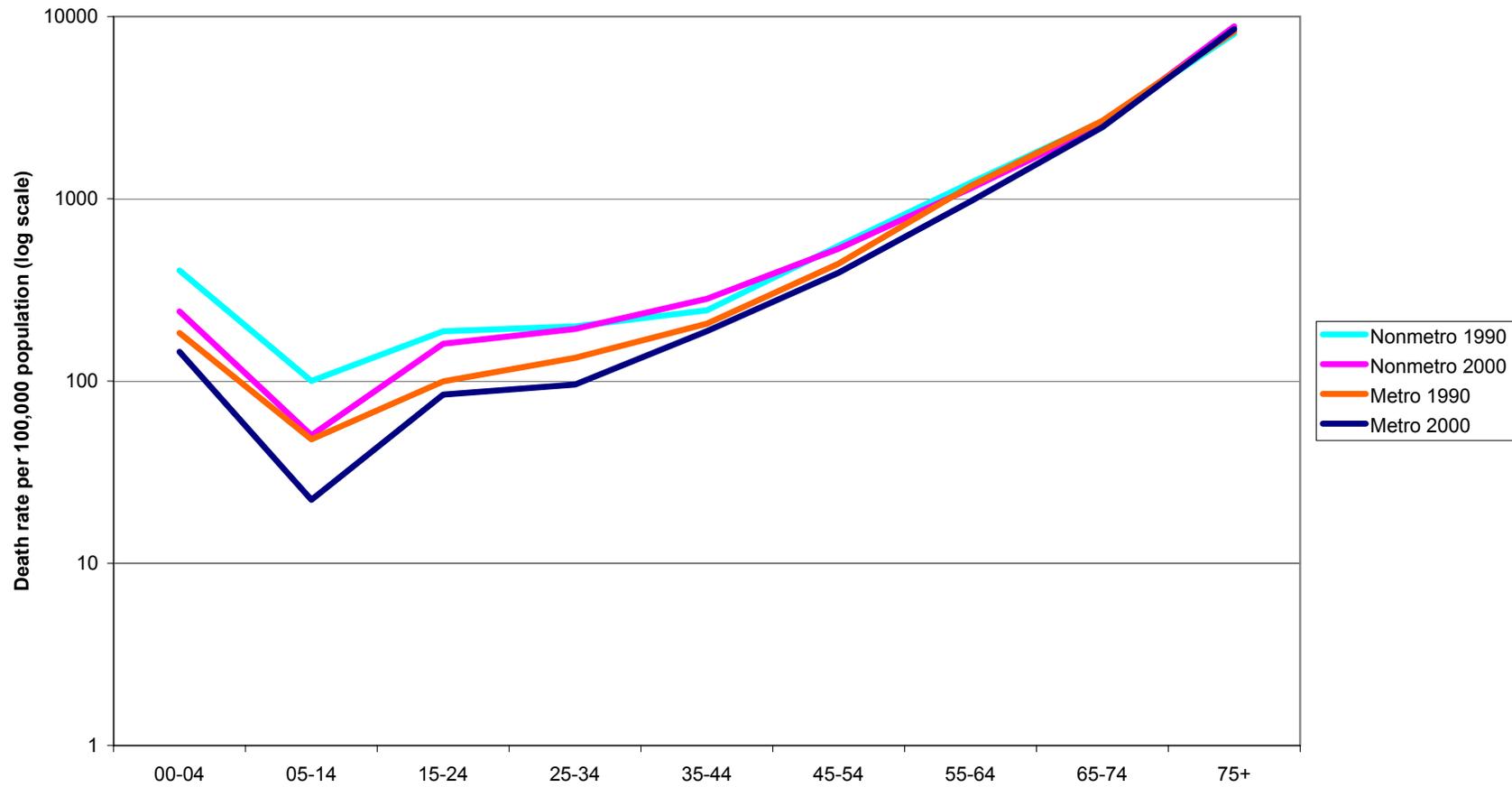
Black Female Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV by County, 2000



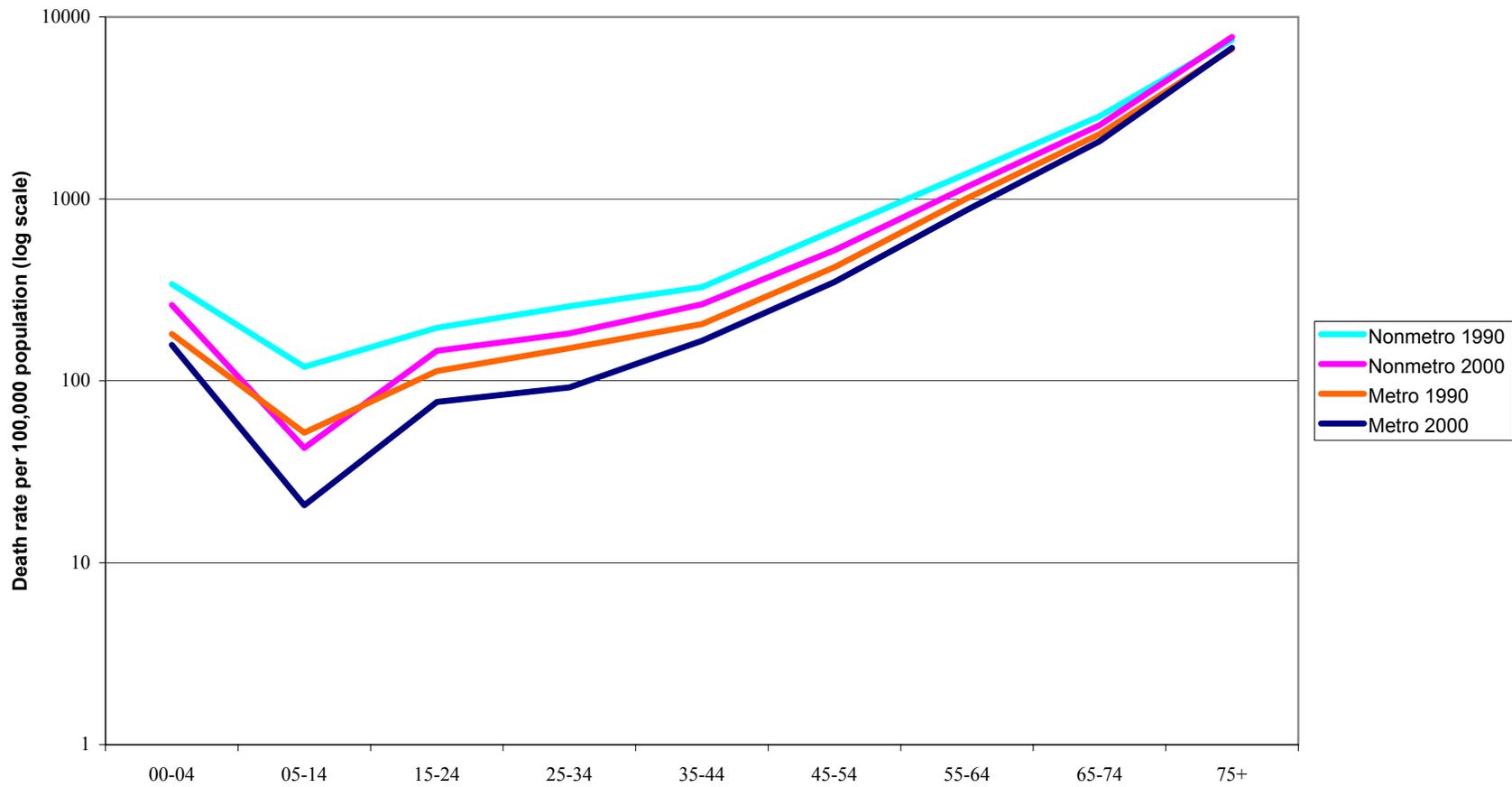
ICD-10 Categories: B20-B24

Source: TDH, SRPH

Figure C1. Age-Specific Death Rates for All Causes of Death for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000



**Figure C2. Age-Specific Death Rates for All Causes of Death for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000**



**Figure C3. Age-Specific Death Rates for All Causes of Death for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000**

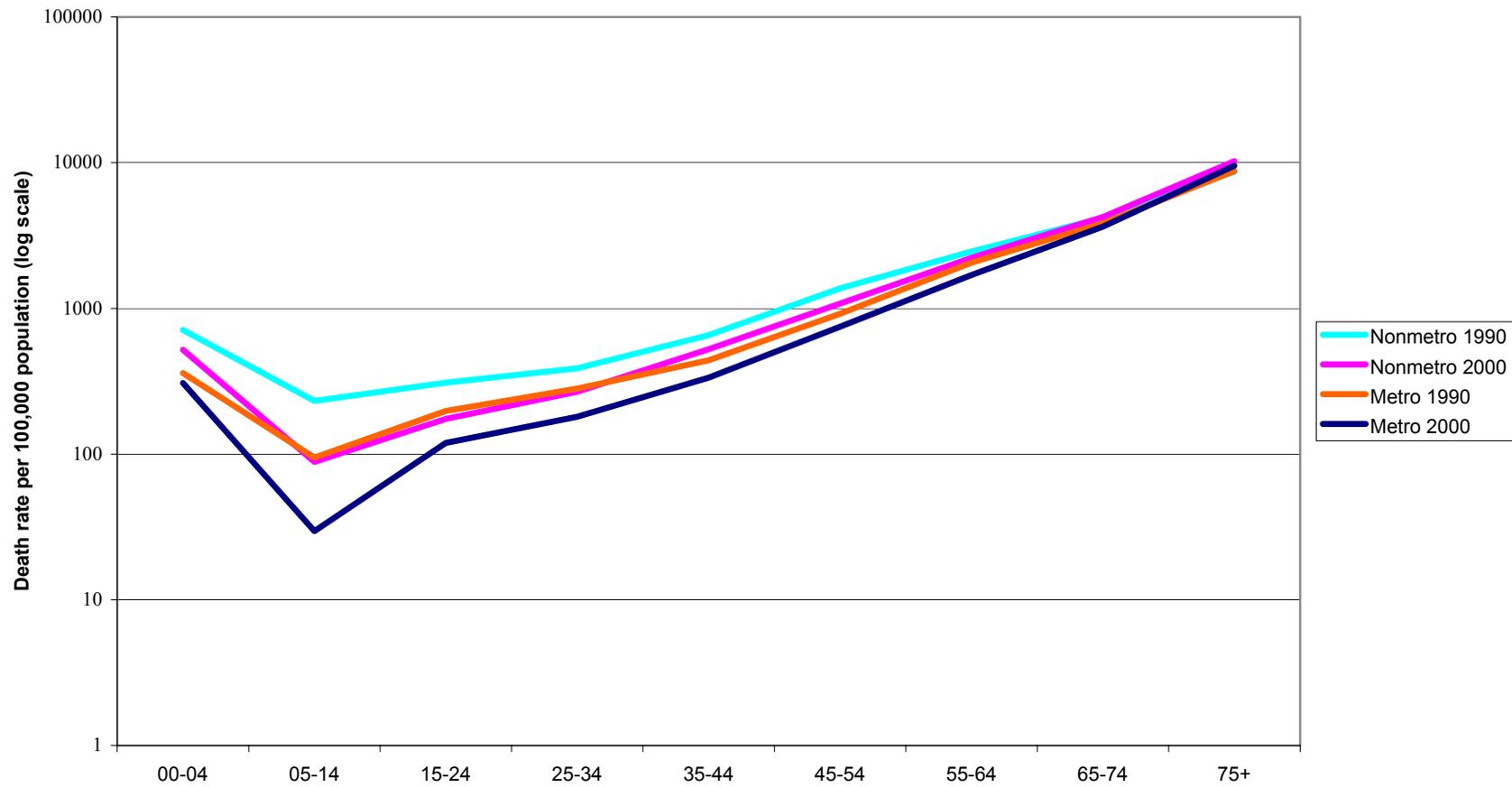


Figure C4. Age-Specific Death Rates for Heart Disease for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

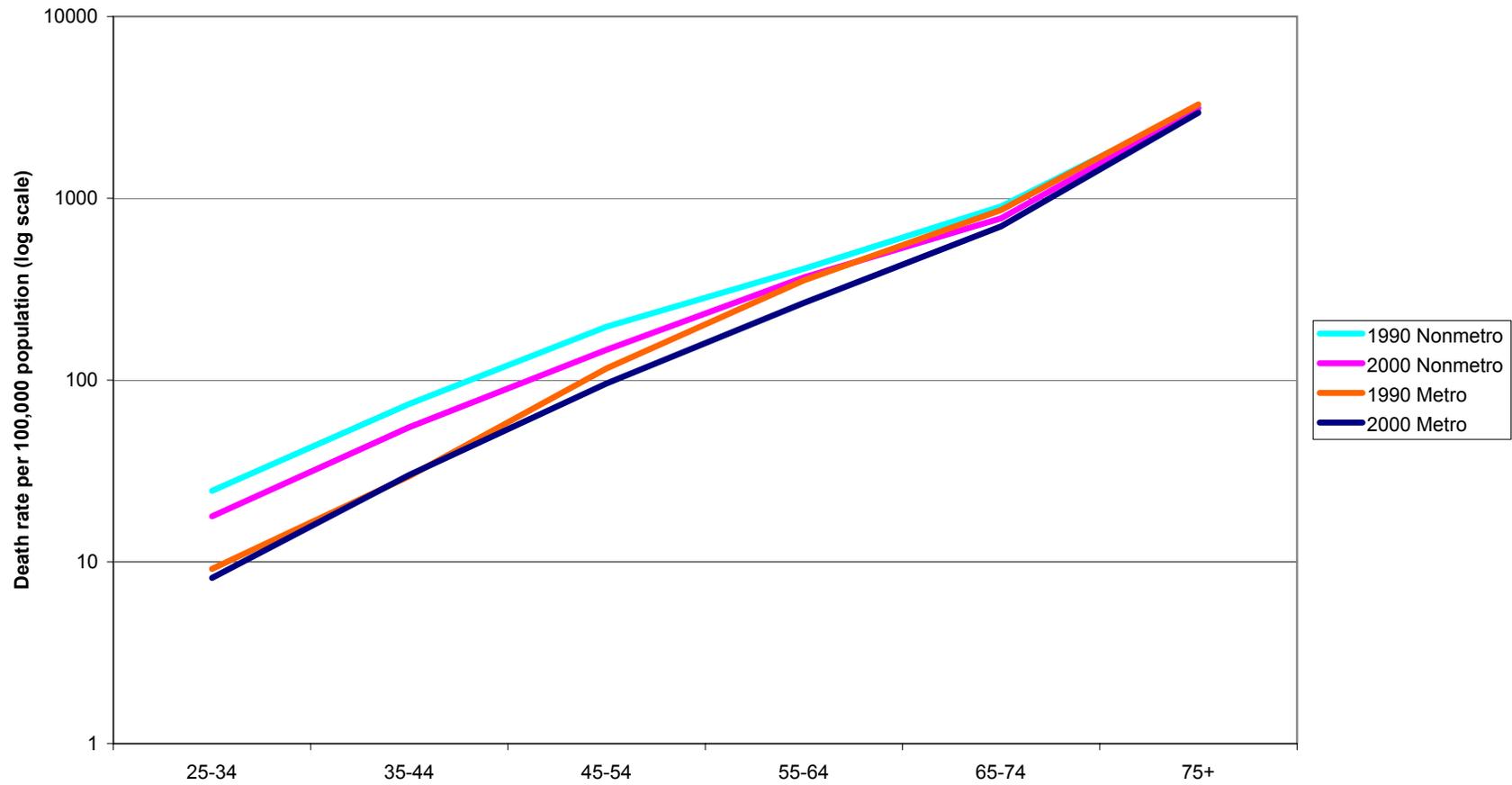


Figure C5. Age-Specific Death Rates for Heart Disease for Hispanics in Texas:
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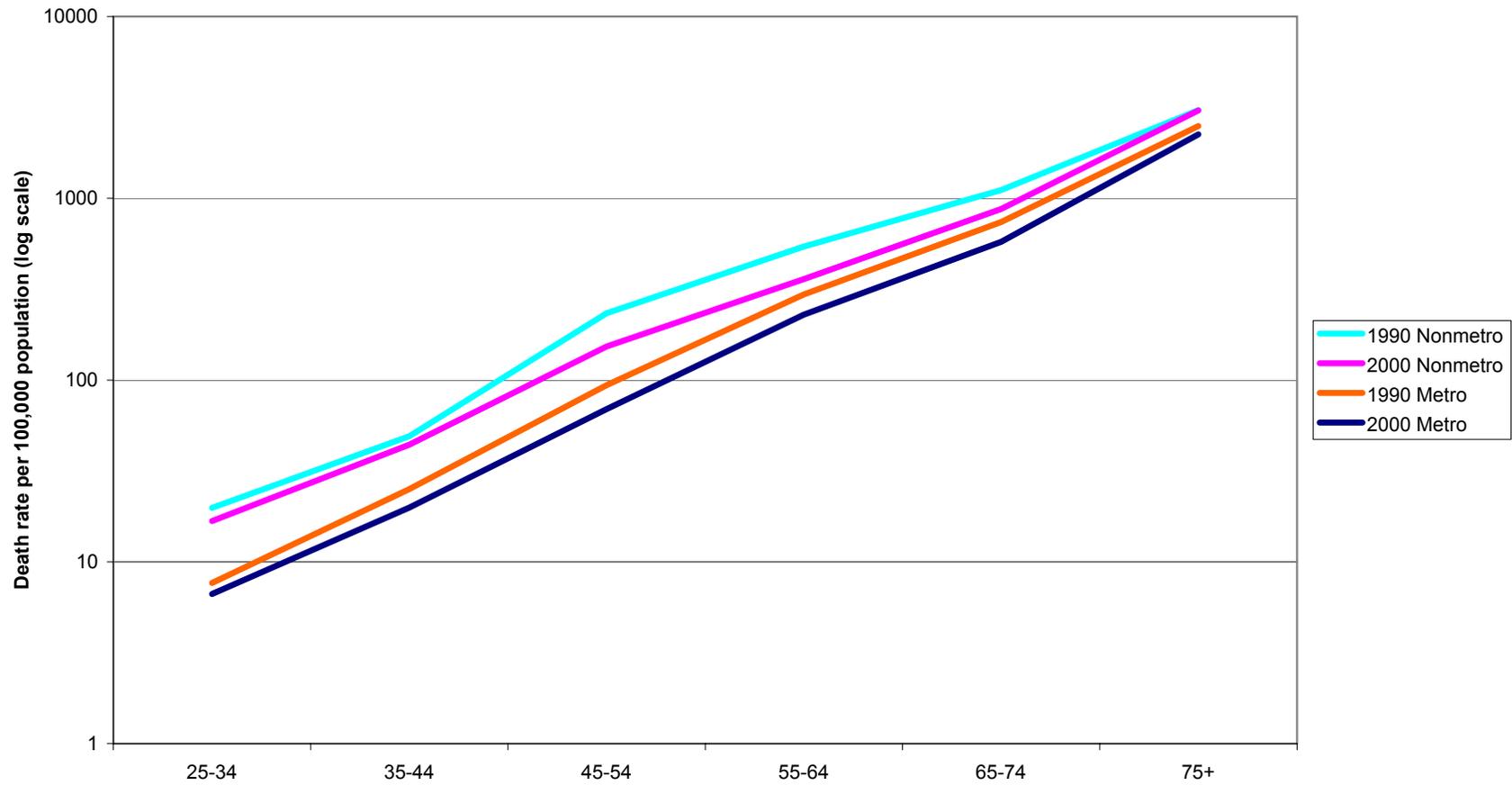


Figure C6. Age-Specific Death Rates for Heart Disease for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000

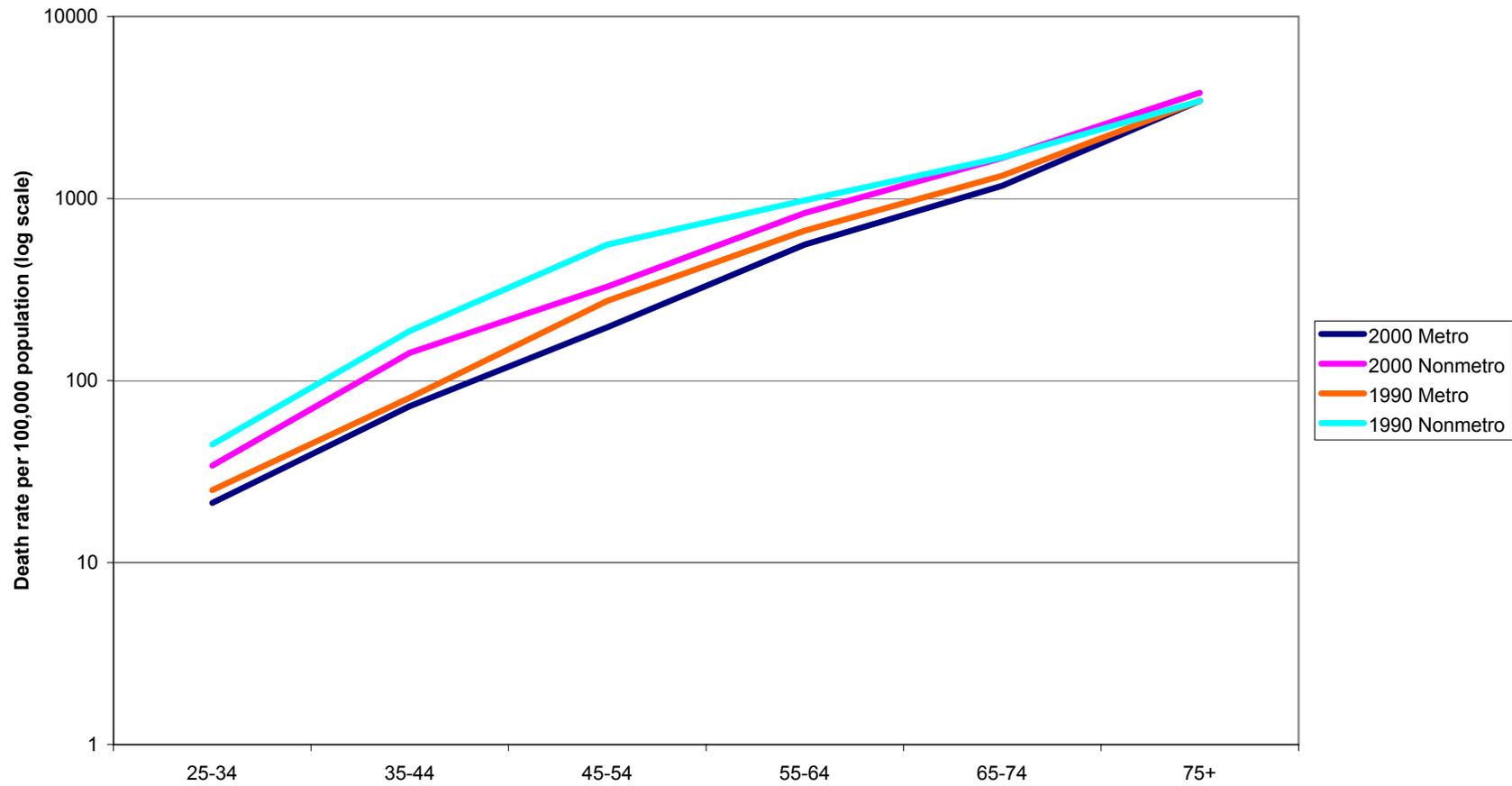


Figure C7. Age-Specific Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

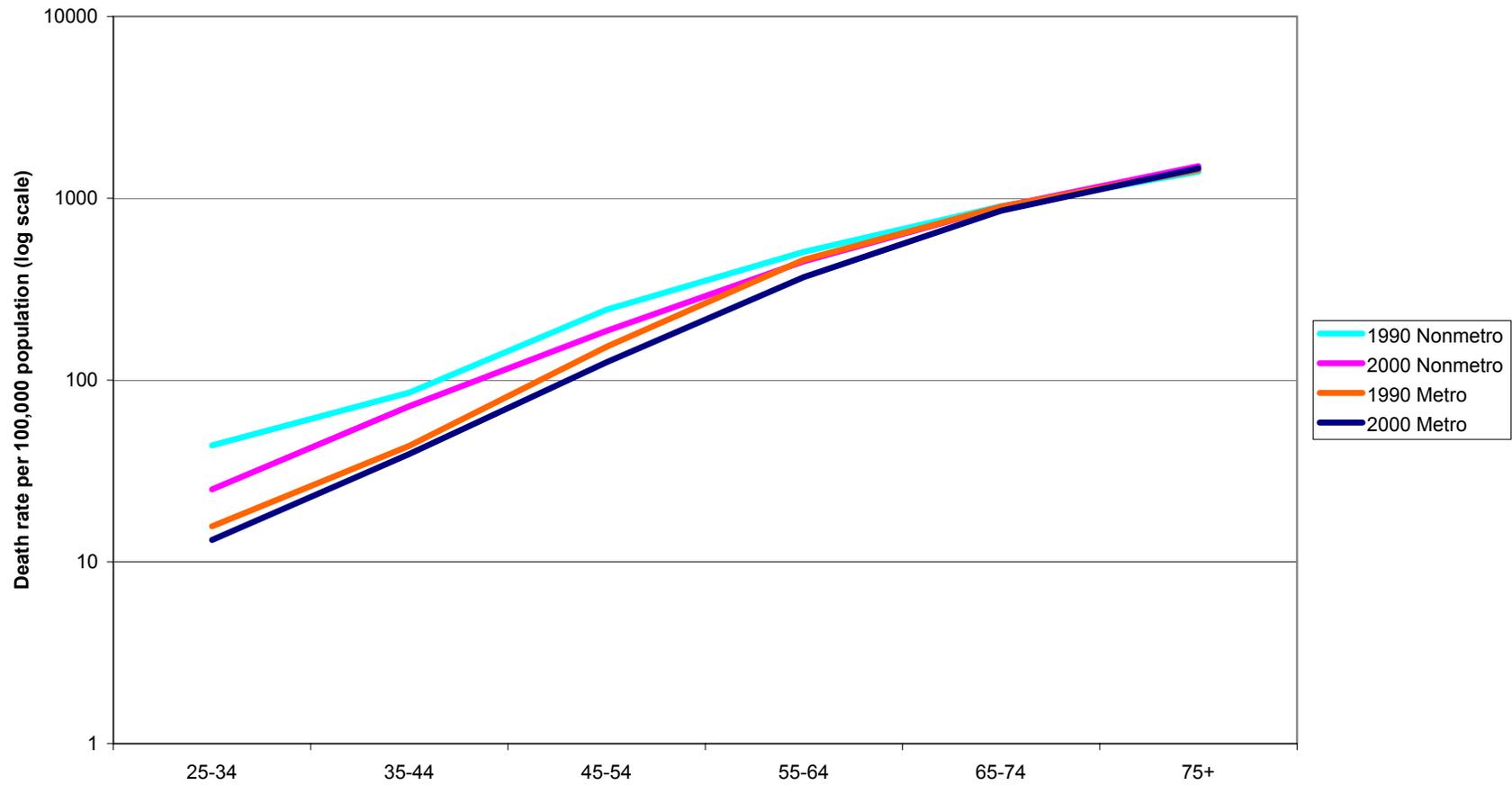


Figure C8. Age-Specific Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000

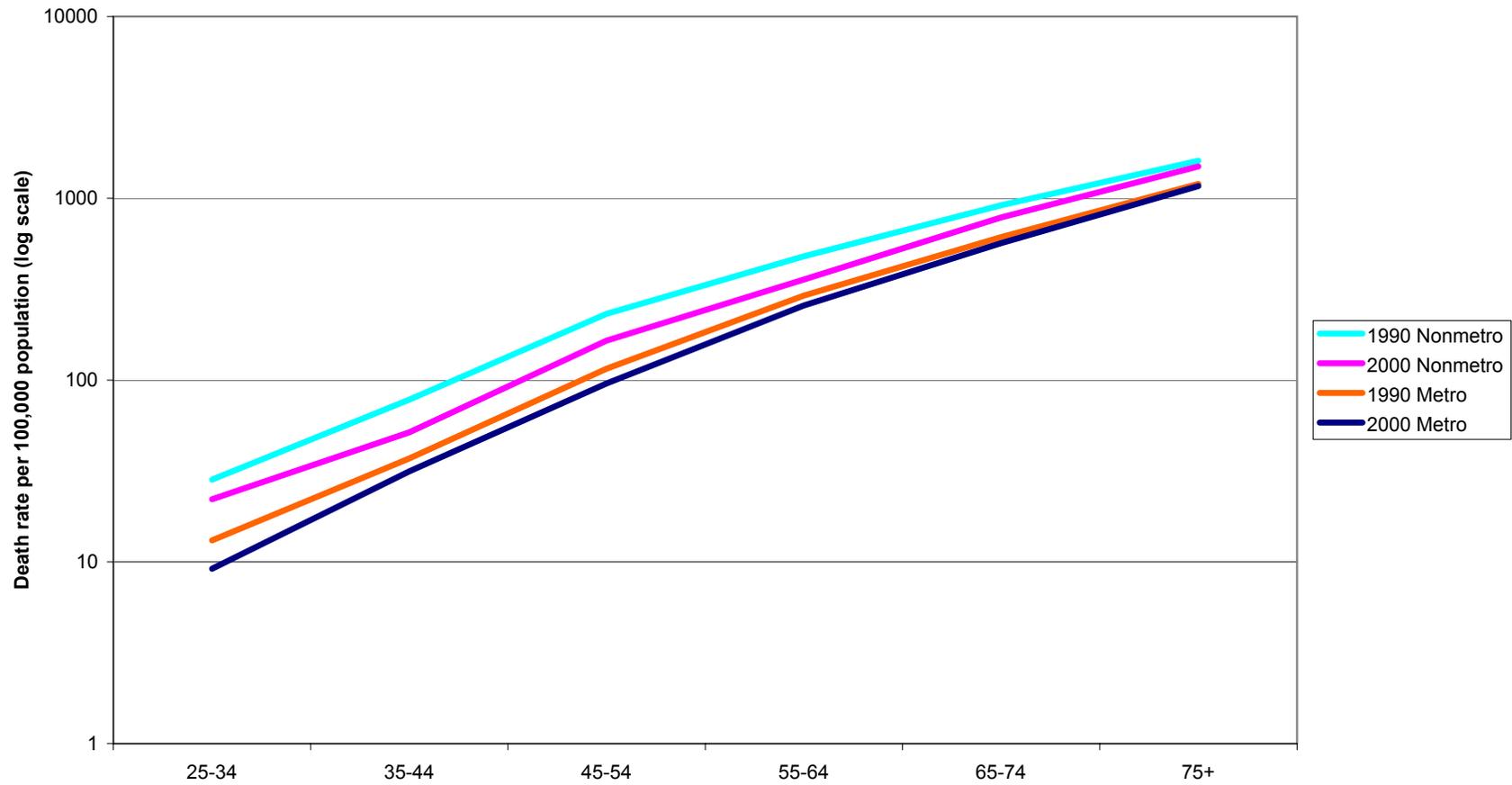


Figure C9. Age-Specific Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000

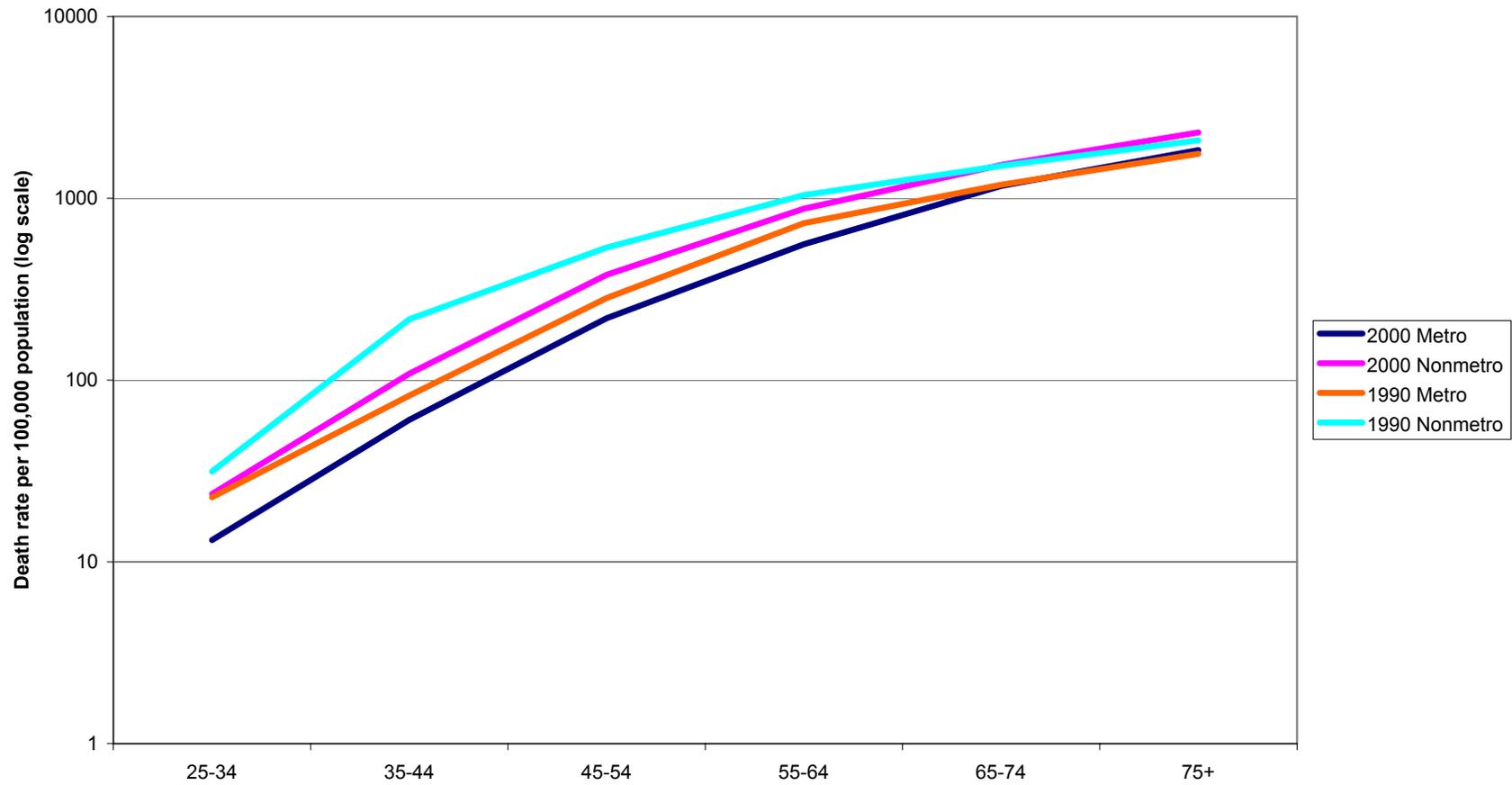


Figure C10. Age-Specific Death Rates for Lung Cancer for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

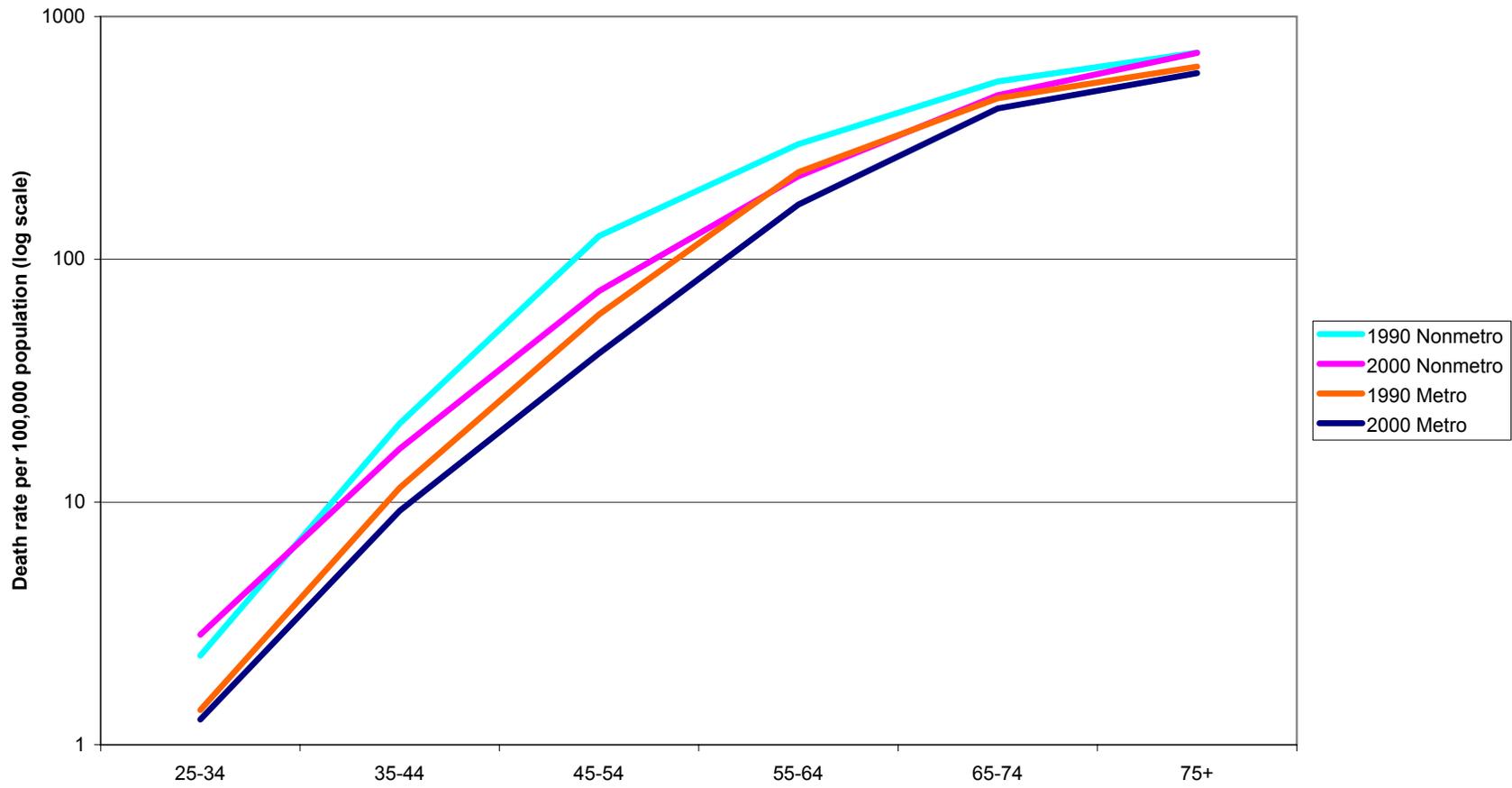


Figure C11. Age-Specific Death Rates for Lung Cancer for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000

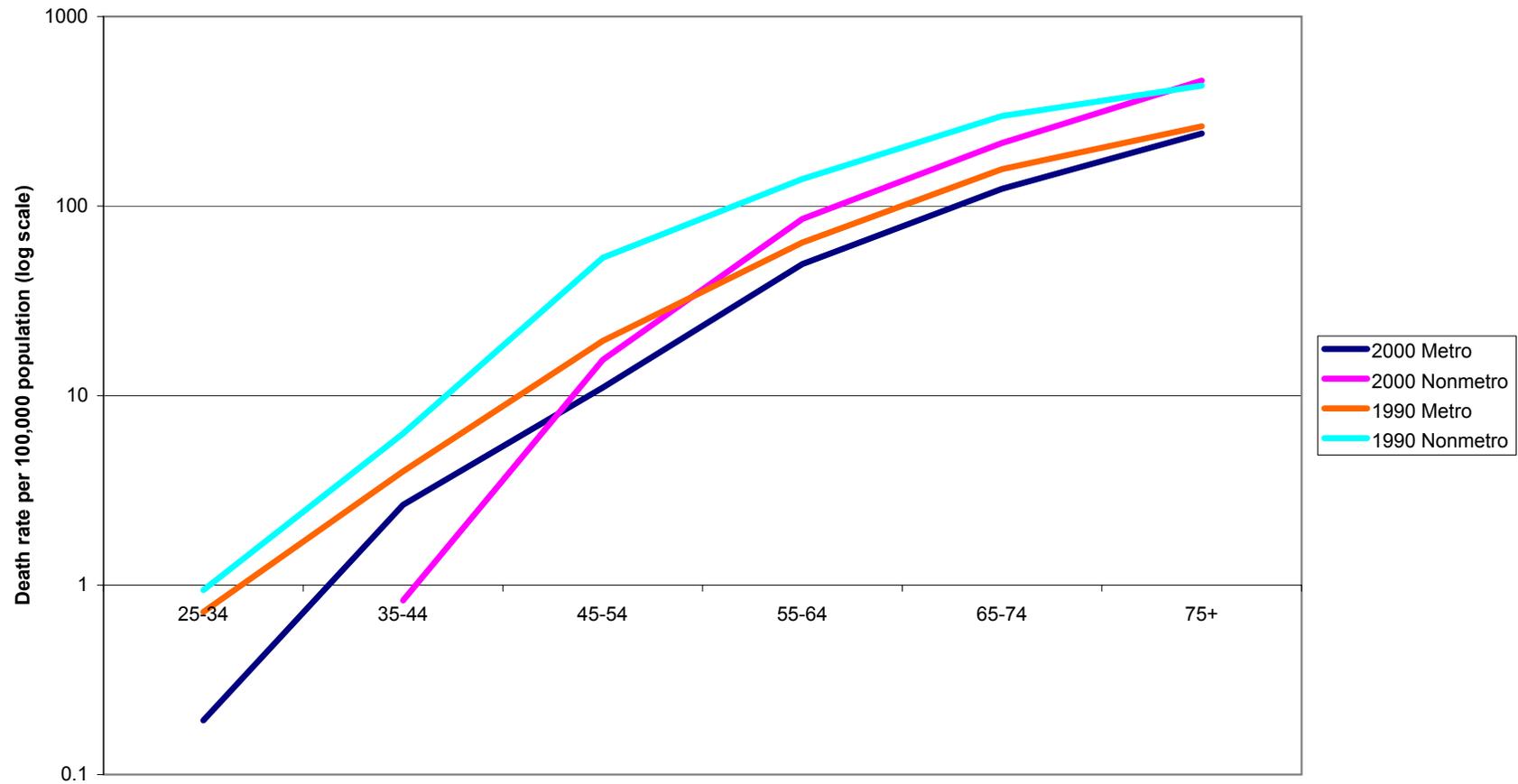


Figure C12. Age-Specific Death Rates for Lung Cancer for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000

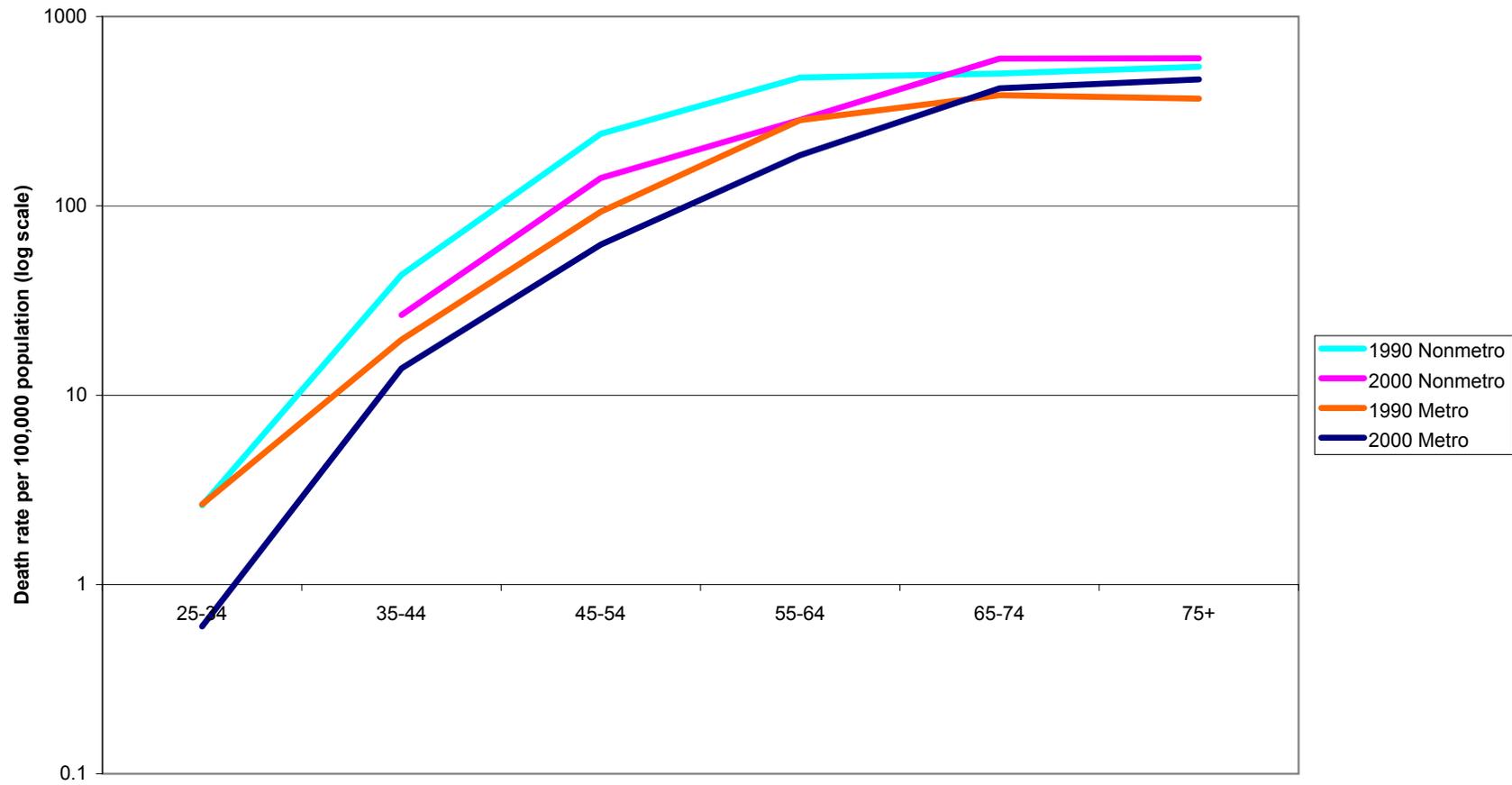


Figure C13. Age-Specific Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

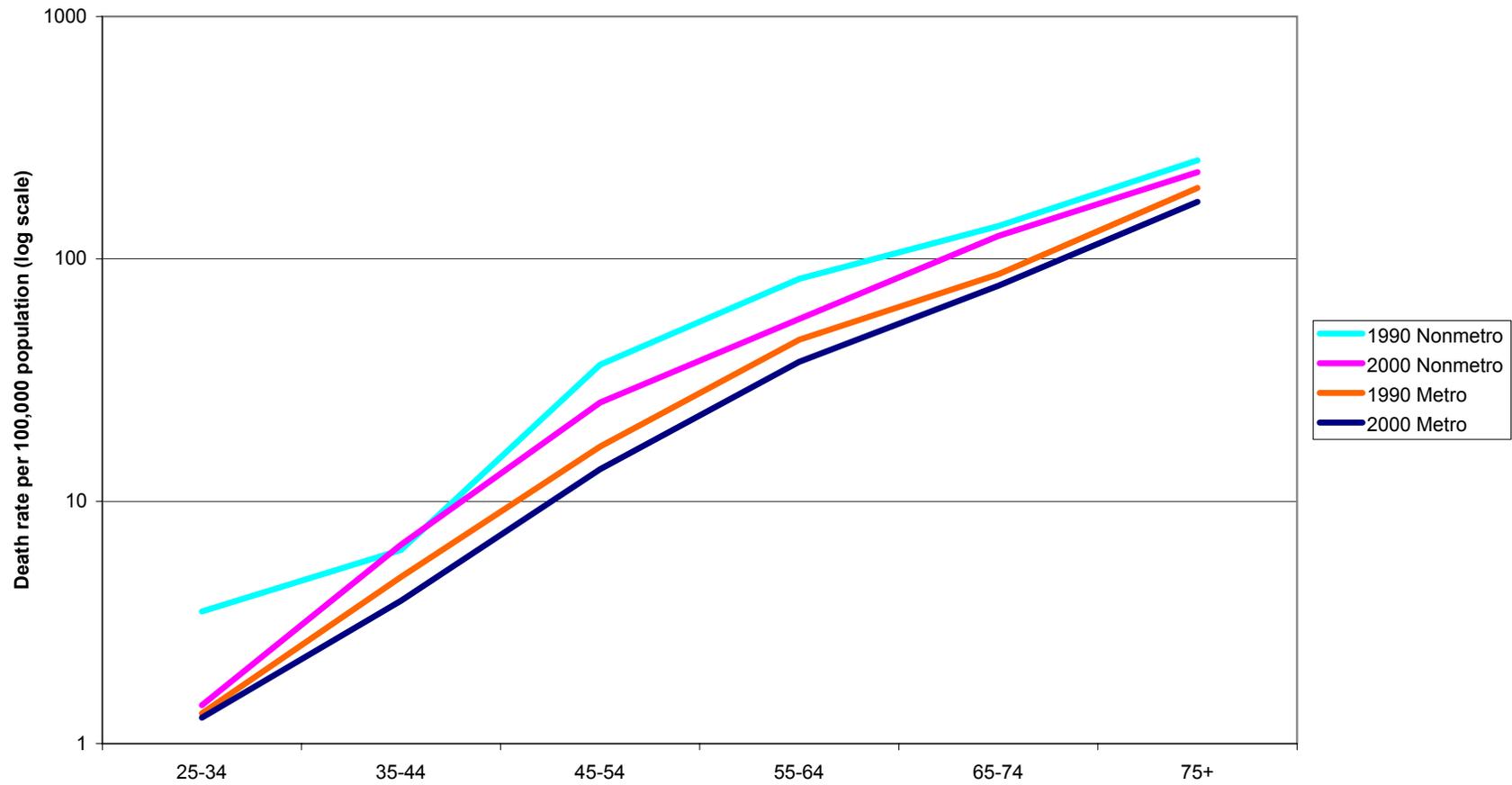


Figure C14. Age-Specific Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000

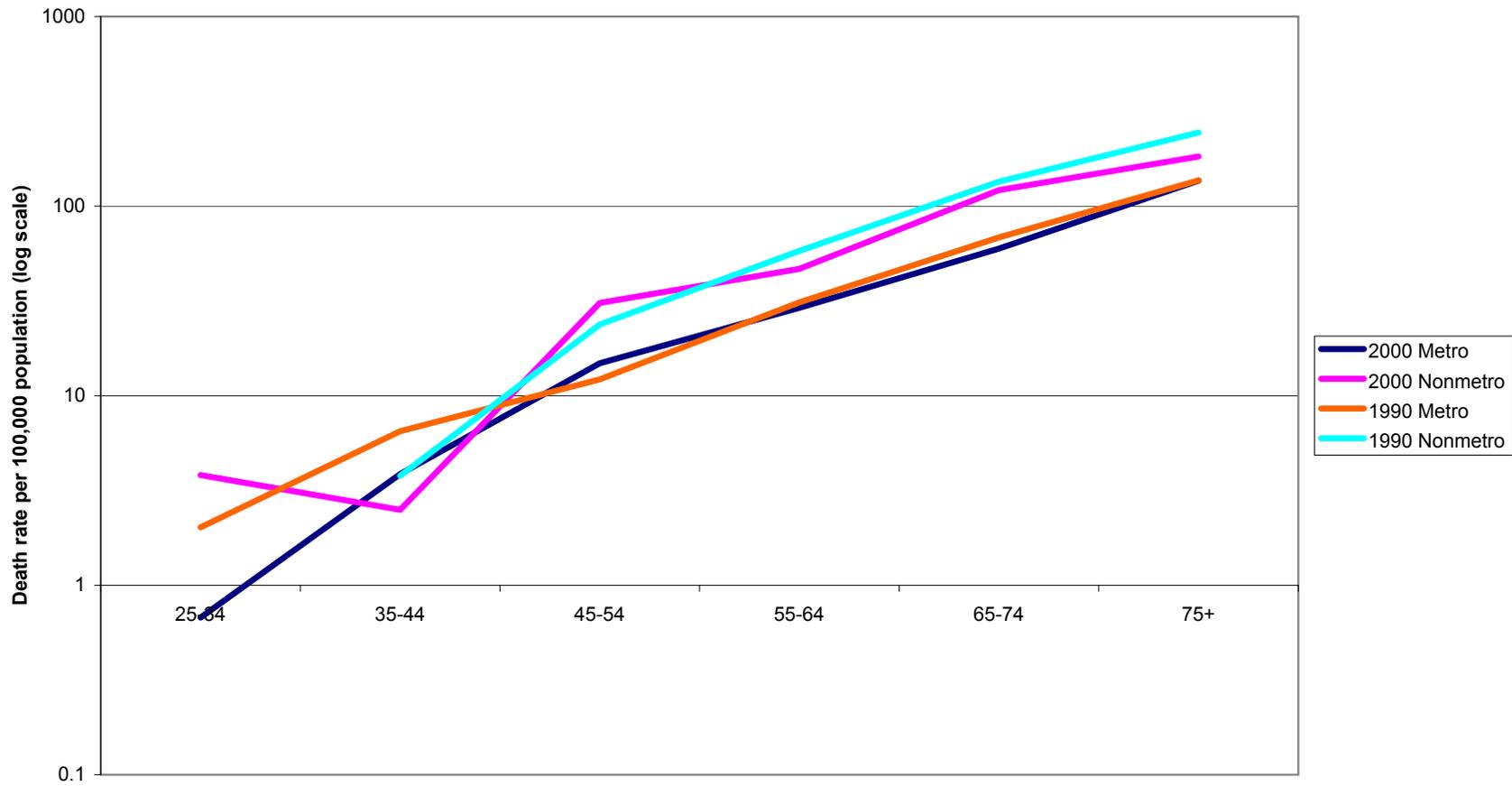


Figure C15. Age-Specific Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000

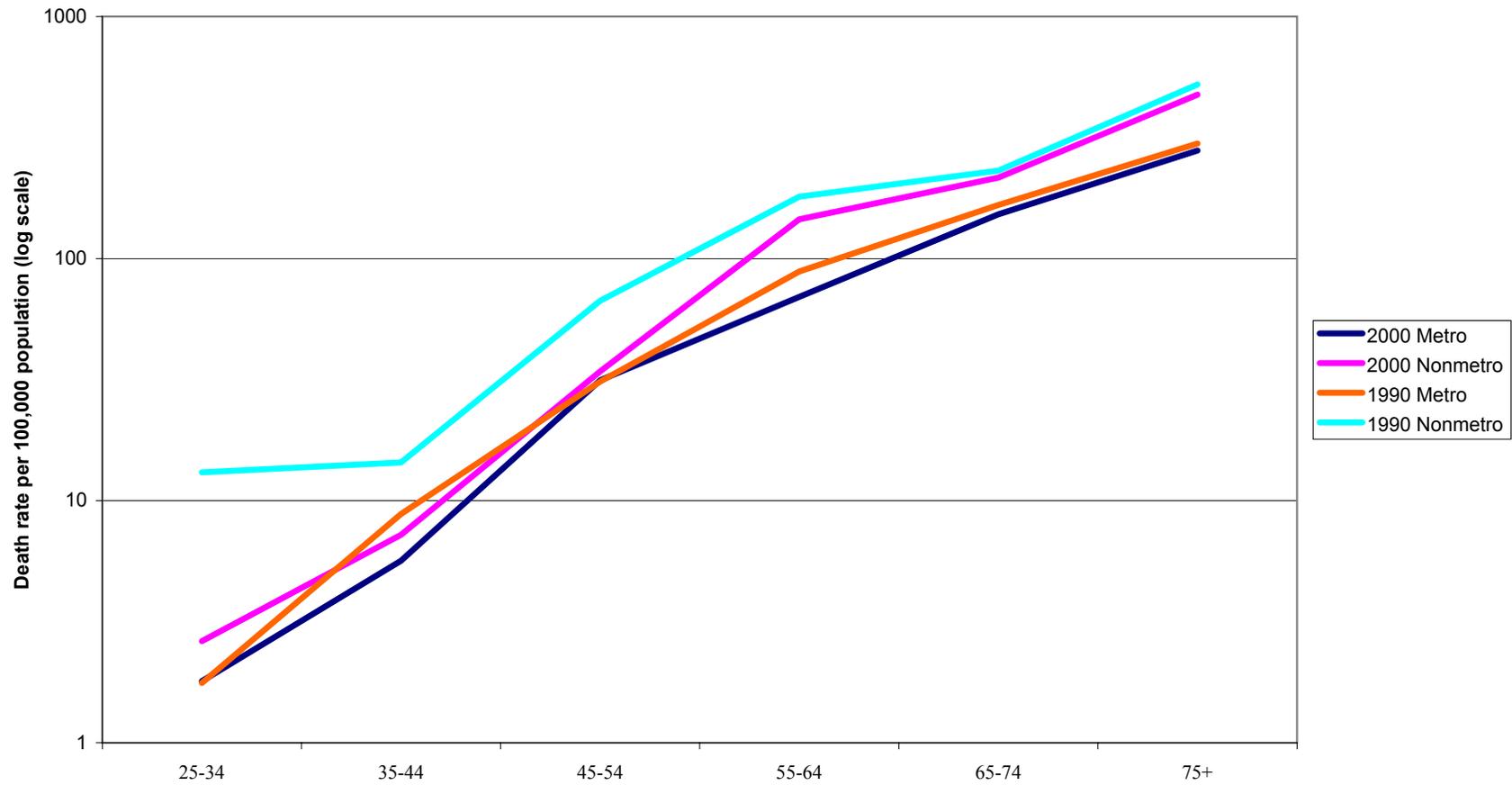


Figure C16. Age-Specific Death Rates for Female Breast Cancer for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

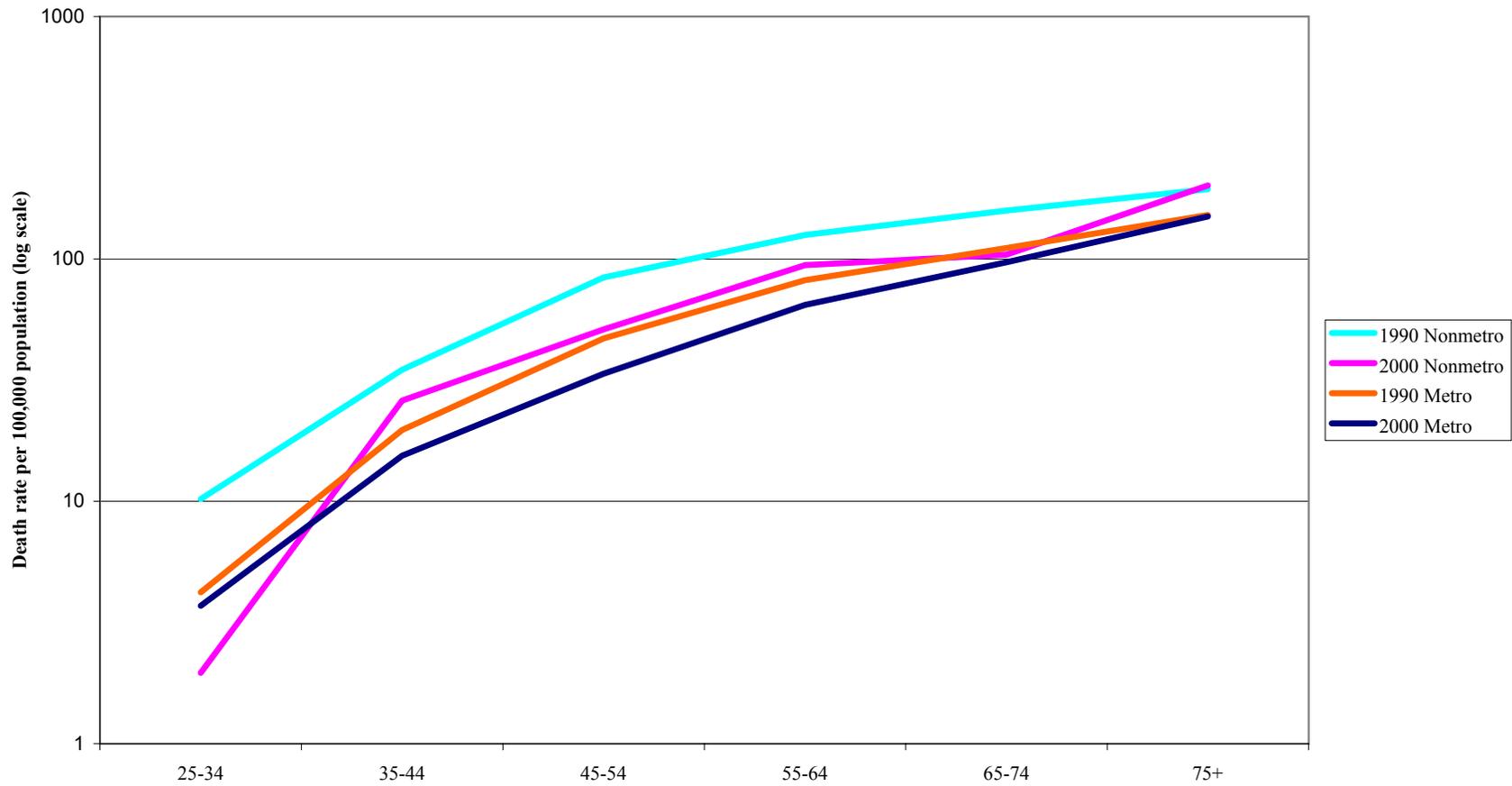


Figure C17. Age-Specific Death Rates for Female Breast Cancer for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000

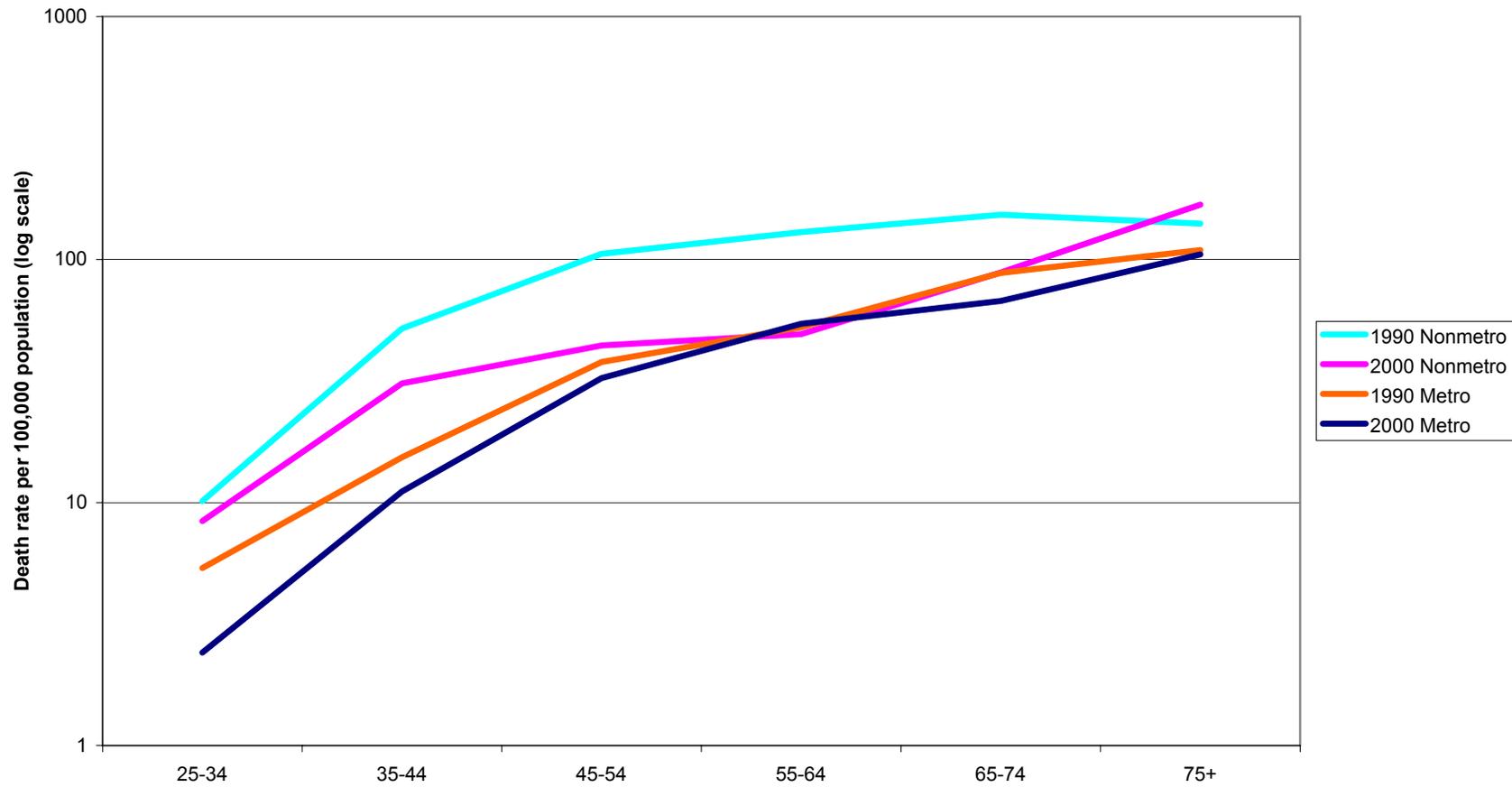


Figure C18. Age-Specific Death Rates for Female Breast Cancer for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000

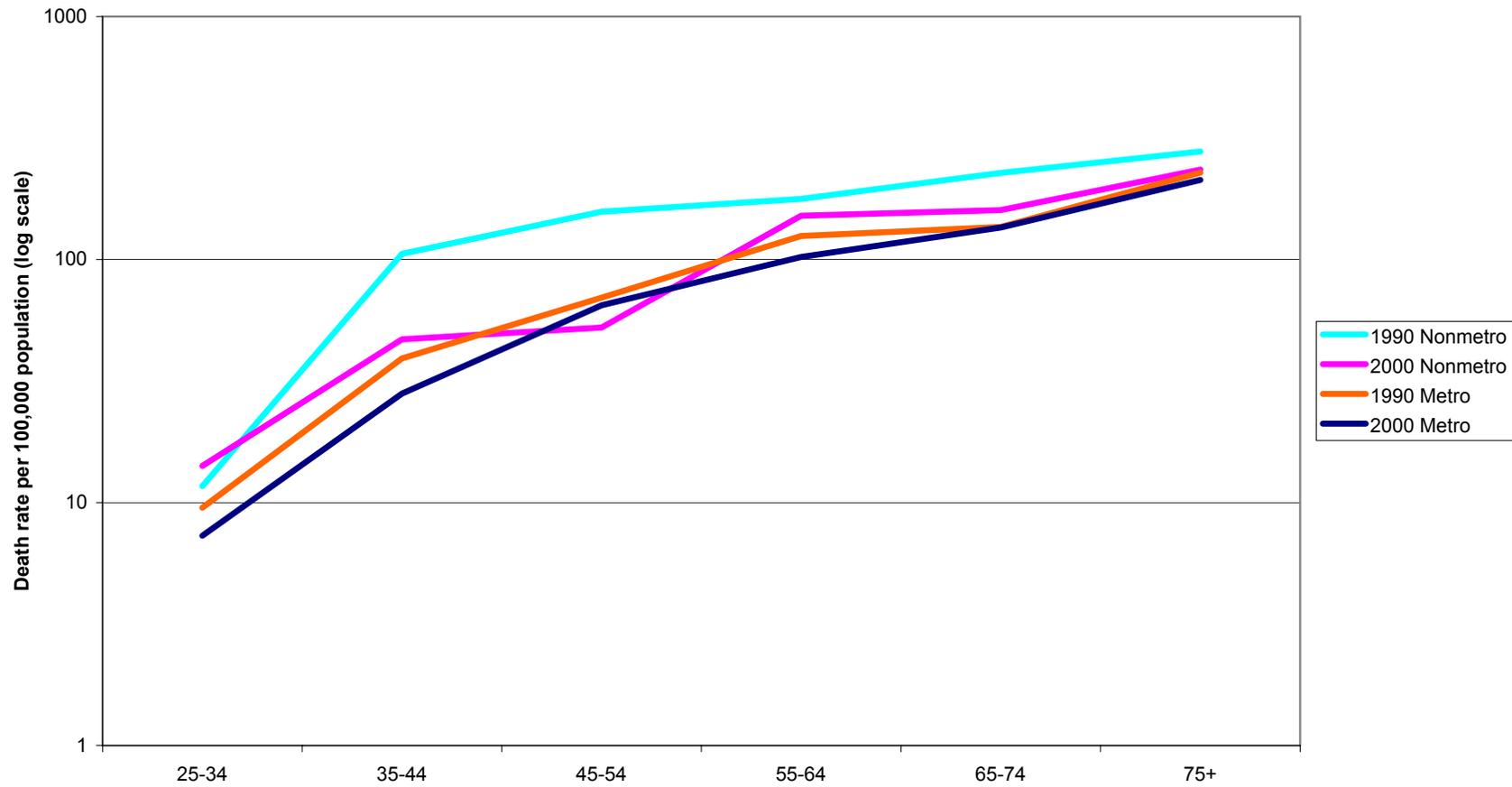
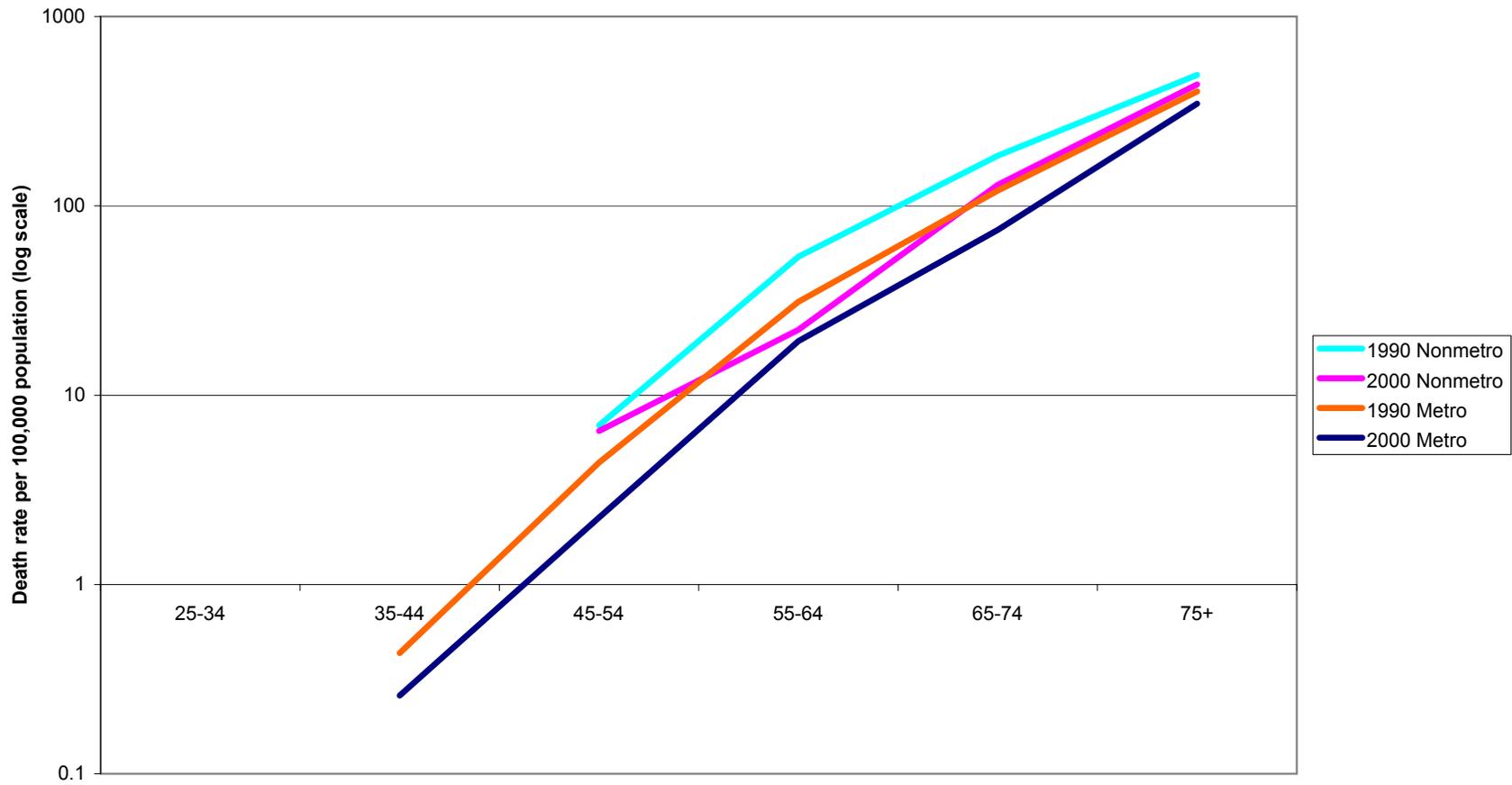
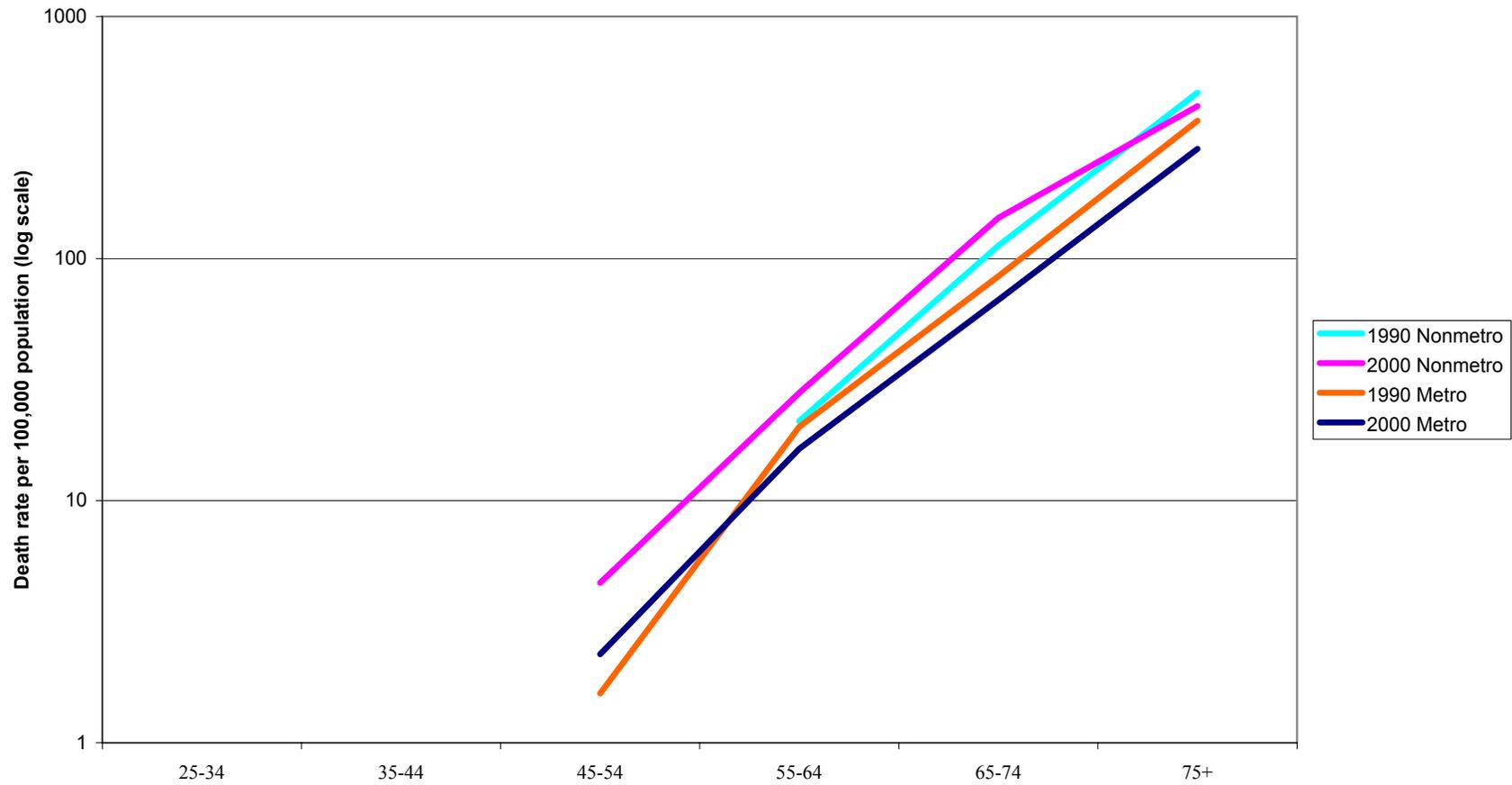


Figure C19. Age-Specific Death Rates for Prostate Cancer for Anglo Males in Texas: 1990 and 2000



**Figure C20. Age-Specific Death Rates for Prostate Cancer for Hispanic Males in Texas:
1990 and 2000**



**Figure C21. Age-Specific Death Rates for Prostate Cancer for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000**

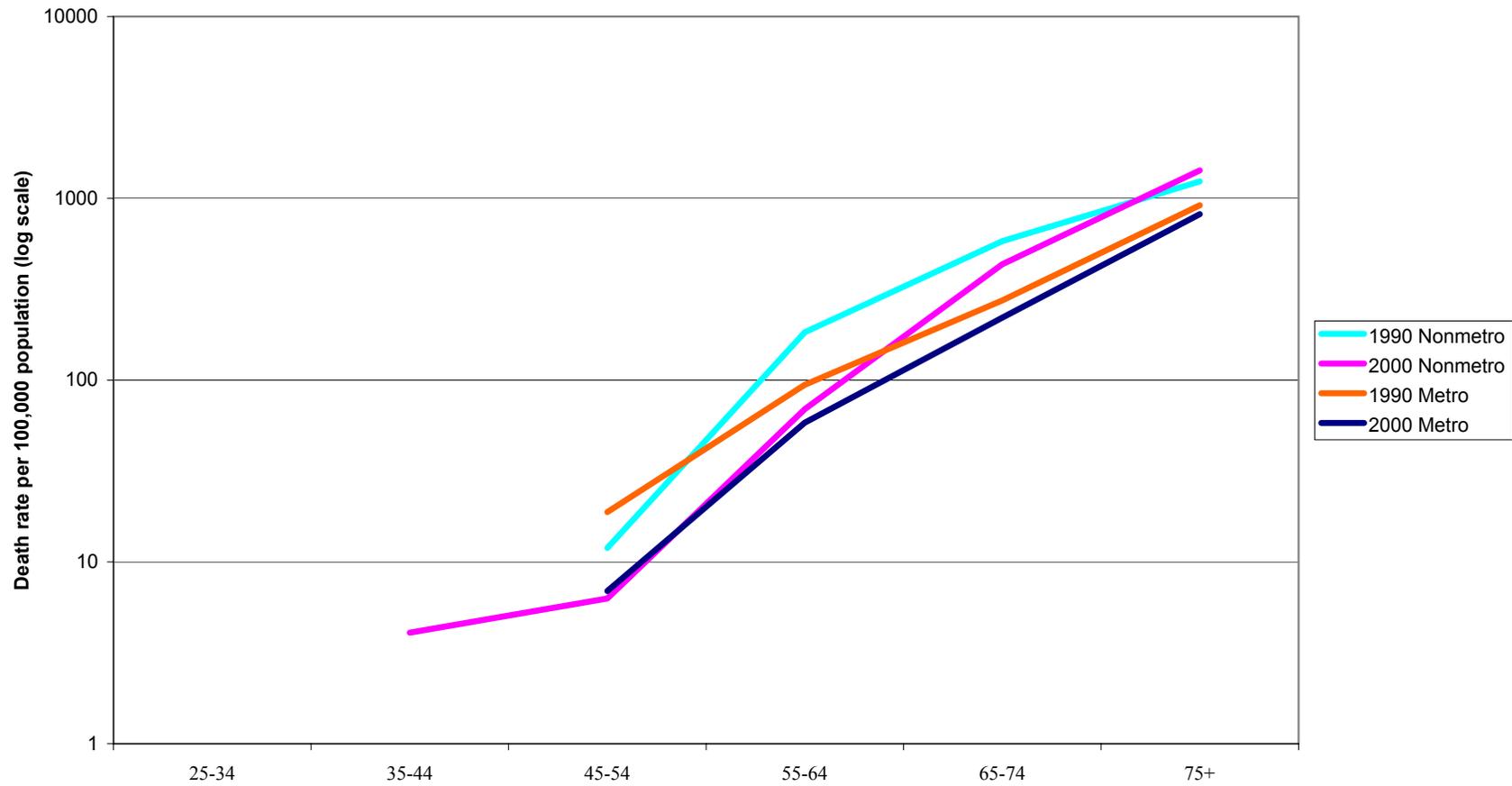


Figure 22. Age-Specific Death Rates for Stroke for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

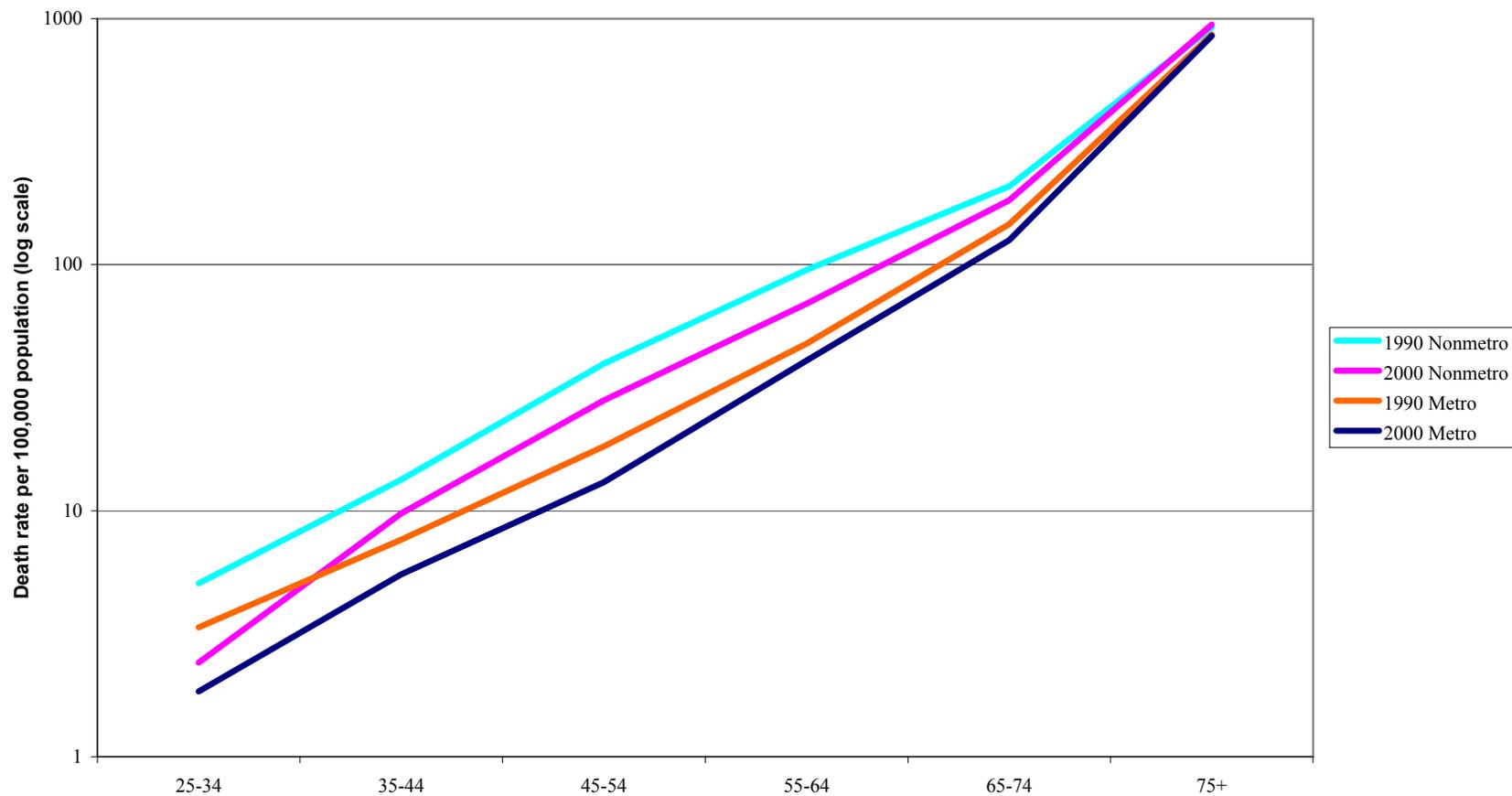
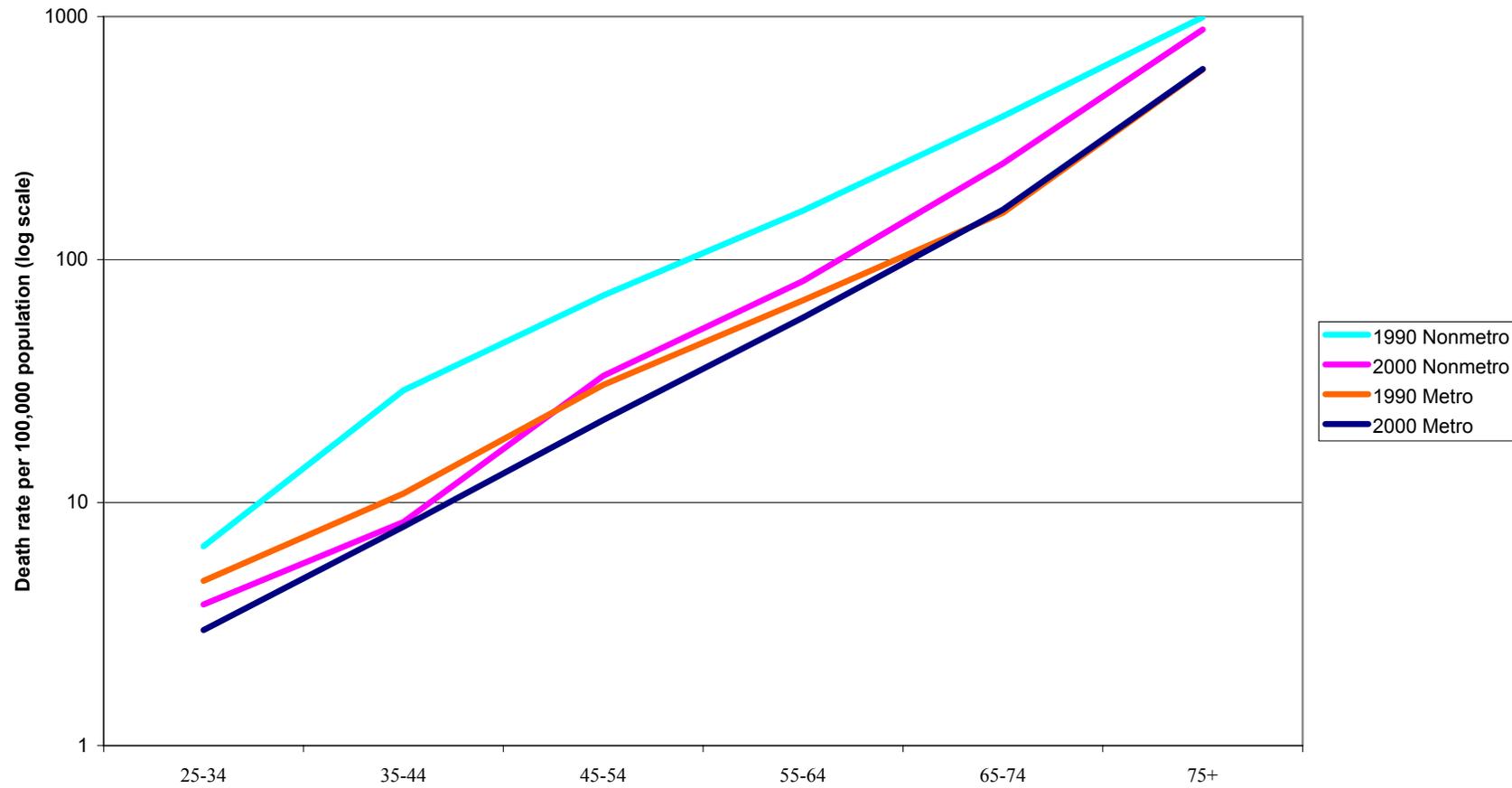


Figure C23. Age-Specific Death Rates for Stroke for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000



**Figure C24. Age-Specific Death Rates for Stroke for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000**

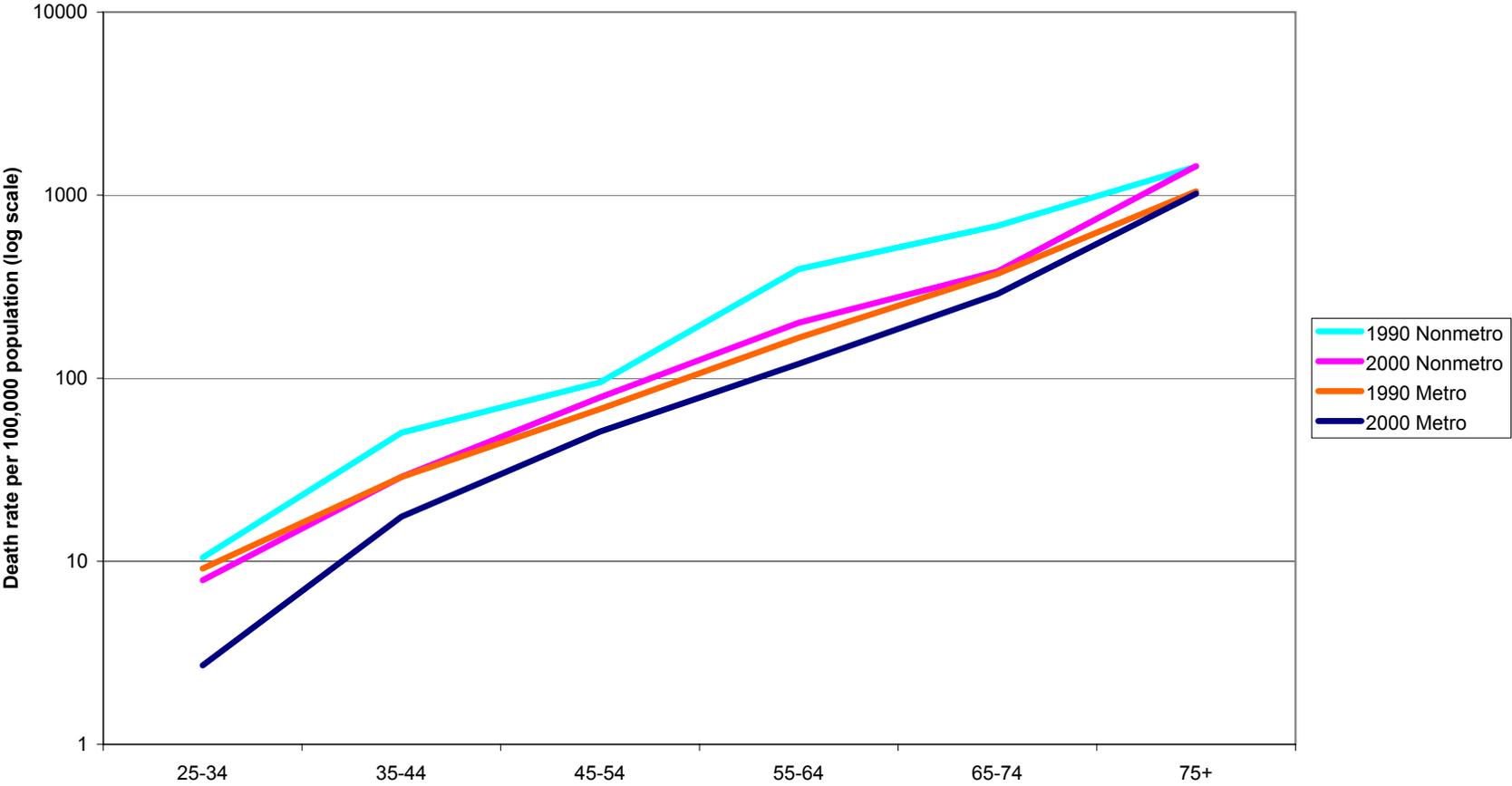


Figure C25. Age-Specific Death Rates for All Accidents for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

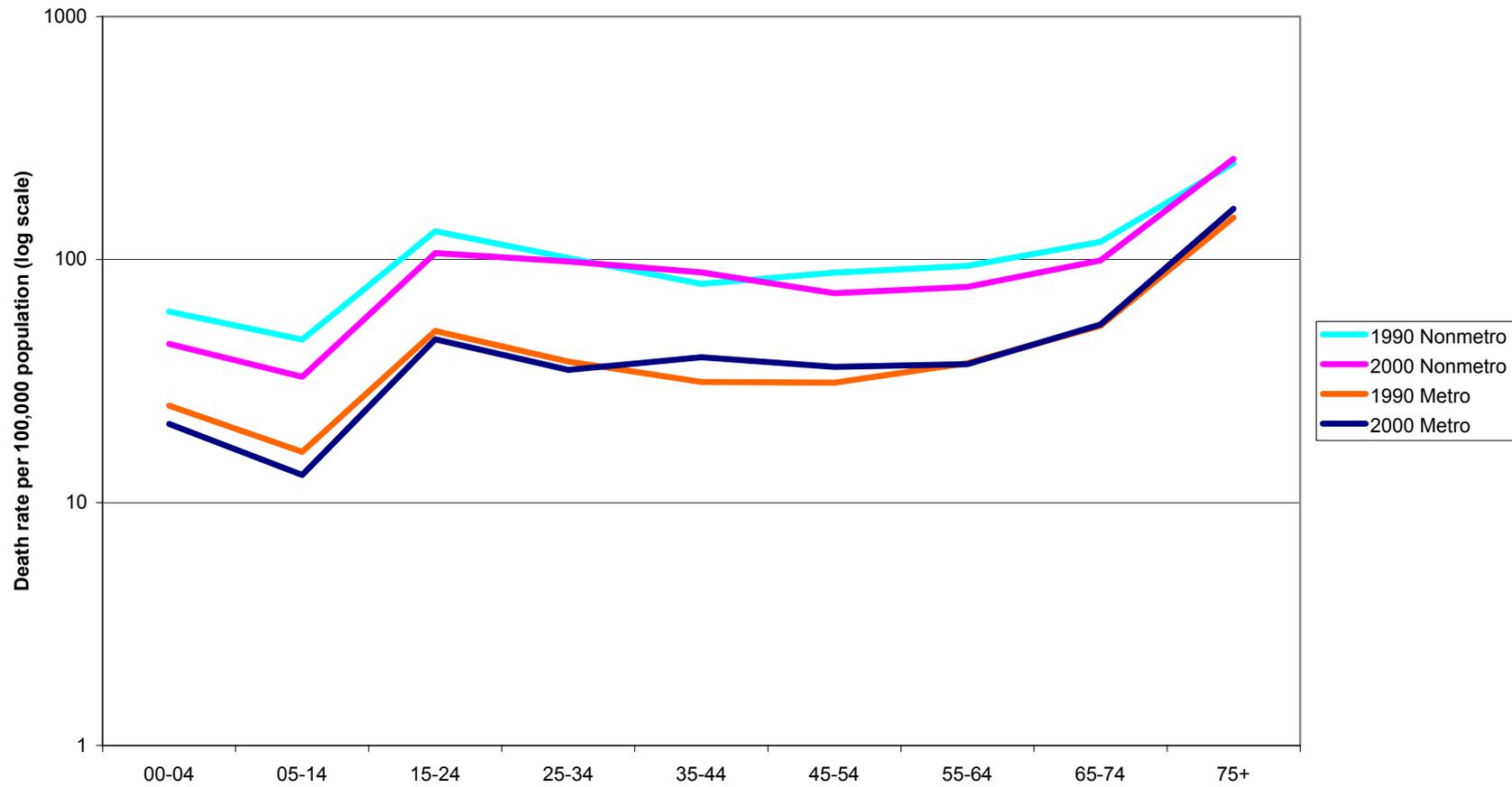


Figure C26. Age-Specific Death Rates for All Accidents for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000

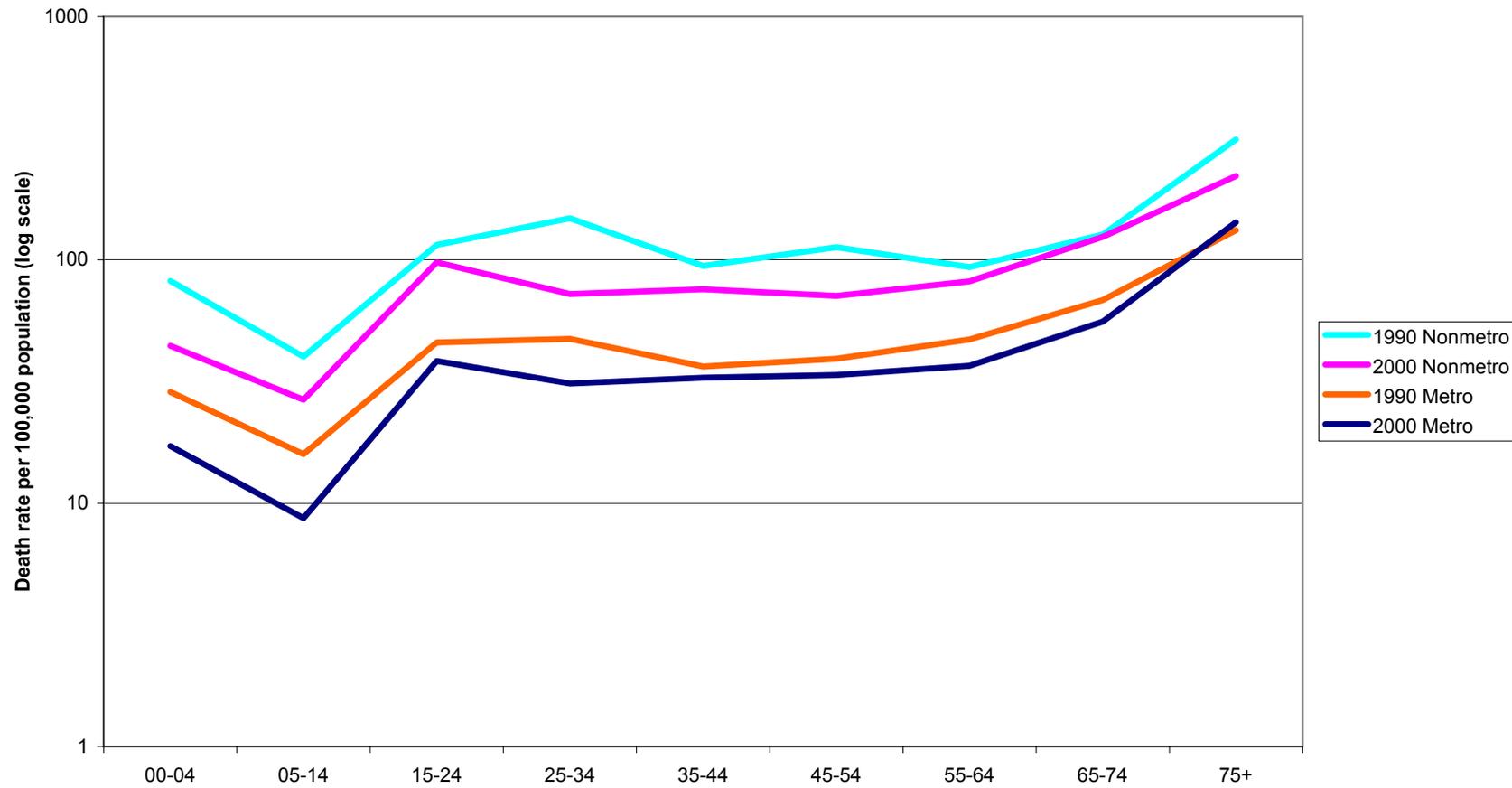


Figure C27. Age-Specific Death Rates for All Accidents for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000

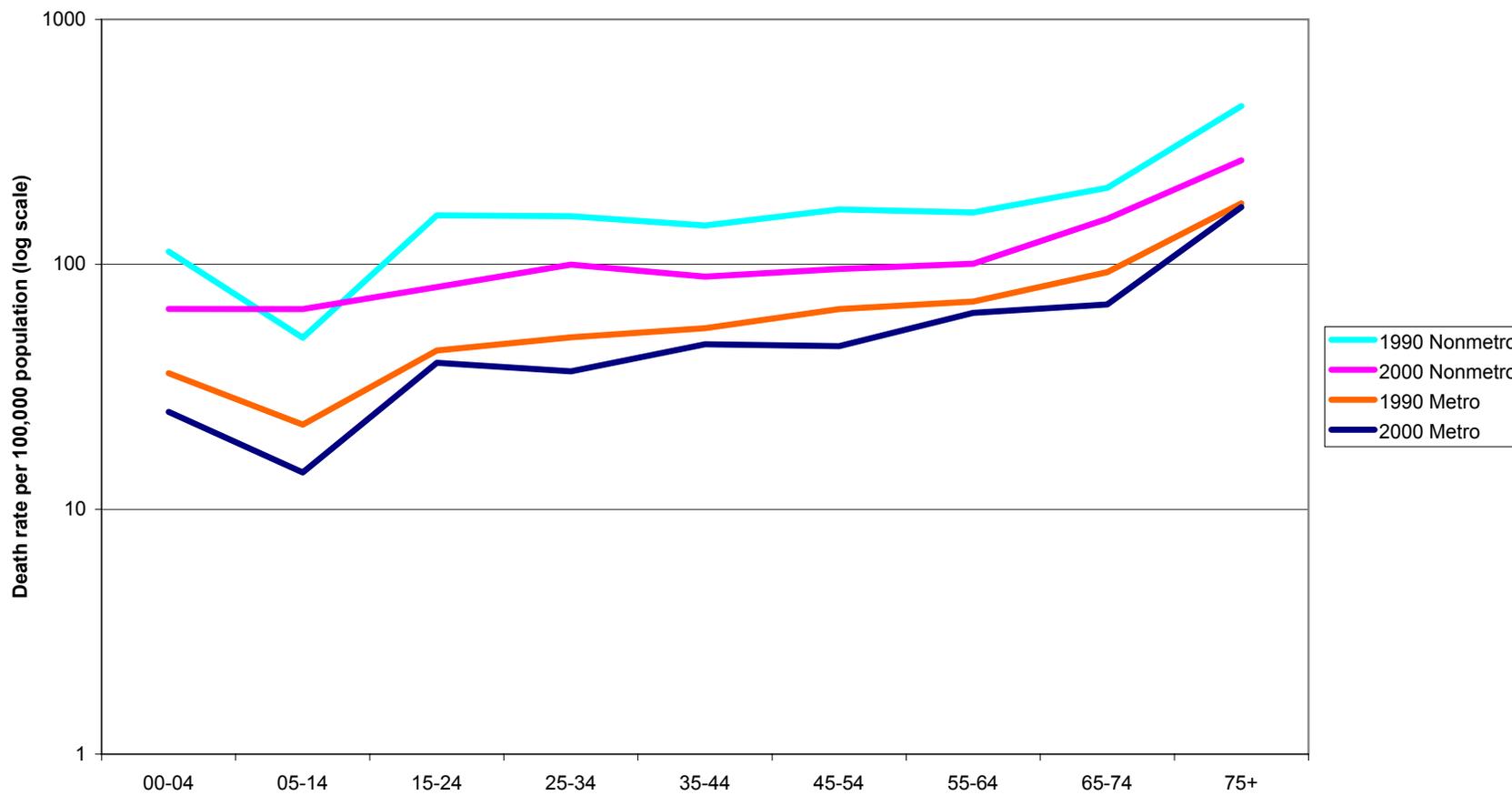


Figure C28. Age-Specific Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

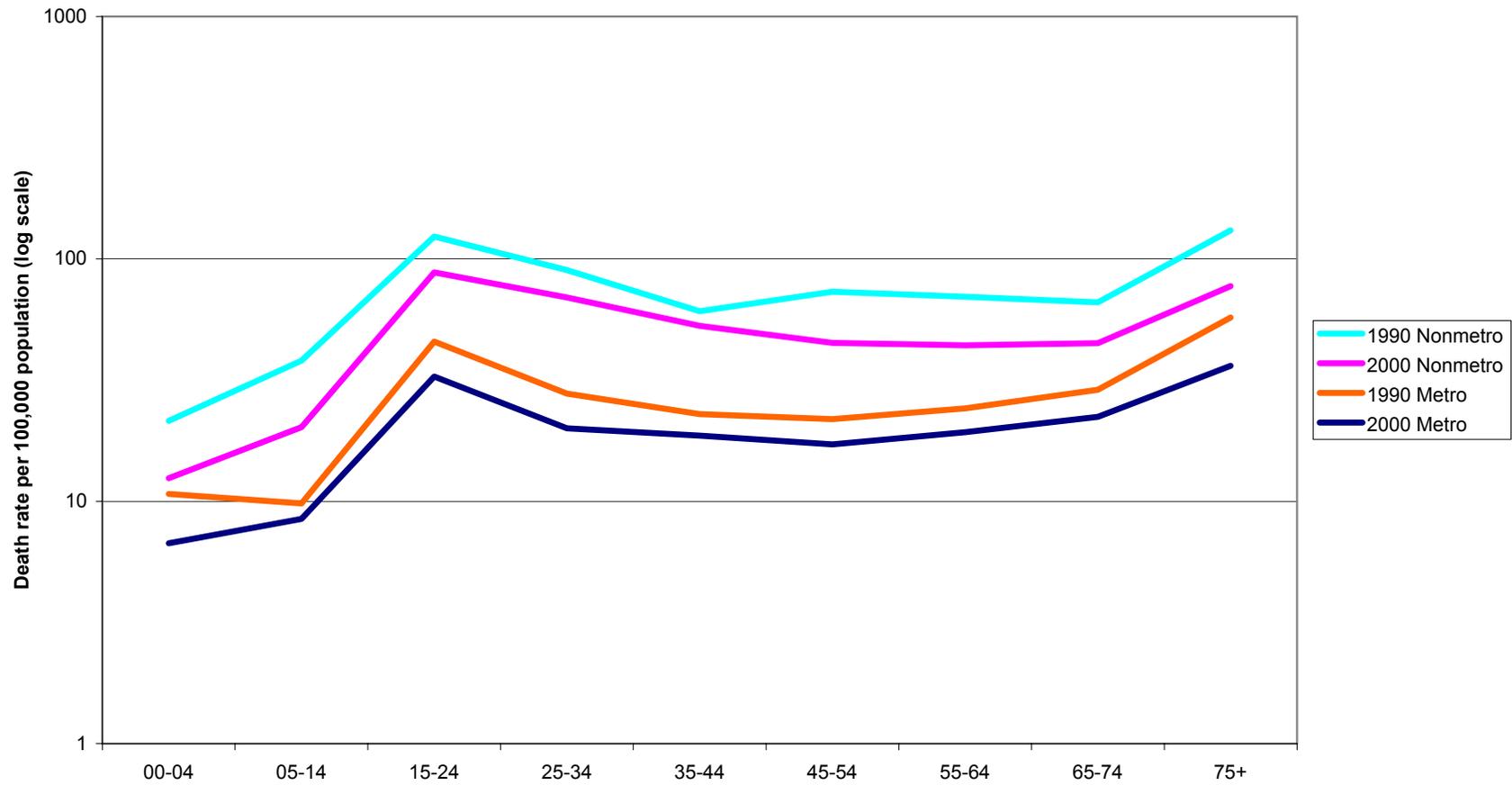


Figure C29. Age-Specific Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000

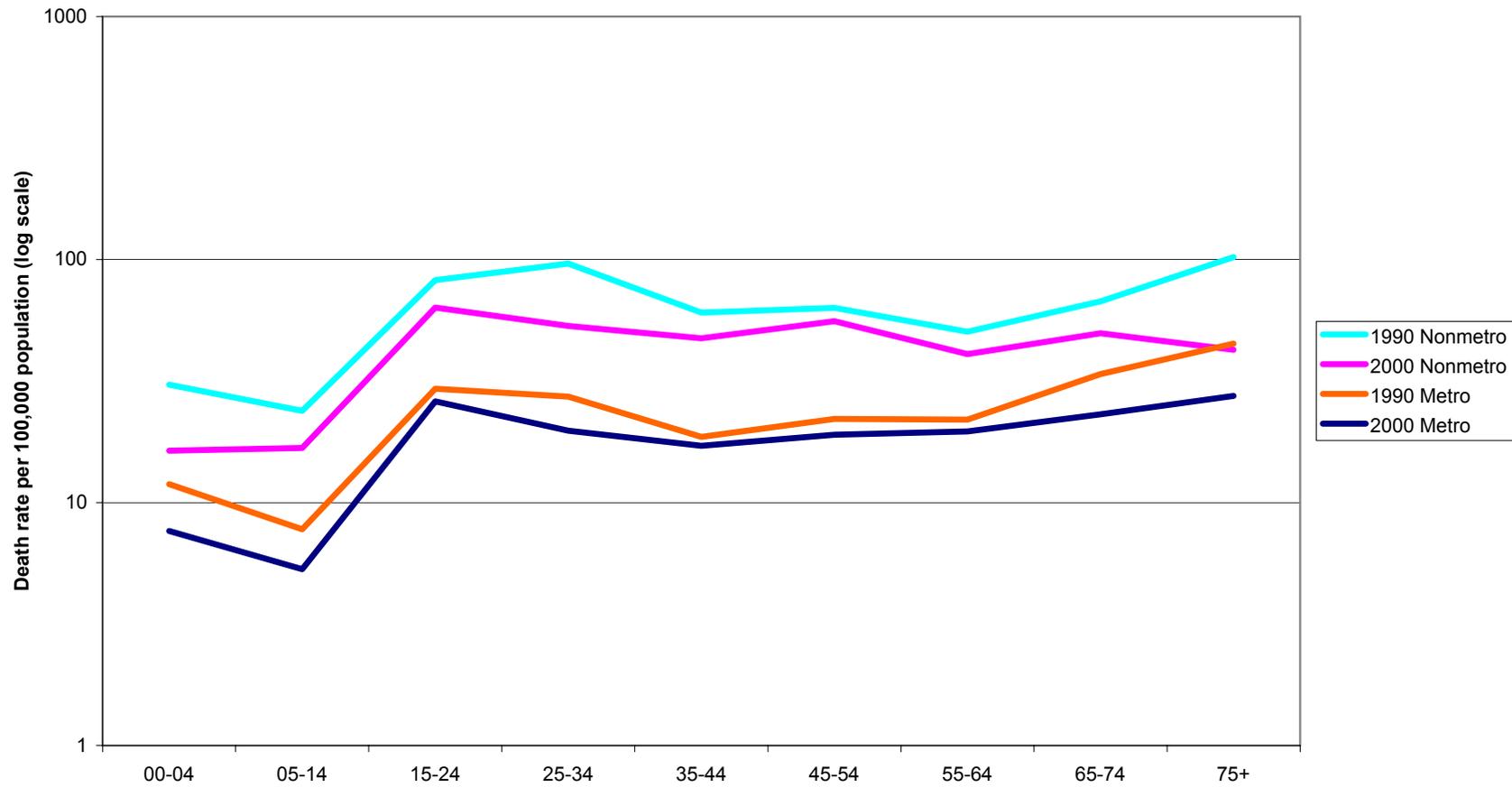


Figure 30. Age-Specific Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000

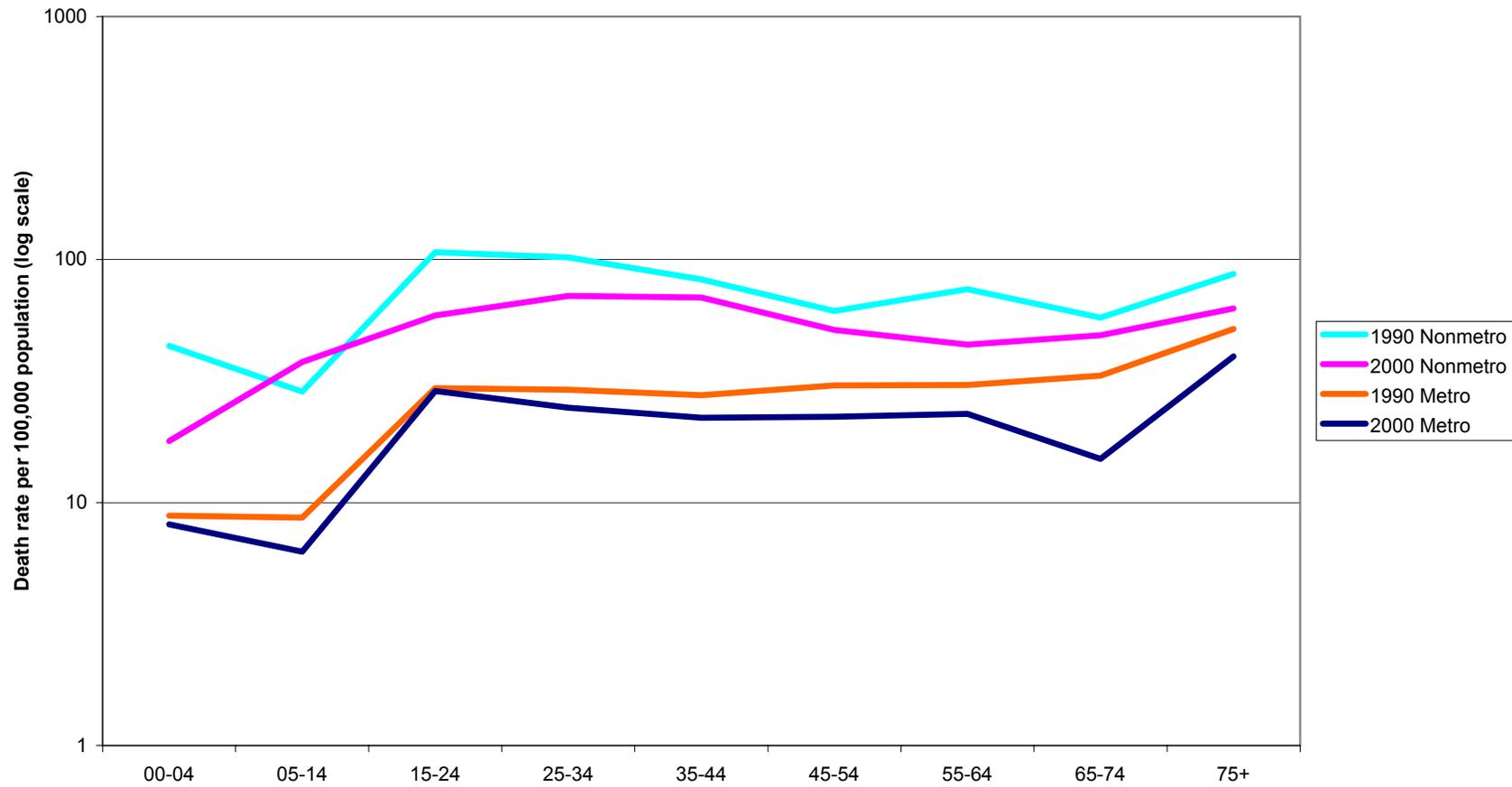


Figure C31. Age-Specific Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease for Anglos in Texas: 1990 and 2000 and 2000

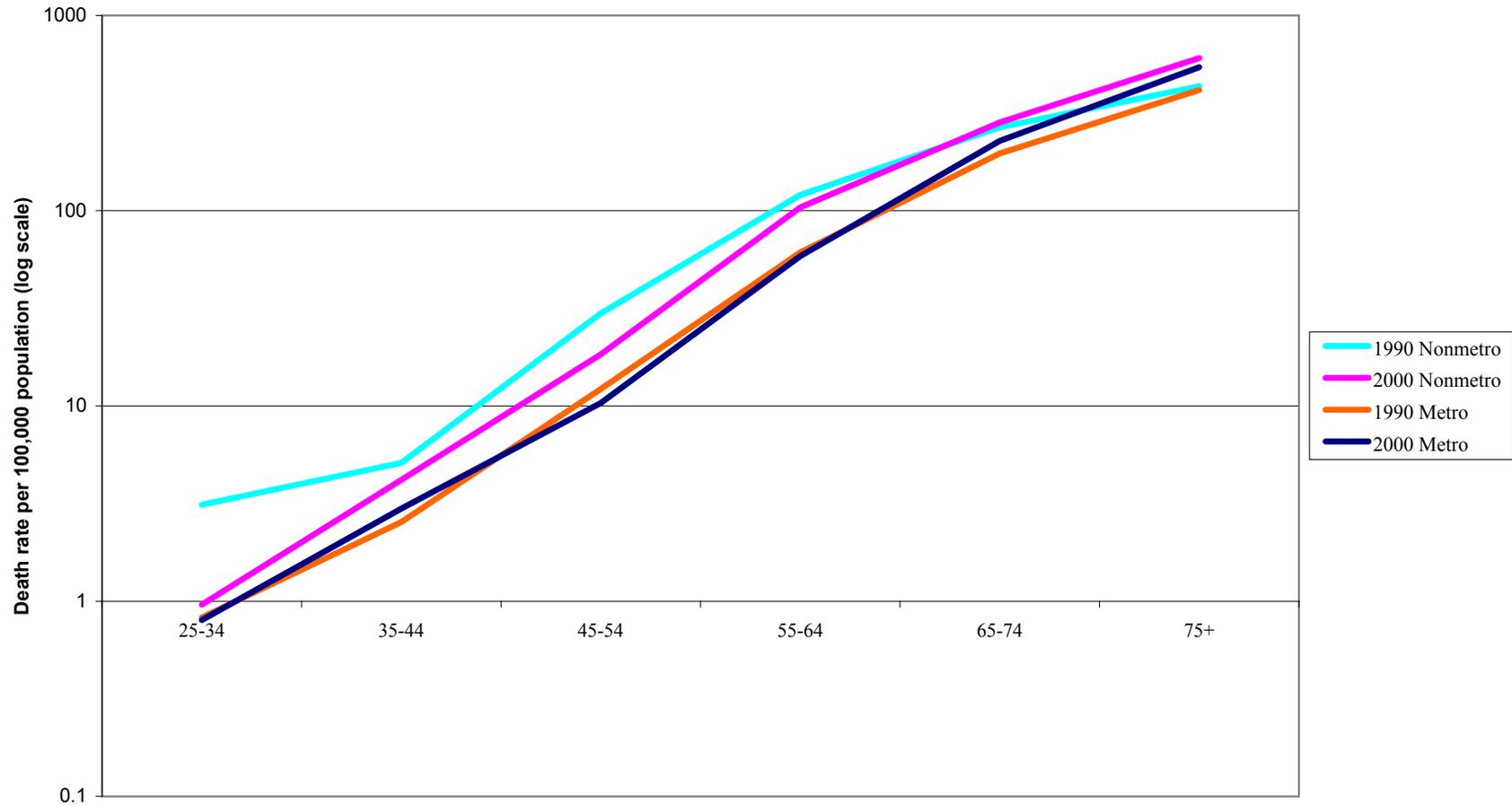


Figure C32. Age-Specific Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000

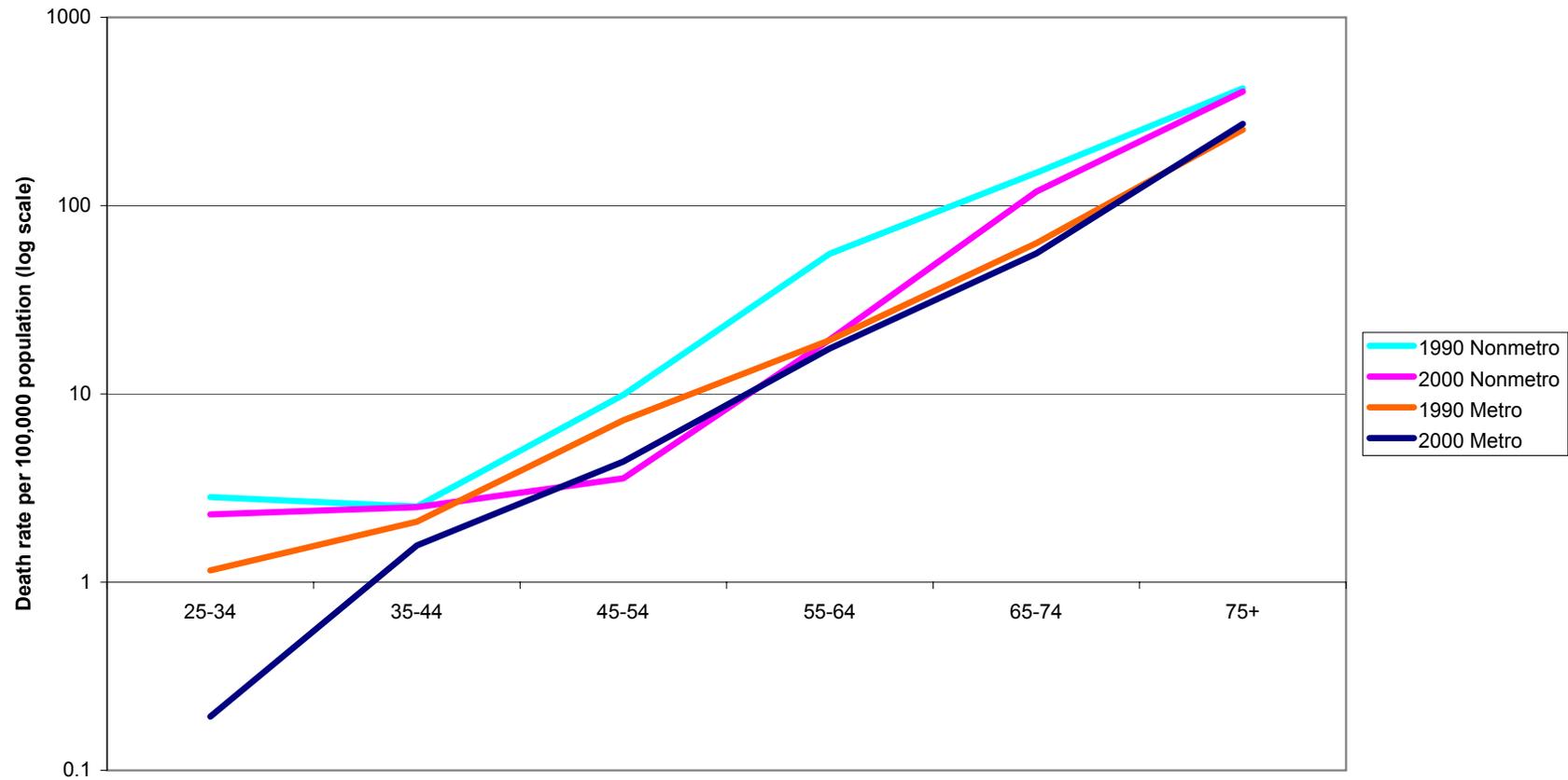


Figure C33. Age-Specific Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases for Blacks in Texas: 1990 and 2000

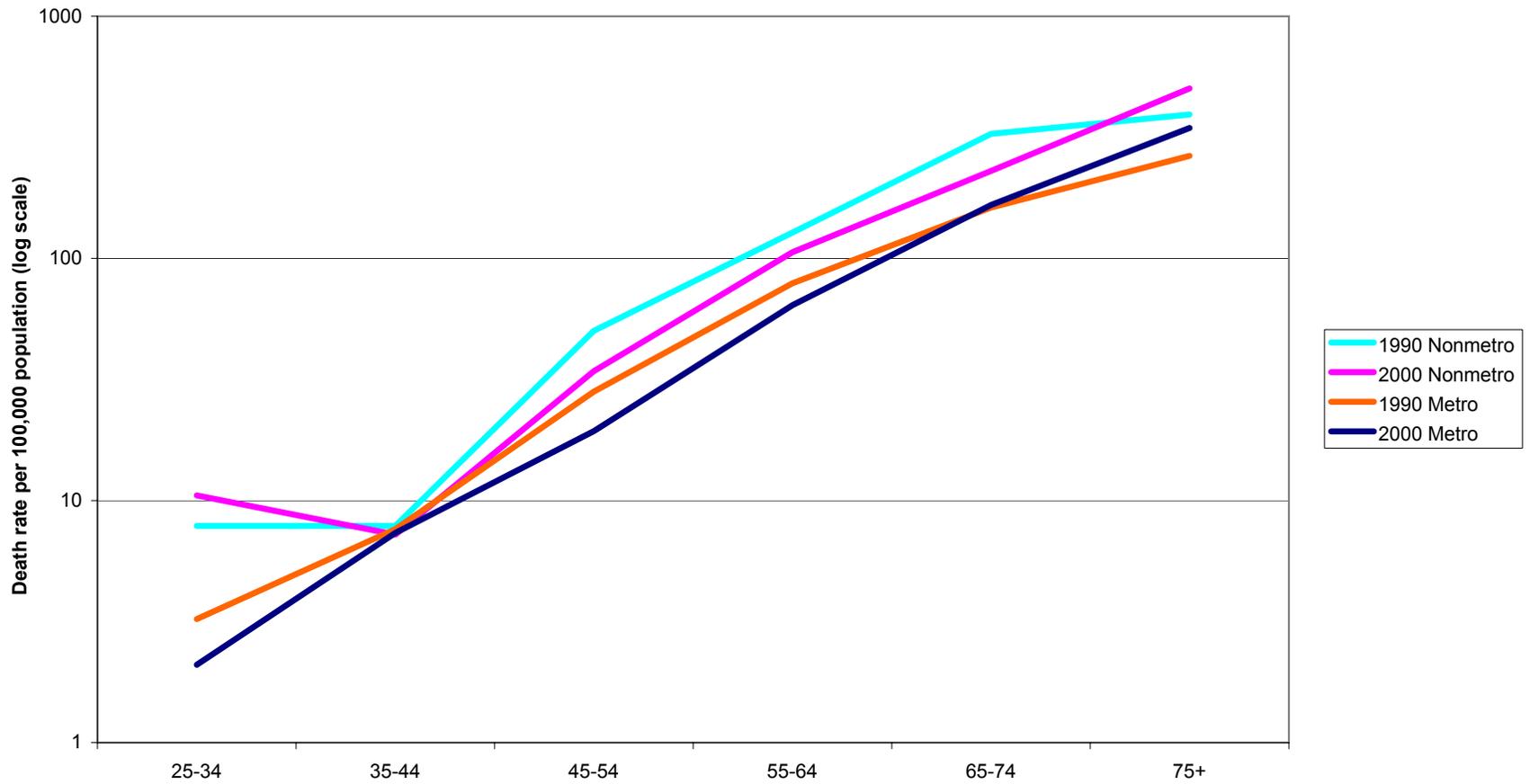


Figure C34. Age-Specific Death Rates for Diabetes for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

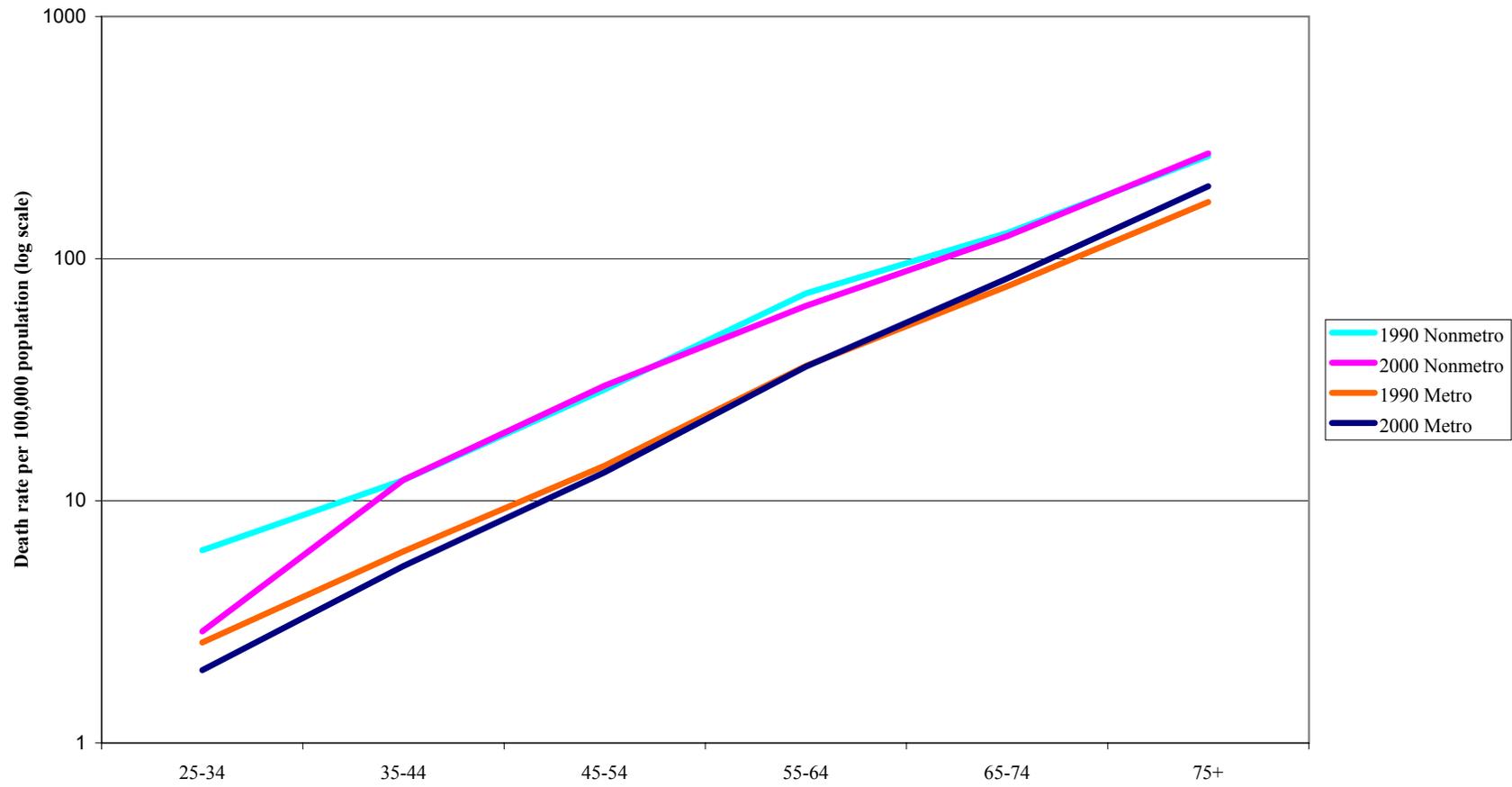


Figure C35. Age-Specific Death Rates for Diabetes for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000

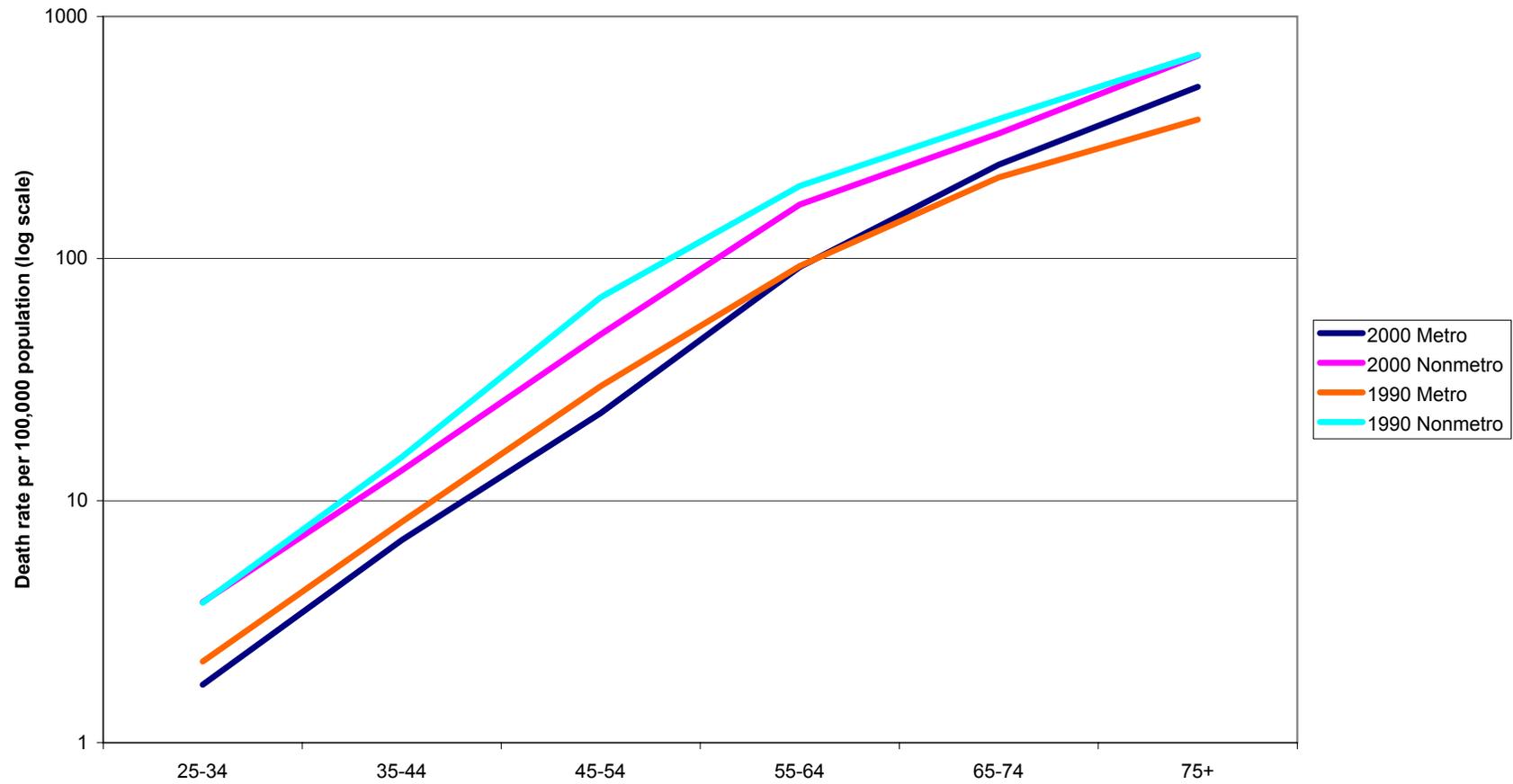


Figure C36. Age-Specific Death Rates for Diabetes for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000

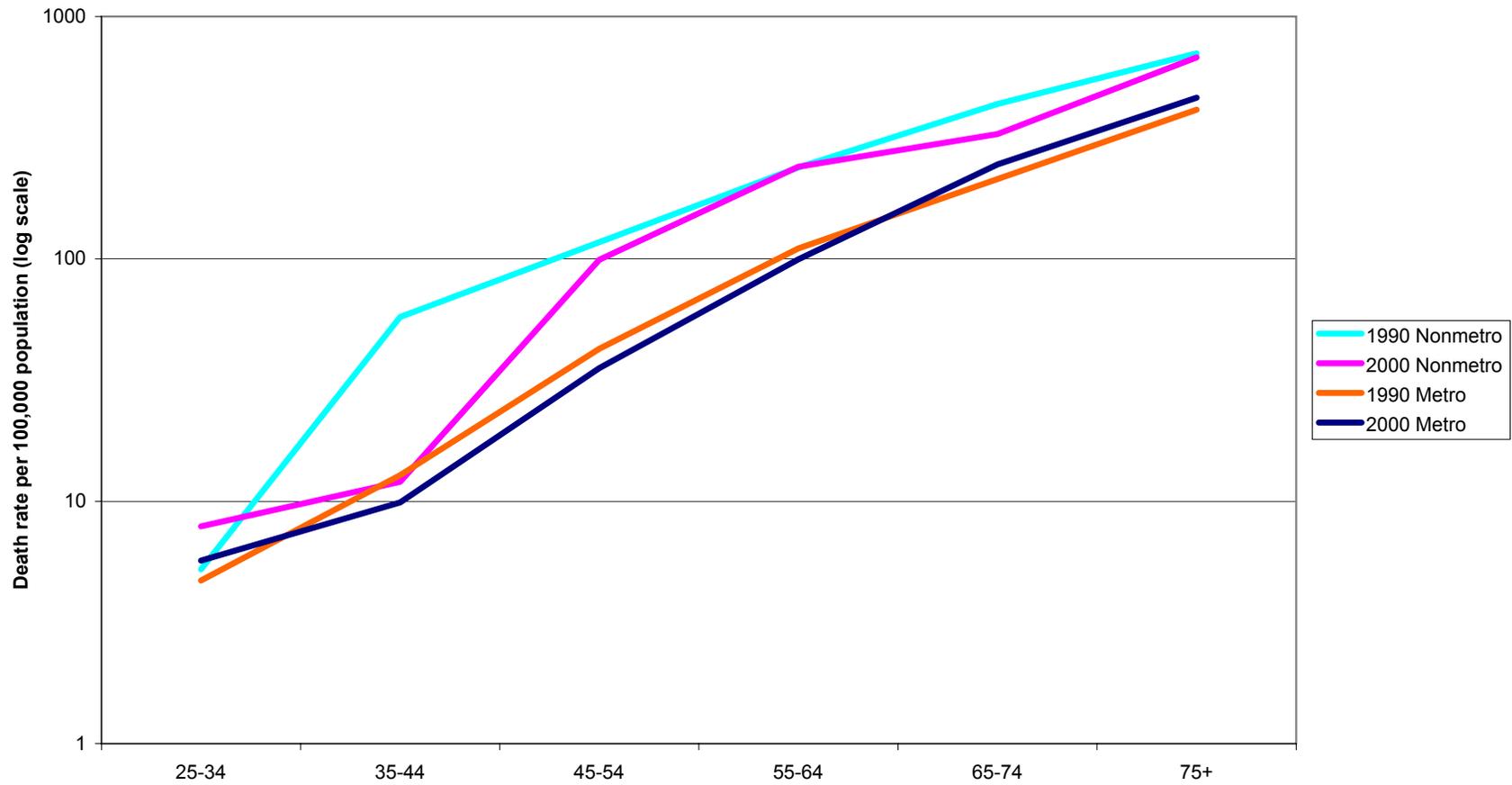


Figure C37. Age-Specific Death Rates for Homicides for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

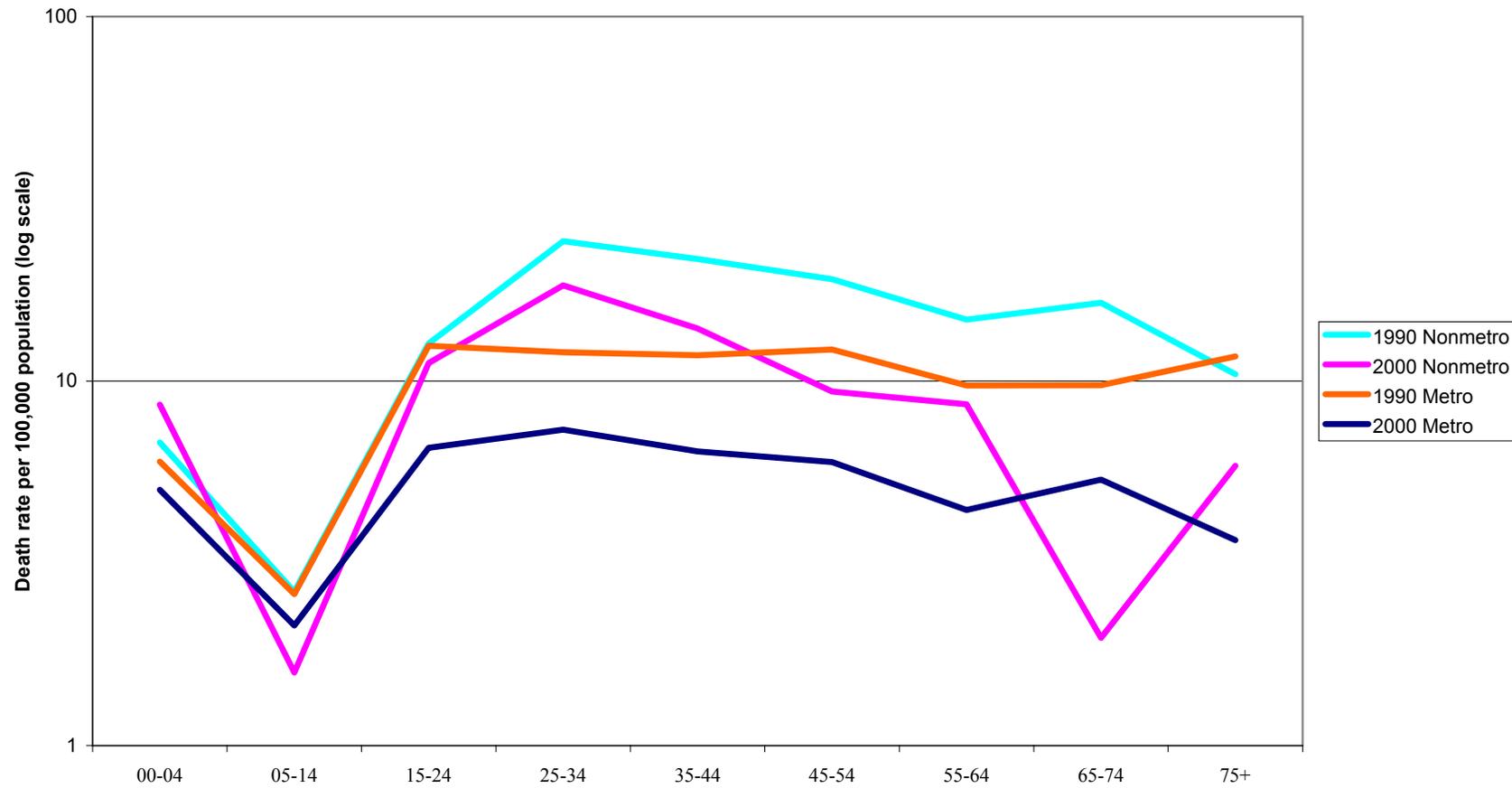


Figure C38. Age-Specific Death Rates for Homicides for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000

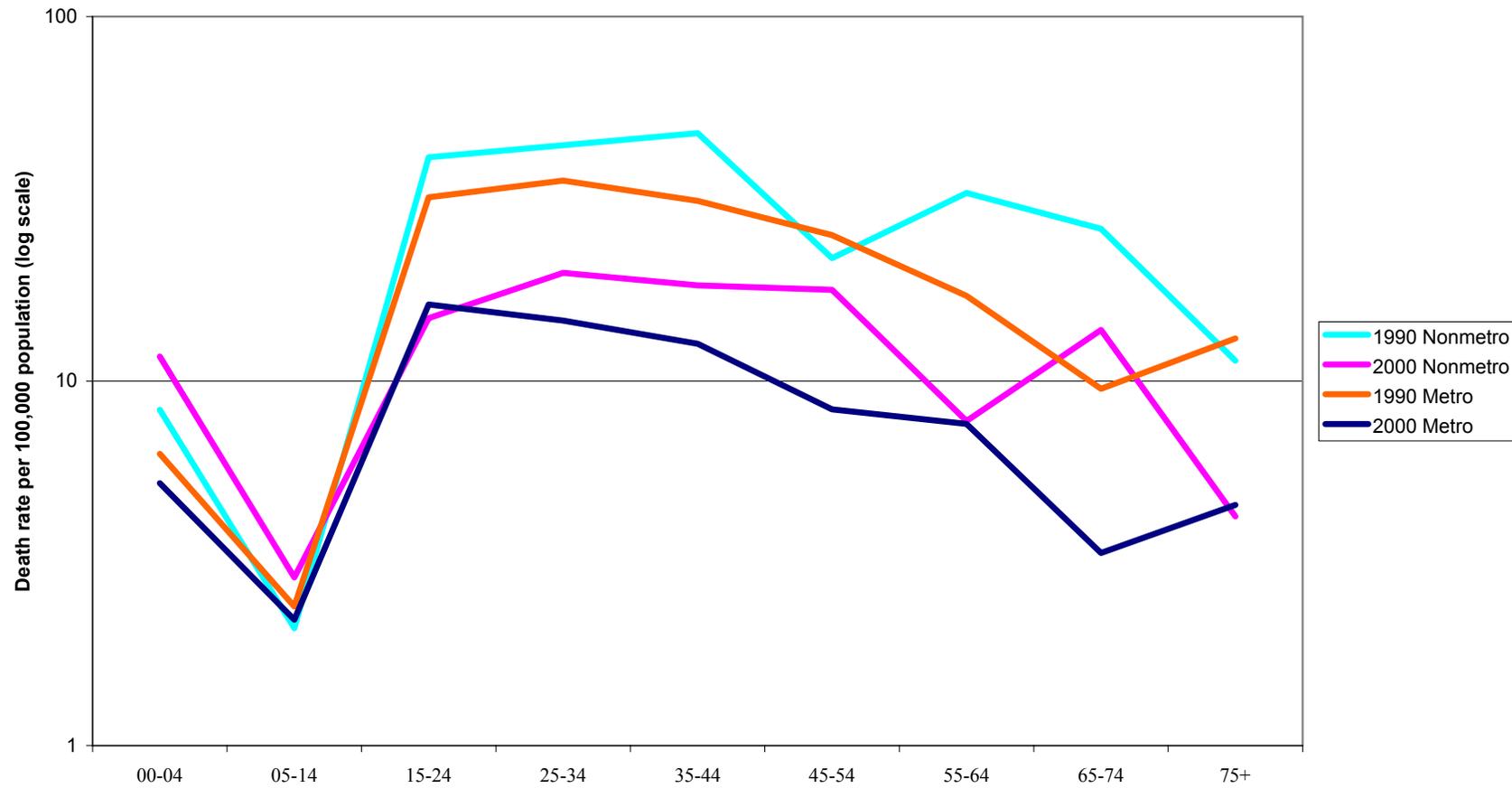


Figure C39. Age-Specific Death Rates for Homicides for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000

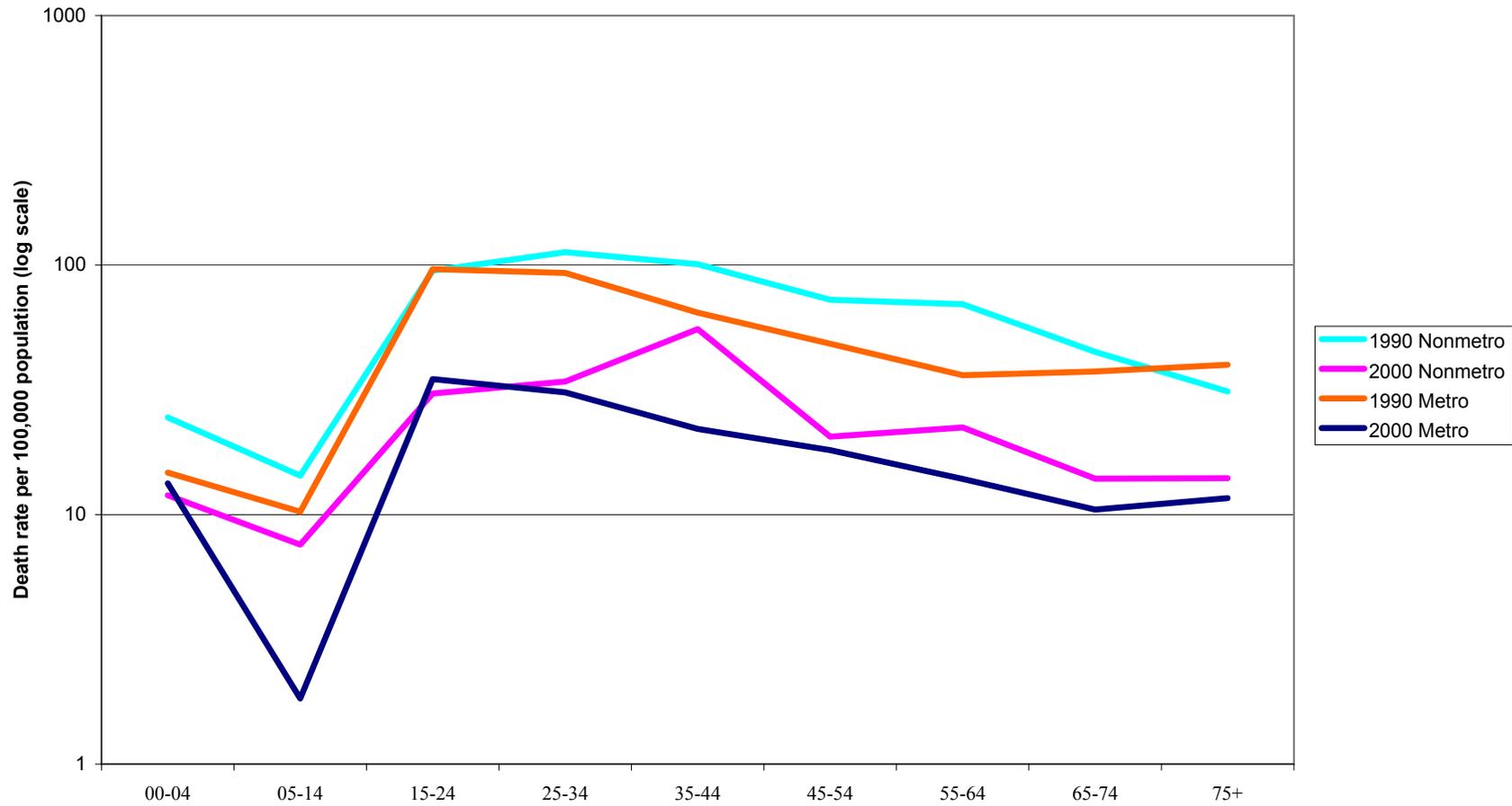


Figure C40. Age-Specific Death Rates for Suicide for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

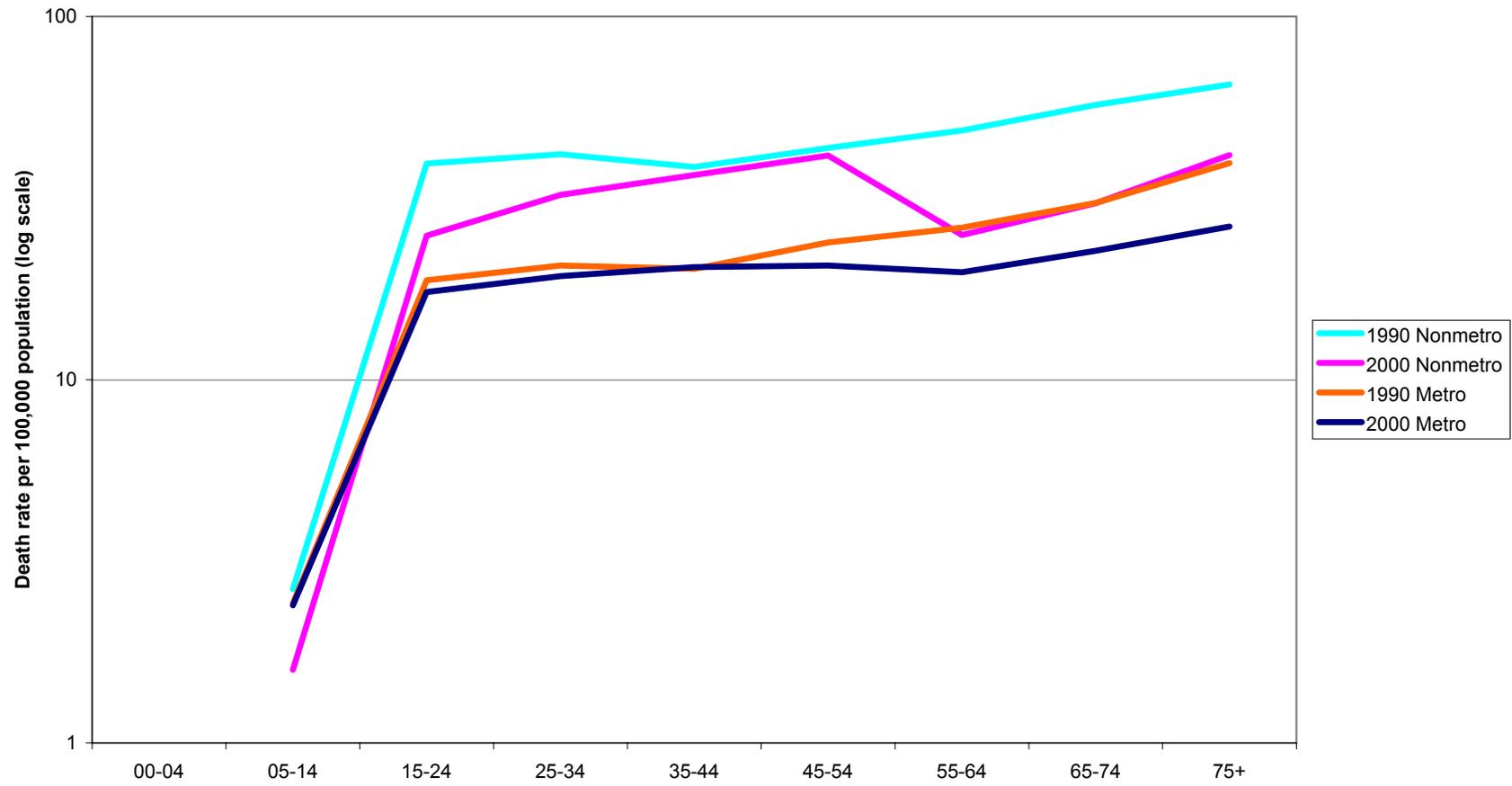


Figure C41. Age-Specific Death Rates for Suicide for Hispanics in Texas:
1990 and 2000

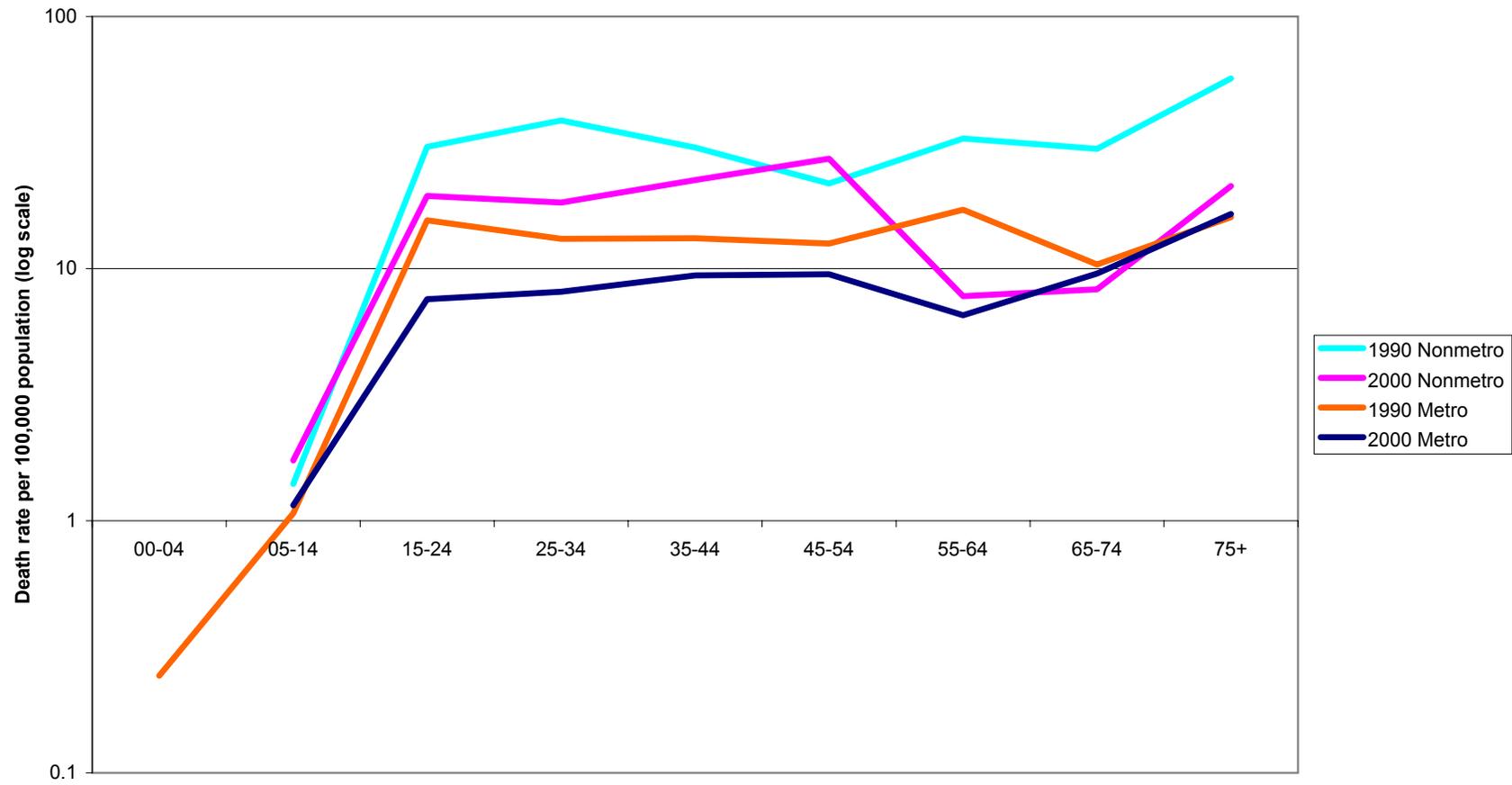


Figure C42. Age-Specific Death Rates for Suicide for Blacks in Texas:
1990 and 2000

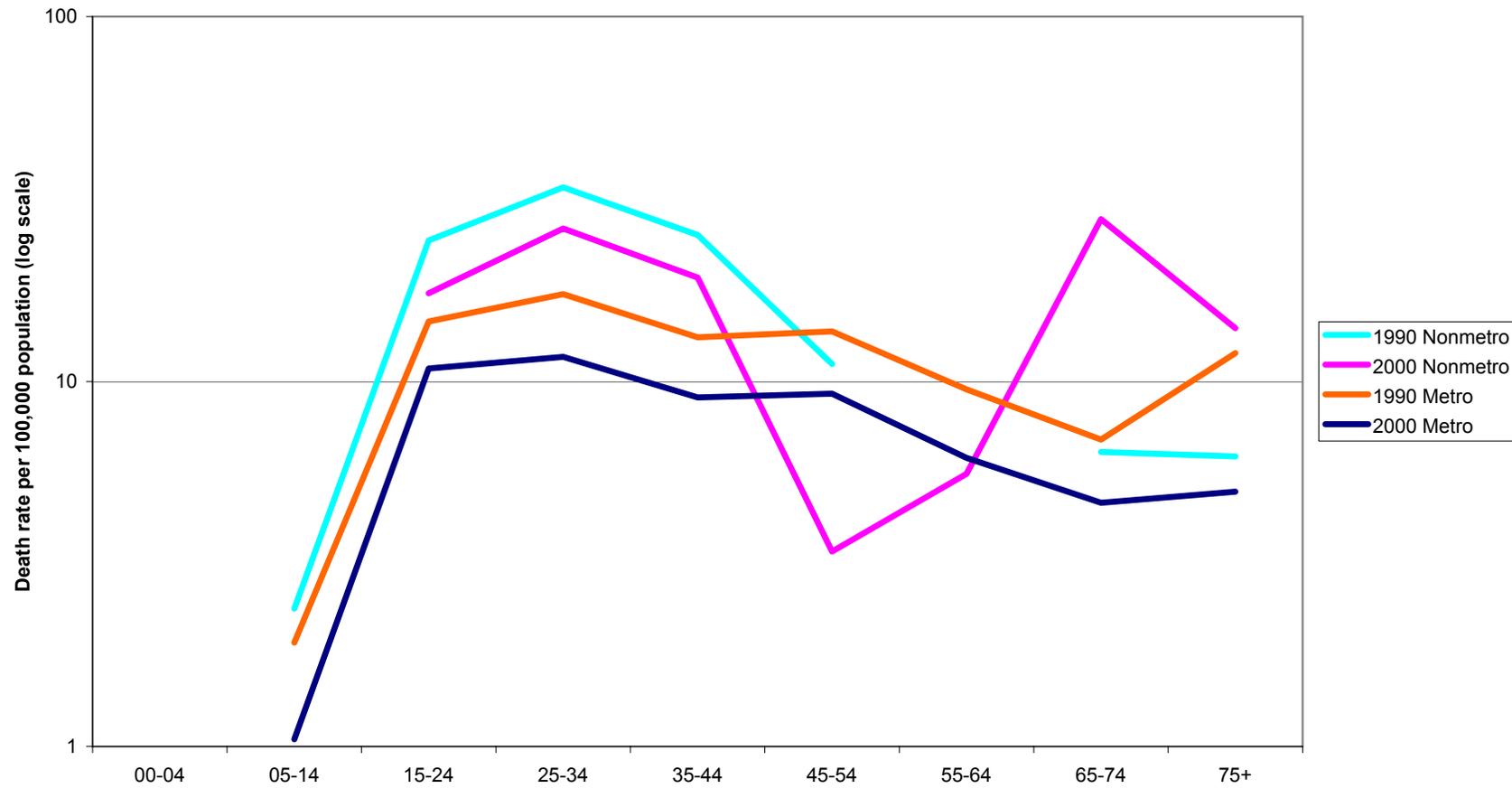


Figure C43. Age-Specific Death Rates for HIV for Anglos in Texas:
1990 and 2000

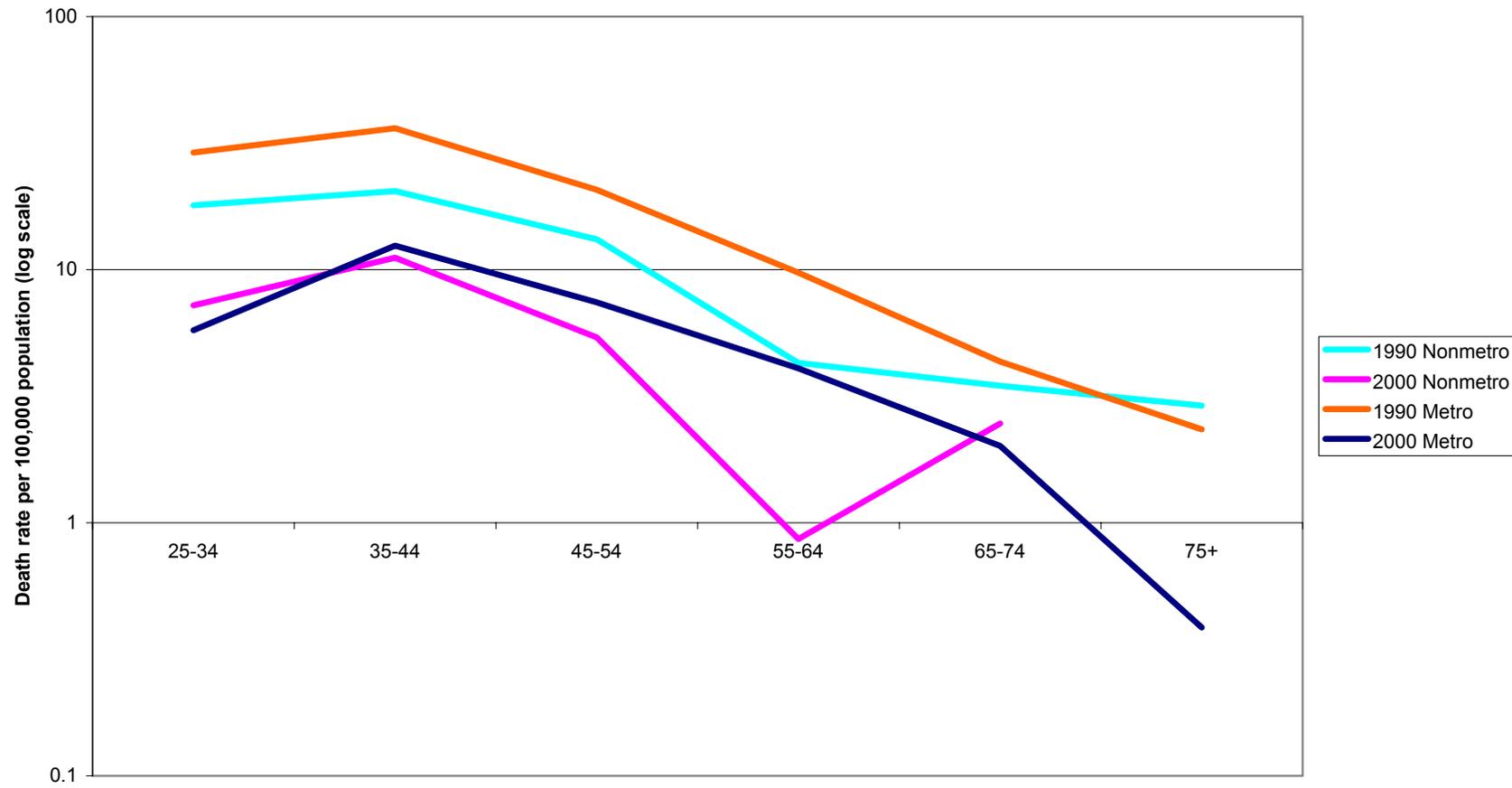


Figure C44. Age-Specific Death Rates for HIV for Hispanics in Texas:
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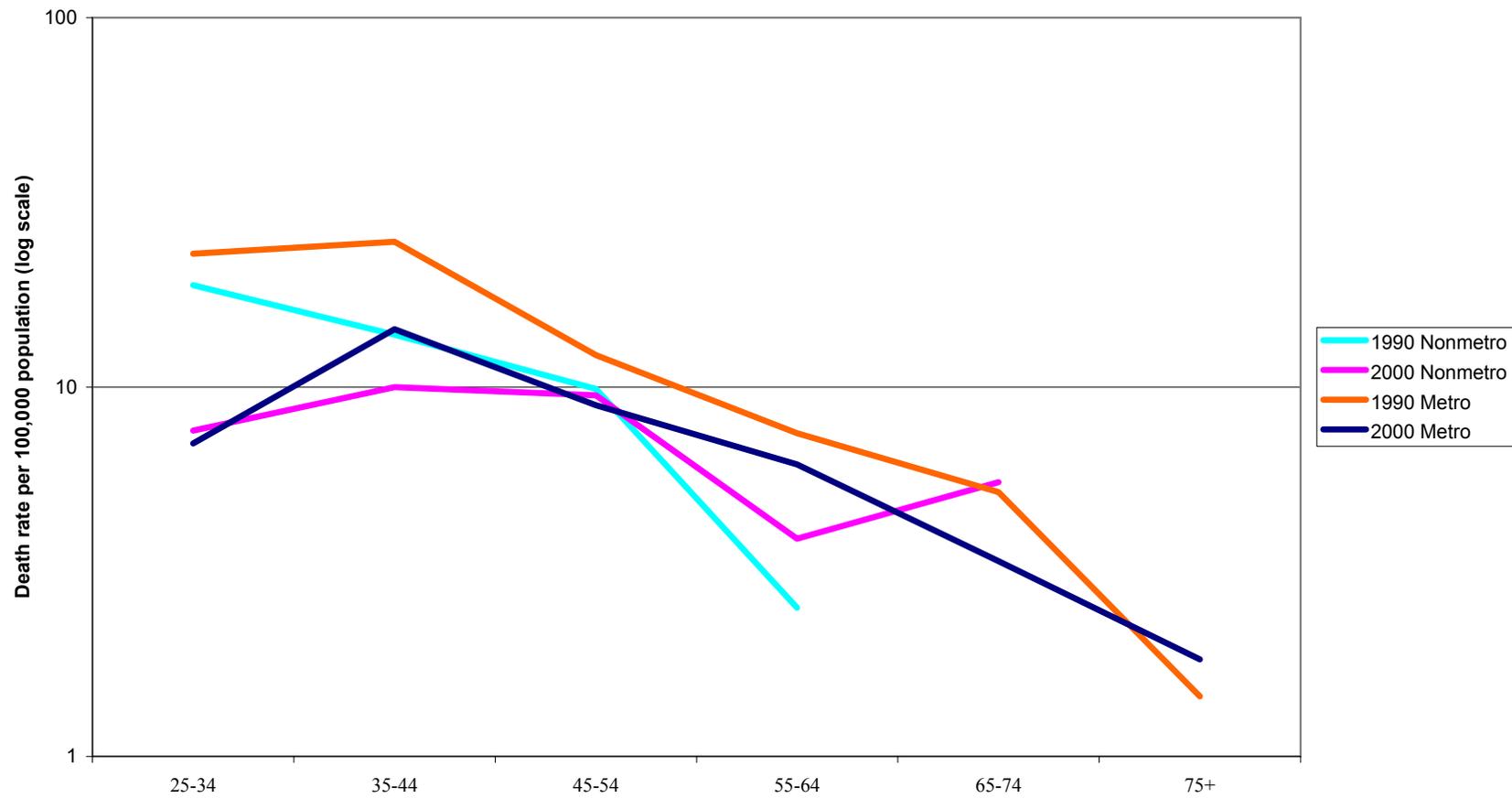


Figure C45. Age-Specific Death Rates for HIV for Blacks in Texas: 1990 and 2000

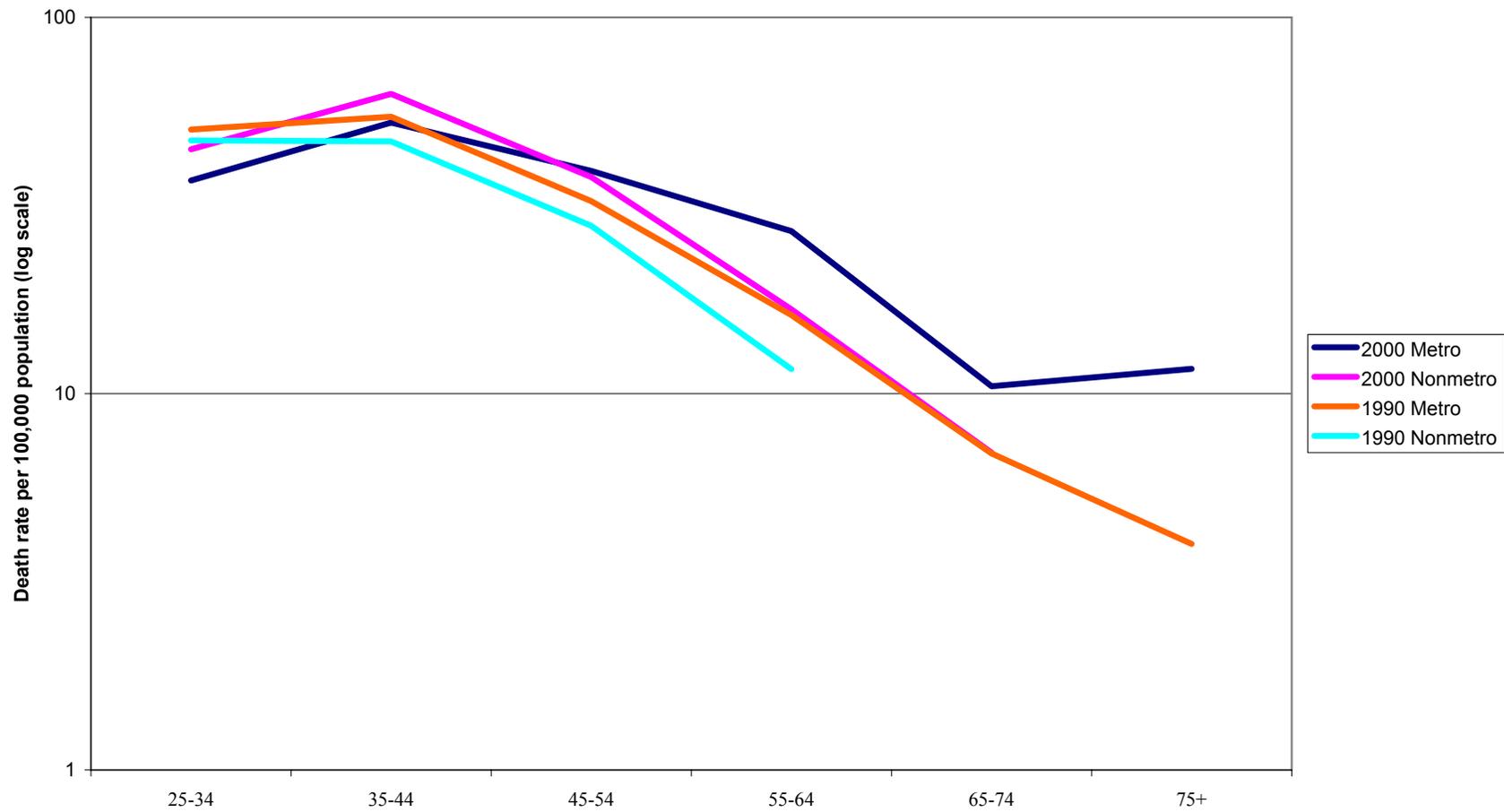


Figure D1. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death for Males, by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000

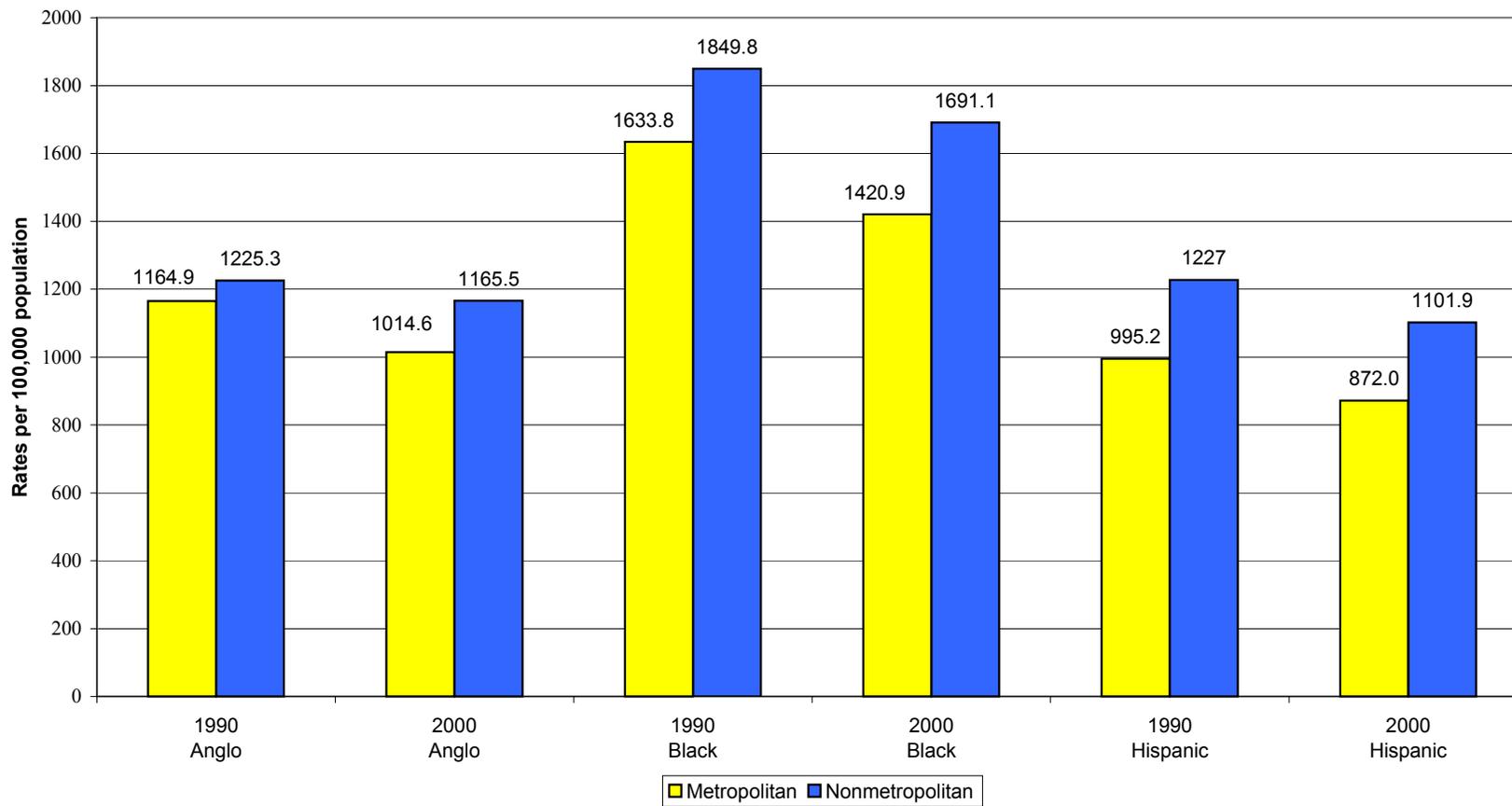
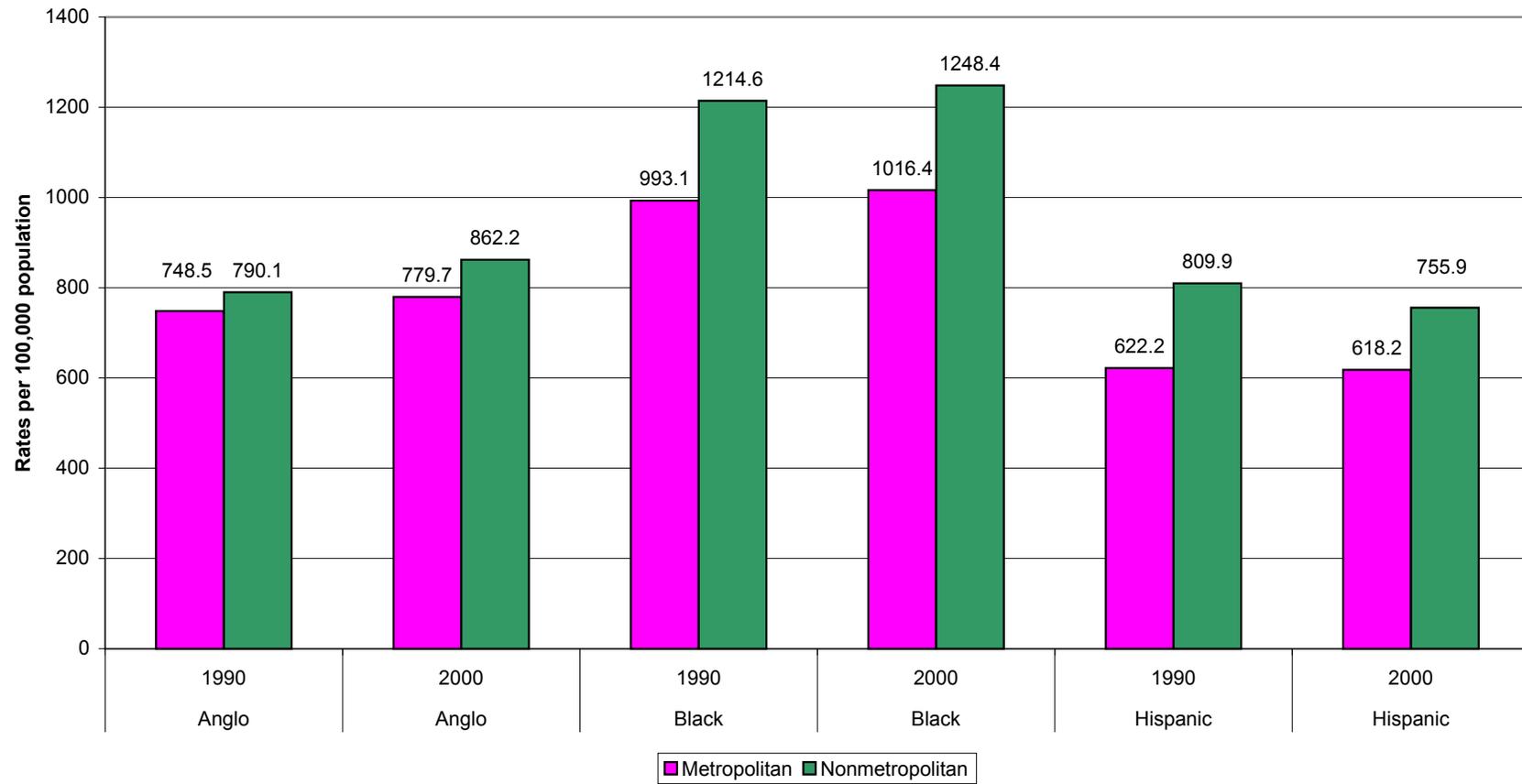
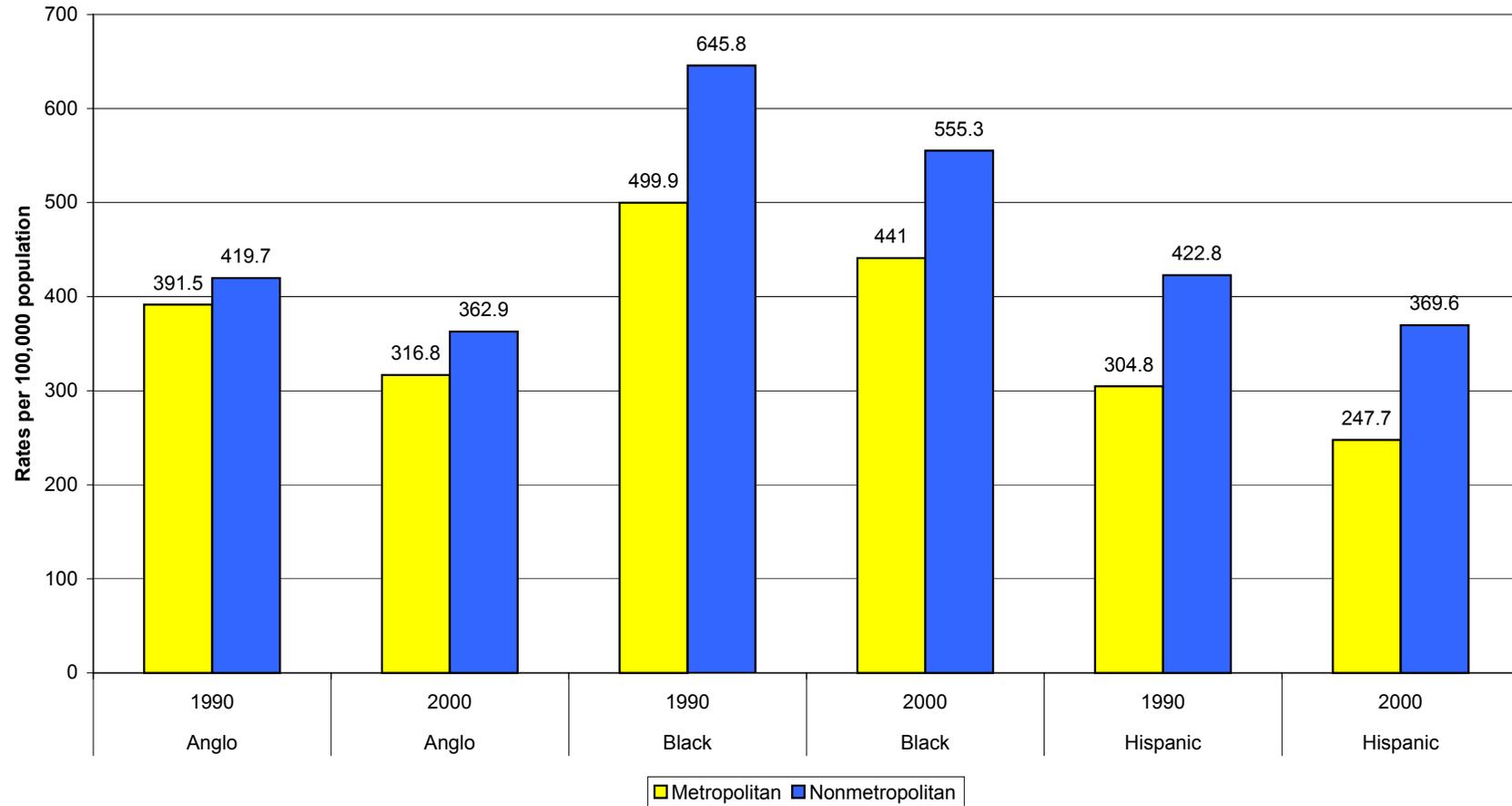


Figure D2. Age Adjusted Death Rates for All Causes of Death for Females, by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000



**Figure D3. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**



**Figure D4. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Heart Disease for Females by Race/Ethnicity Texas:
1990 and 2000**

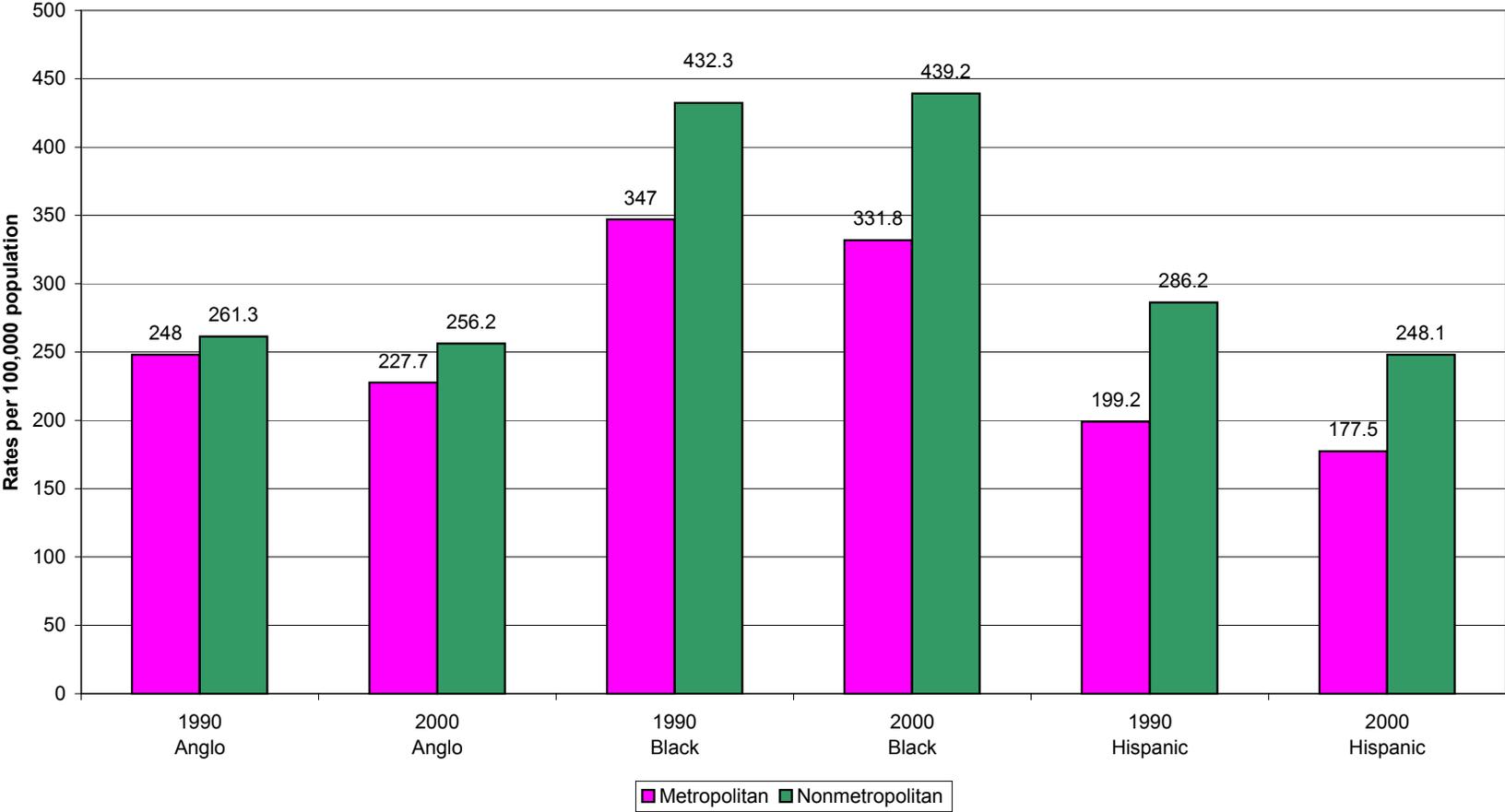


Figure D5. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000

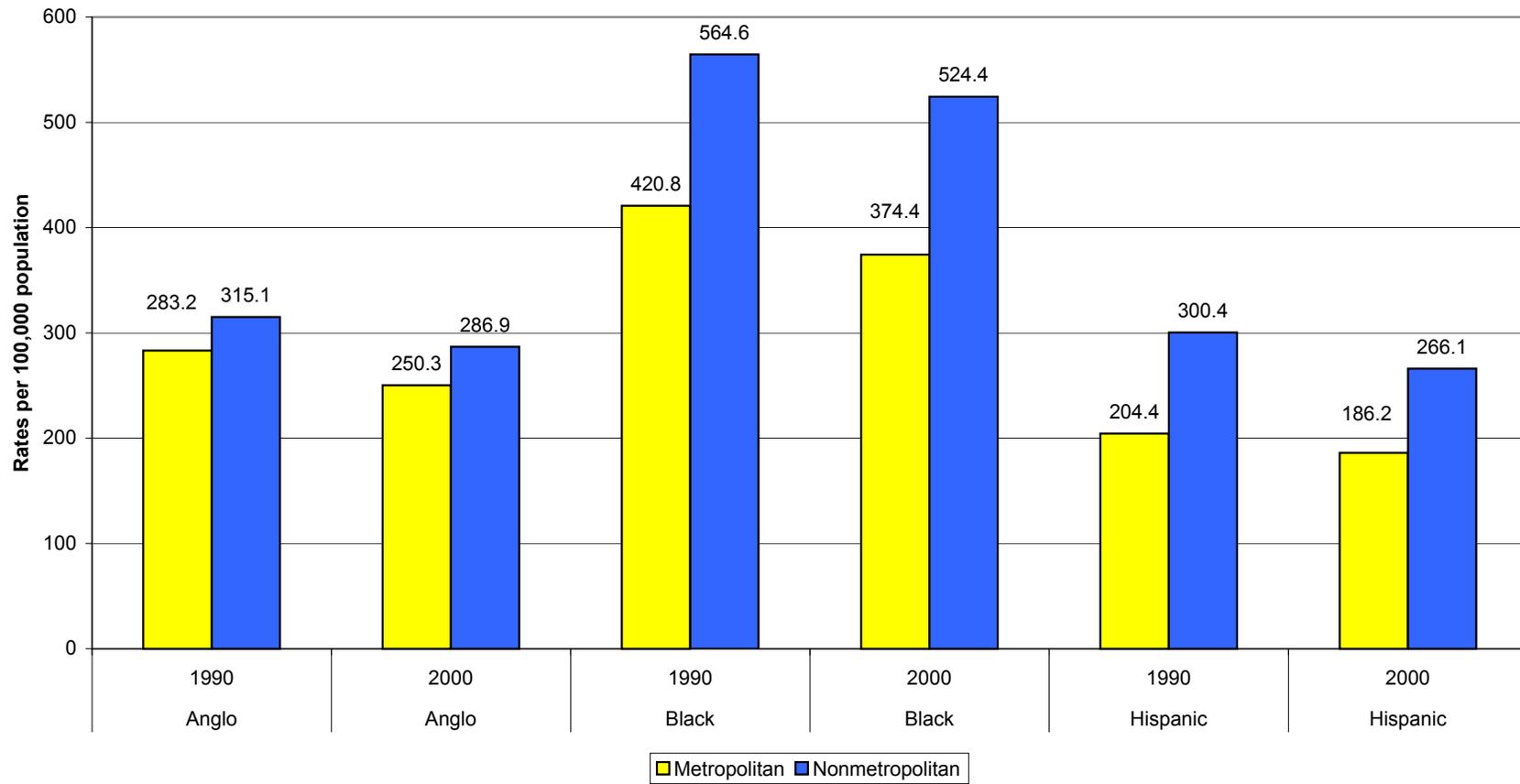
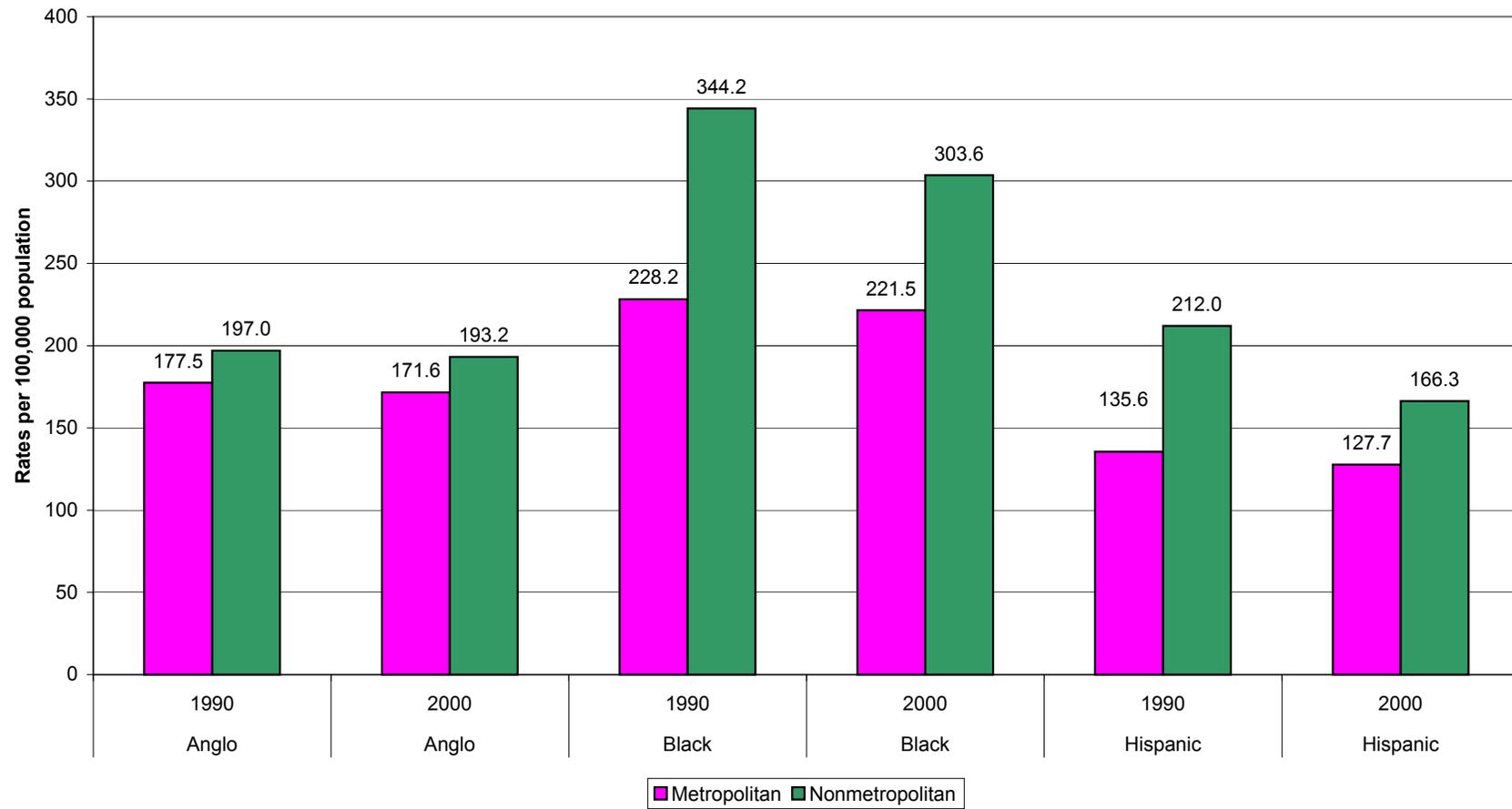
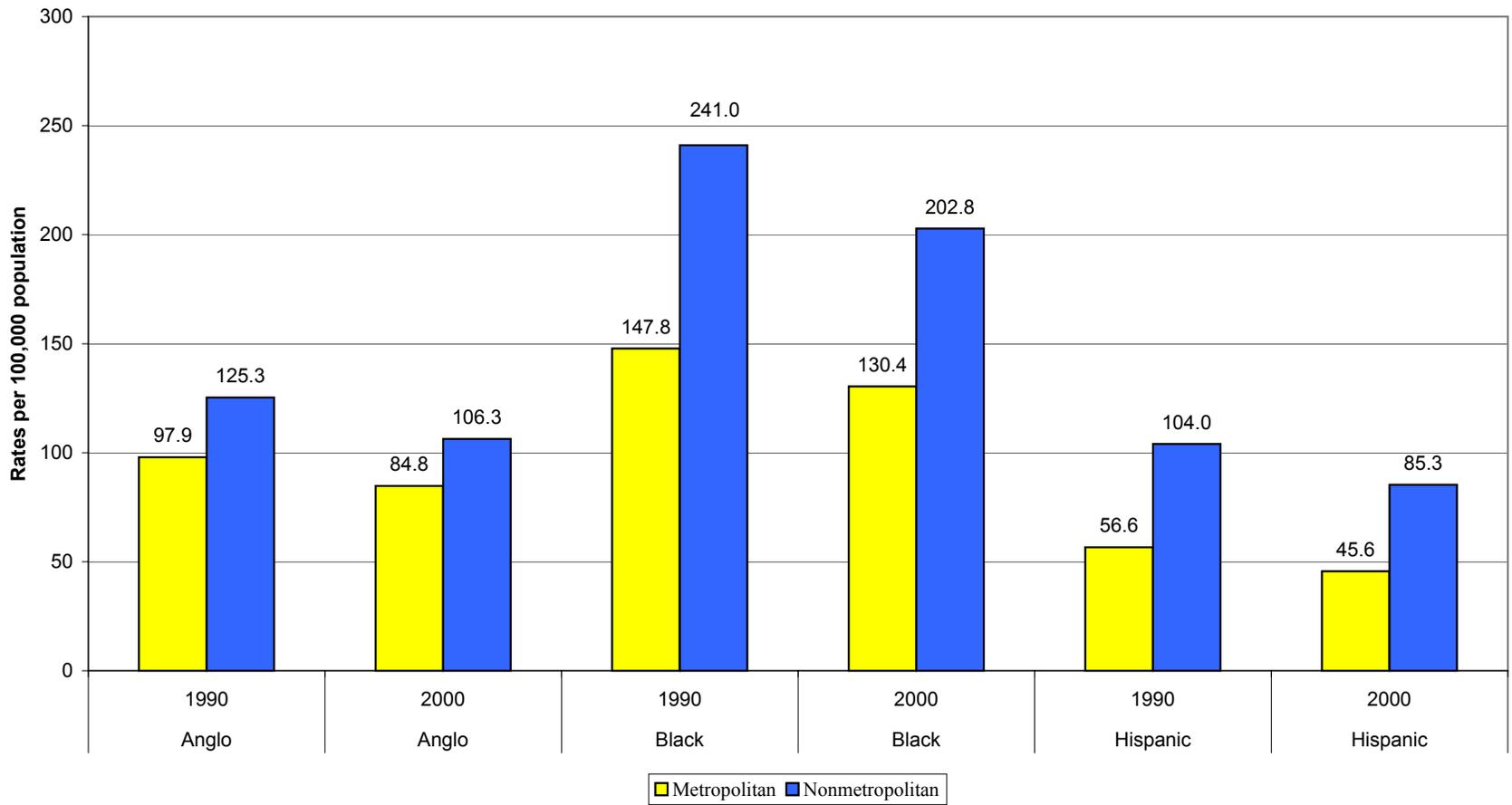


Figure D6. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Malignant Neoplasms for Females, by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000



**Figure D7. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**



**Figure D8. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Lung Cancer for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**

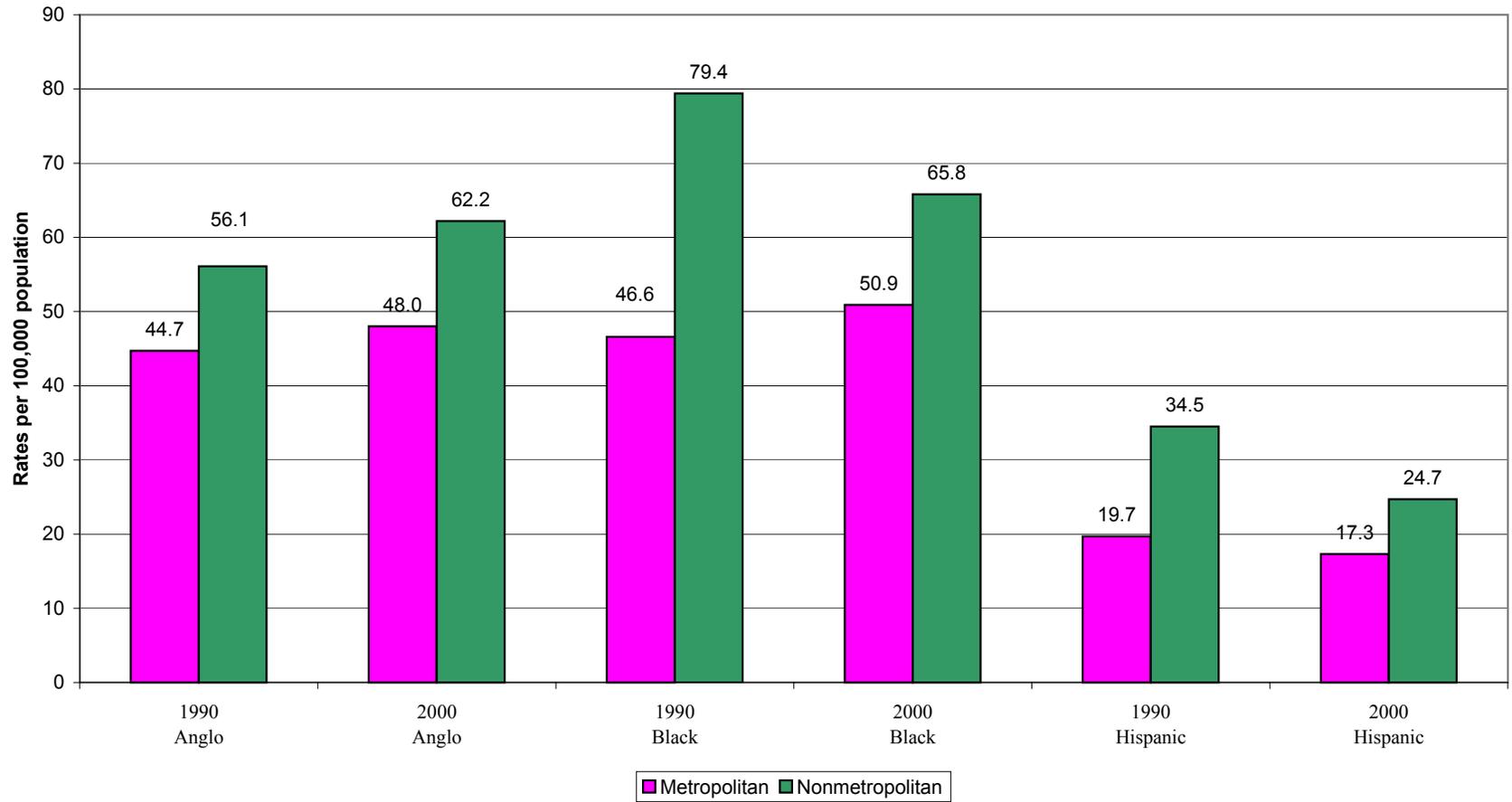


Figure D9. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000

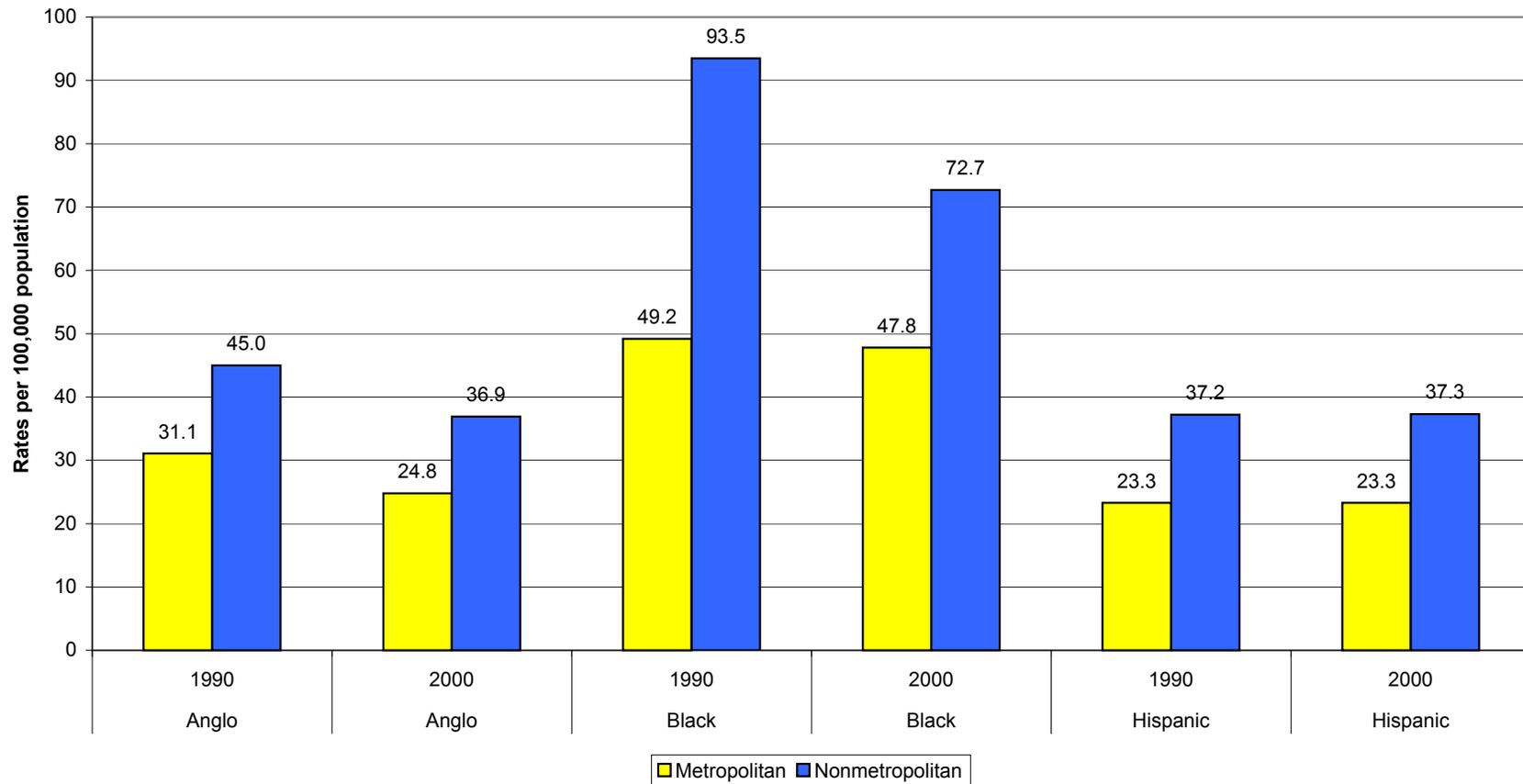


Figure D10. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Colorectal Cancer for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000

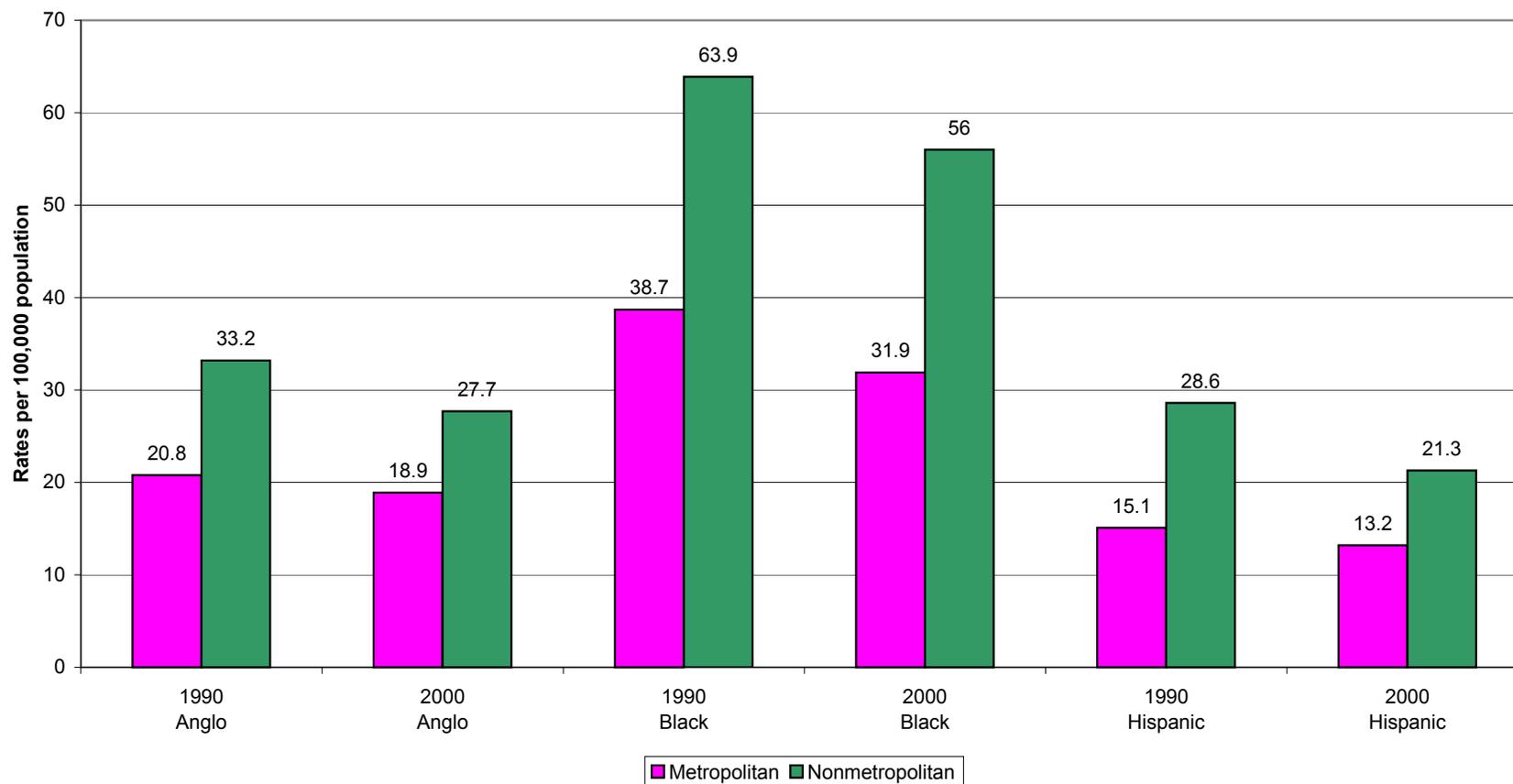


Figure D11. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Prostate Cancer for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000

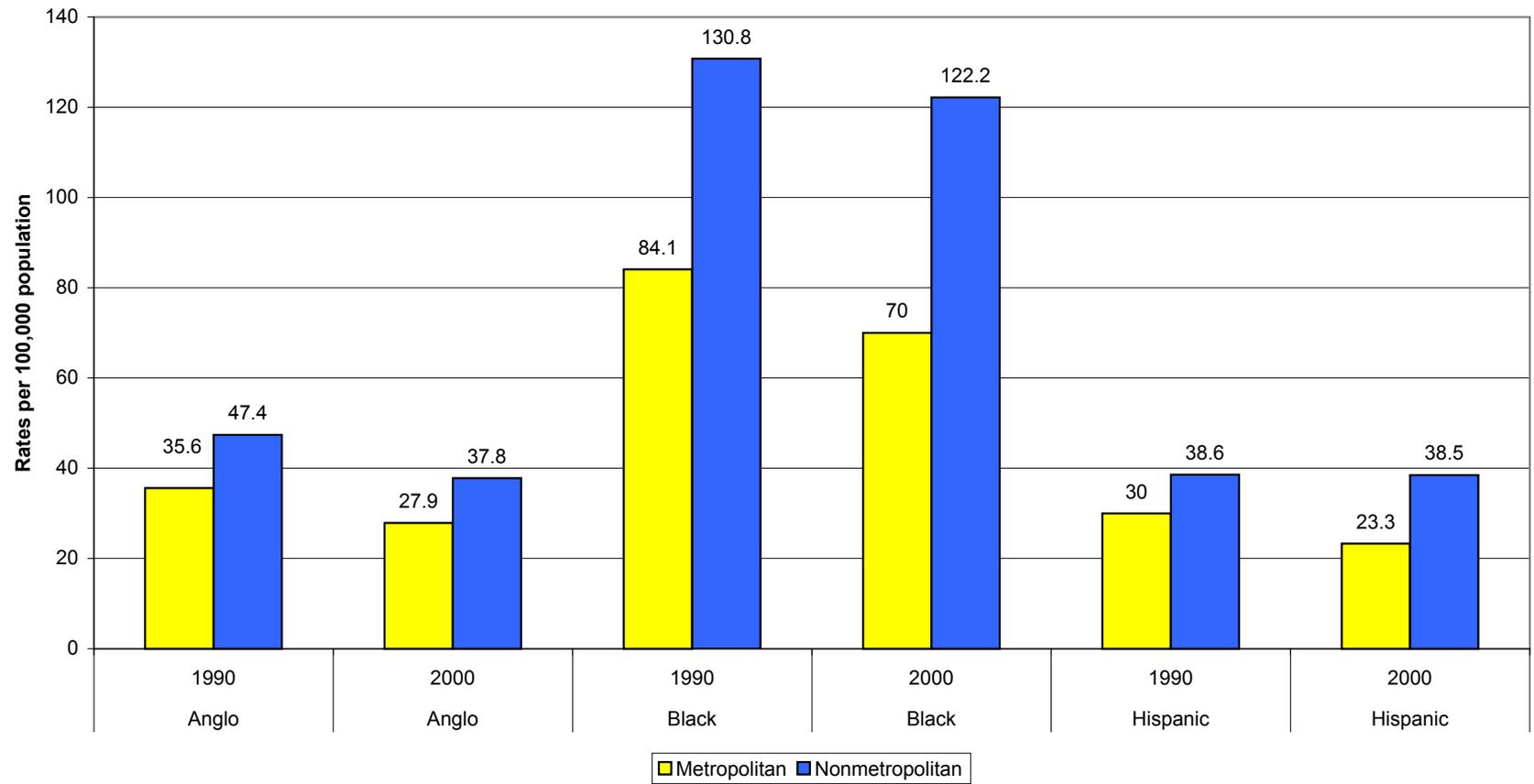
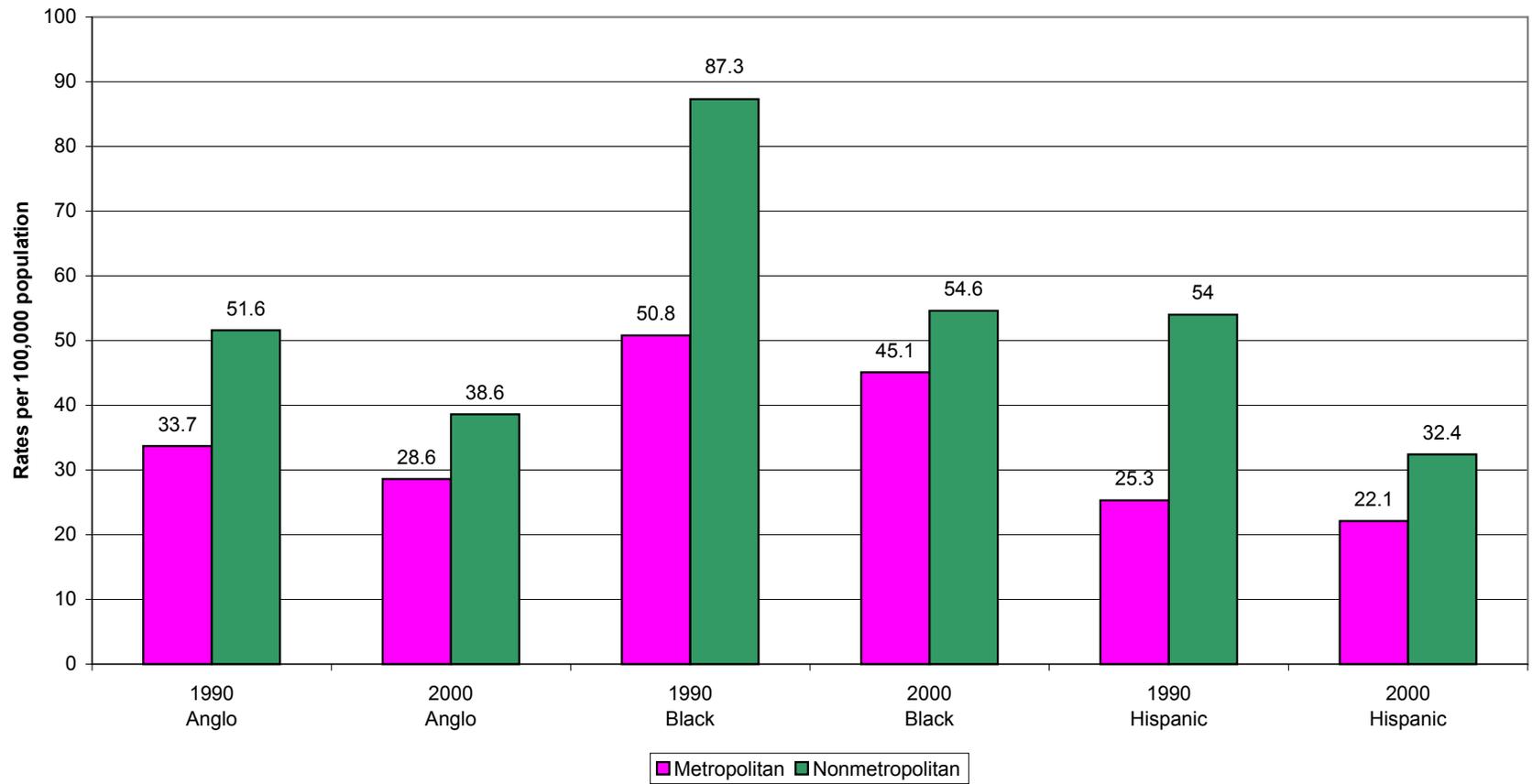
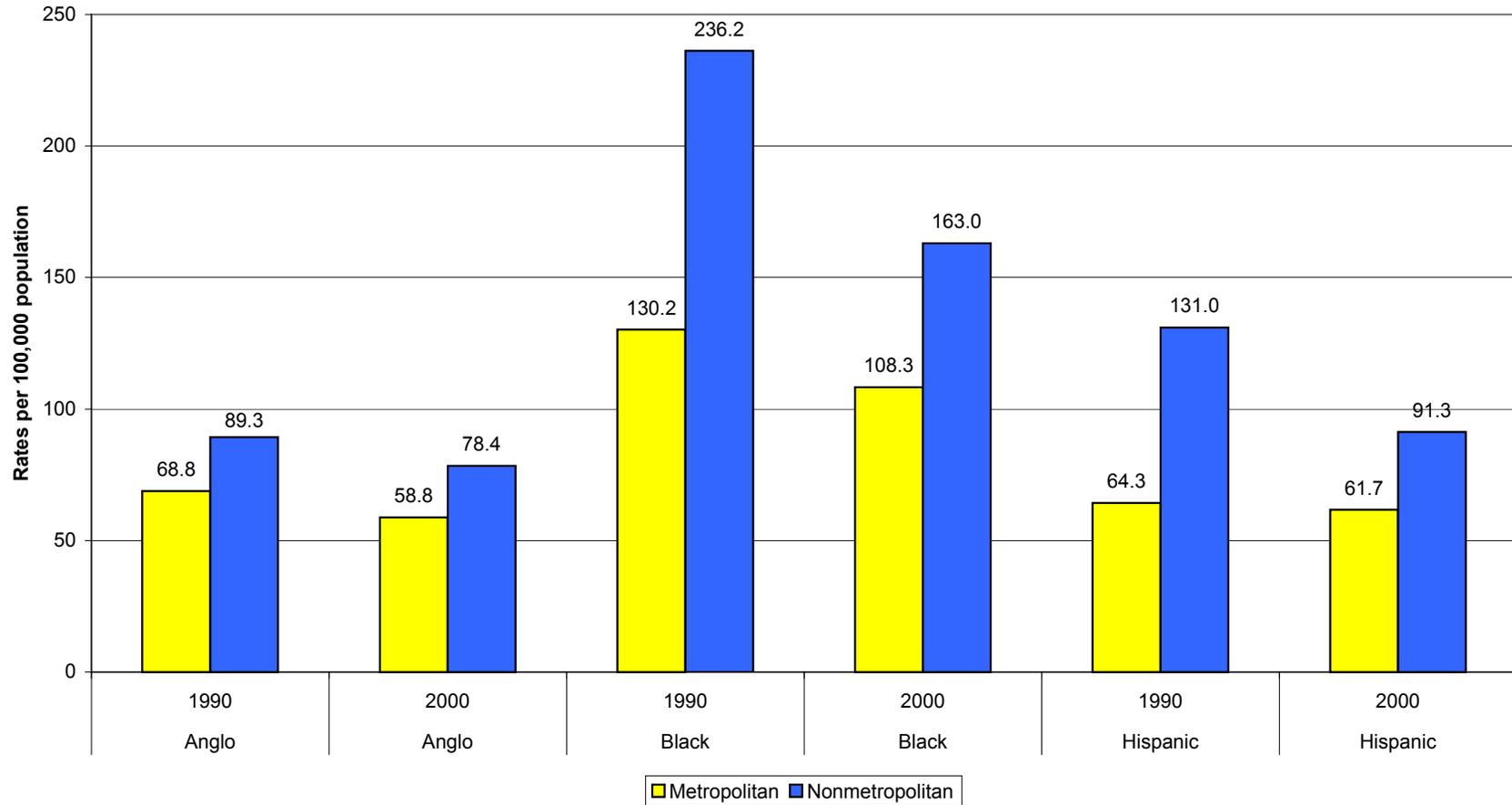


Figure D12. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Breast Cancer for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000



**Figure D13. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**



**Figure D14. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Stroke for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**

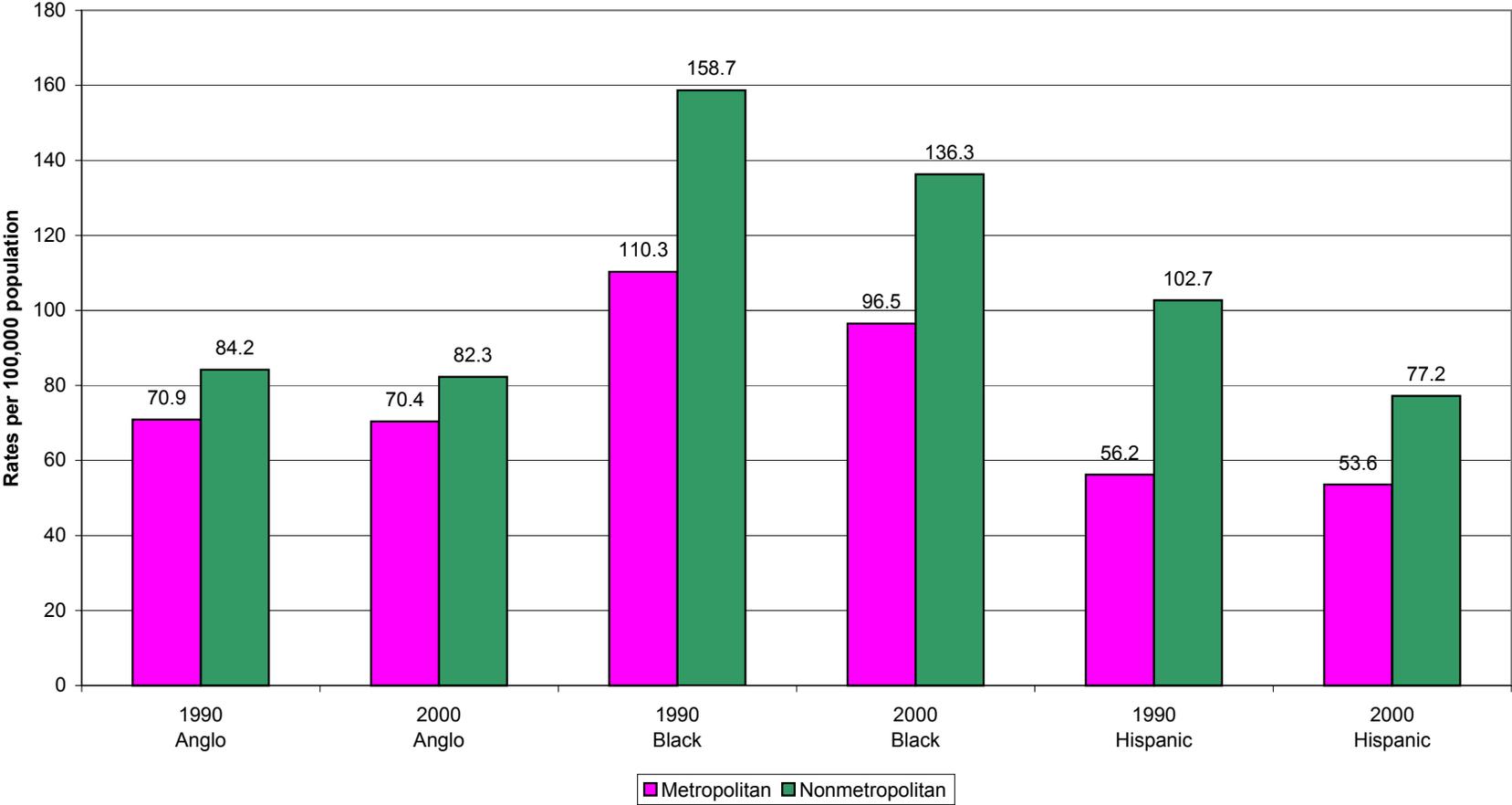


Figure D15. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000

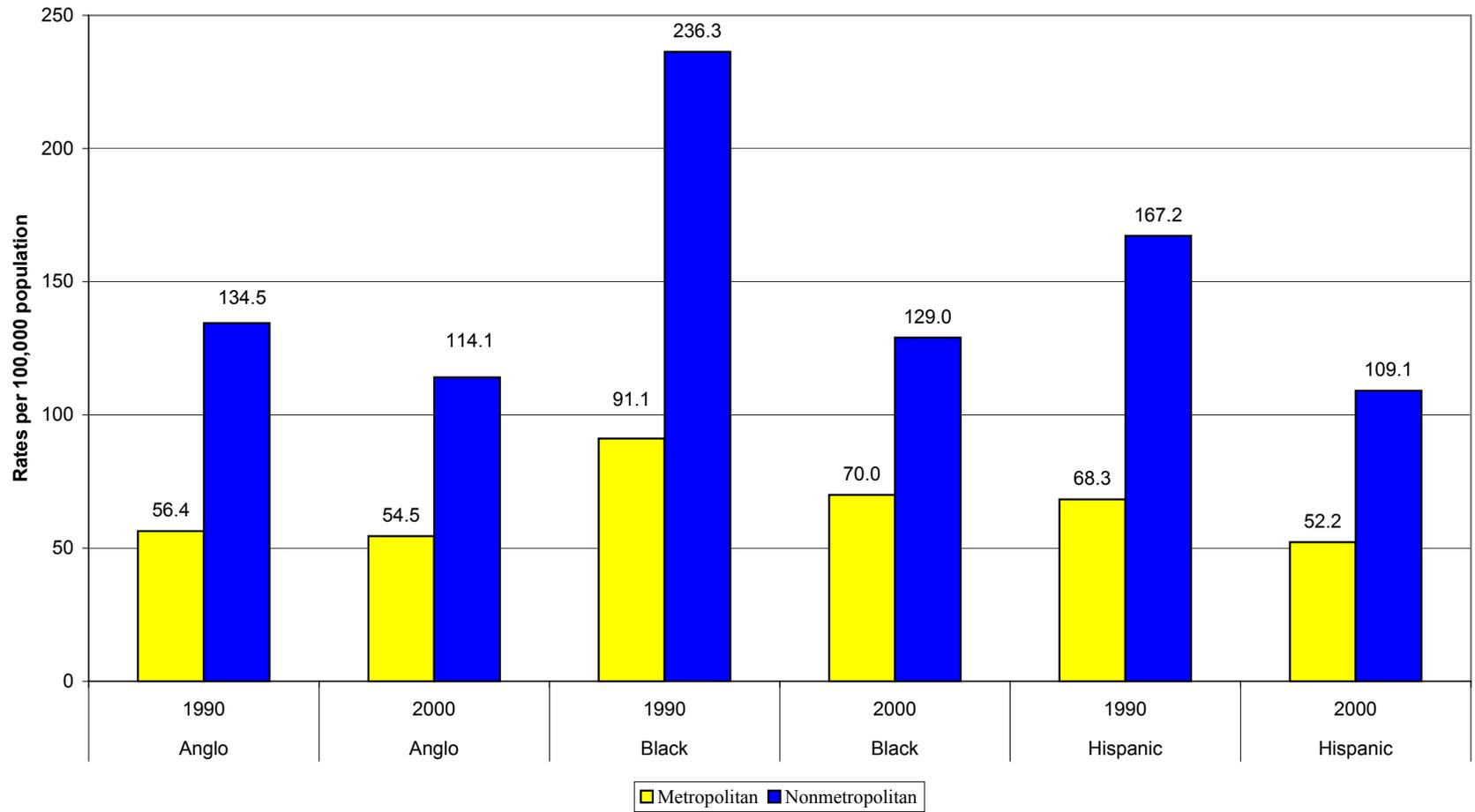
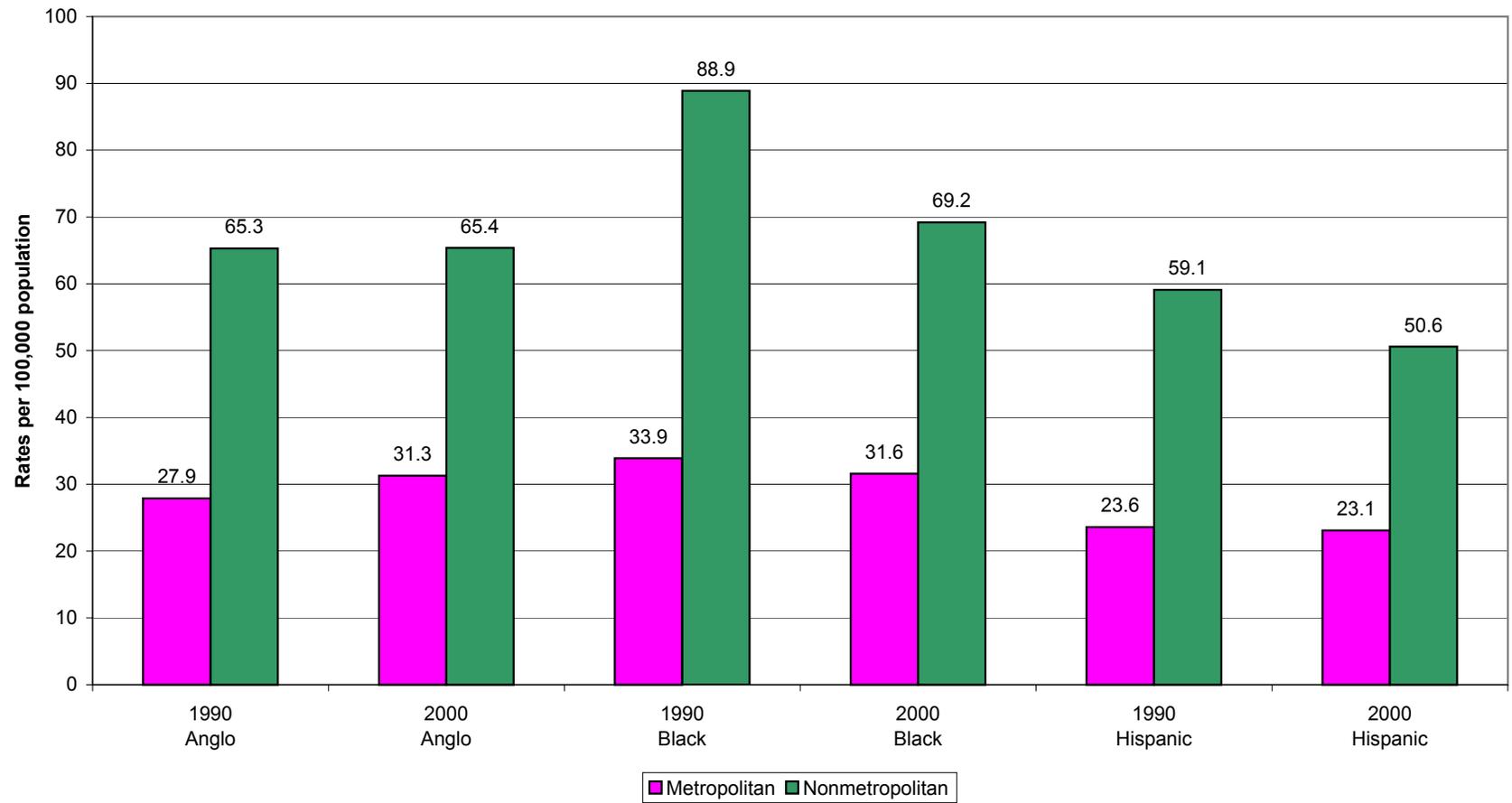


Figure D16. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for All Accidents for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000



**Figure D17. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**

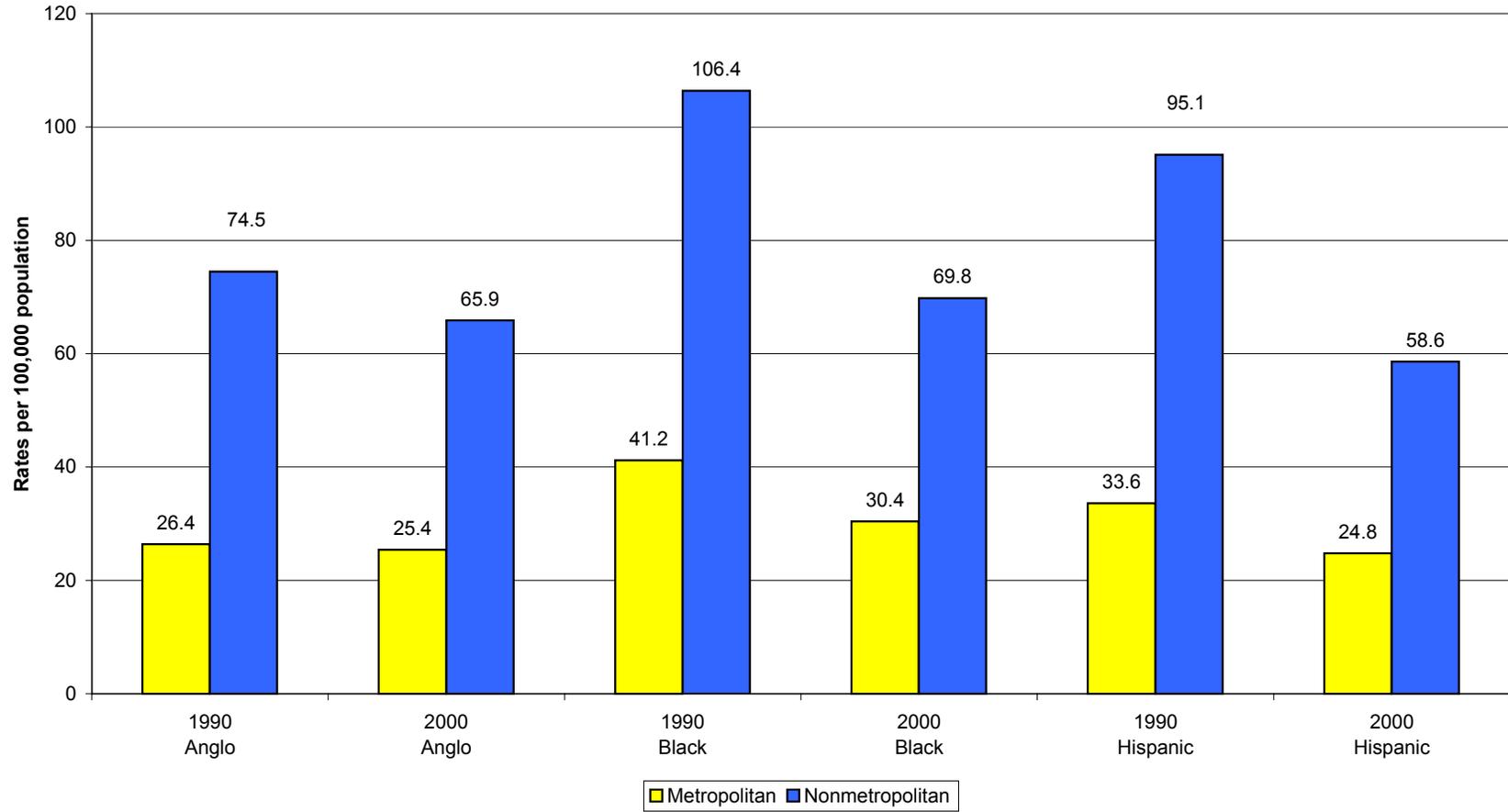
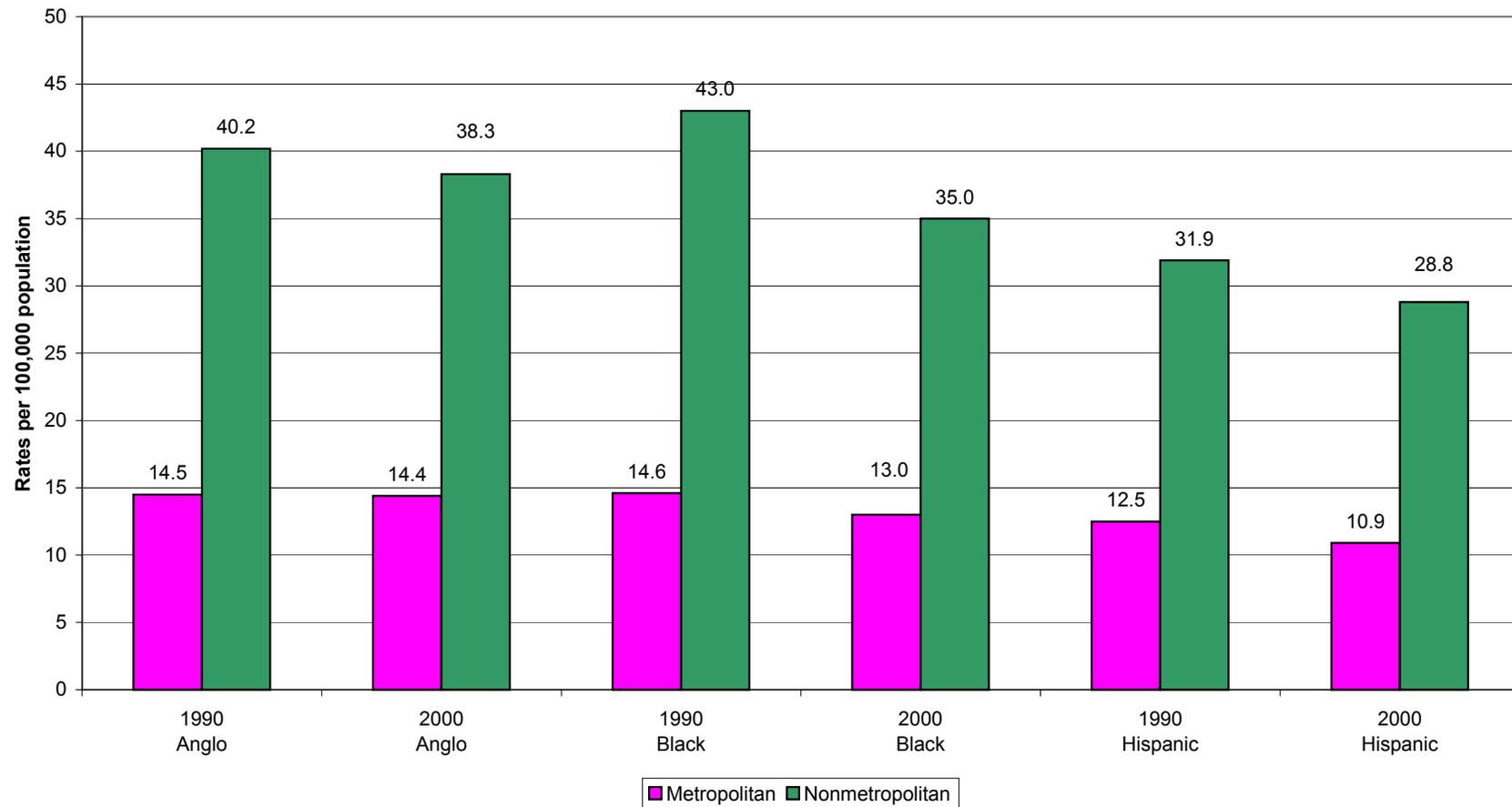


Figure D18. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000



**Figure D19. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease for Males
by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000**

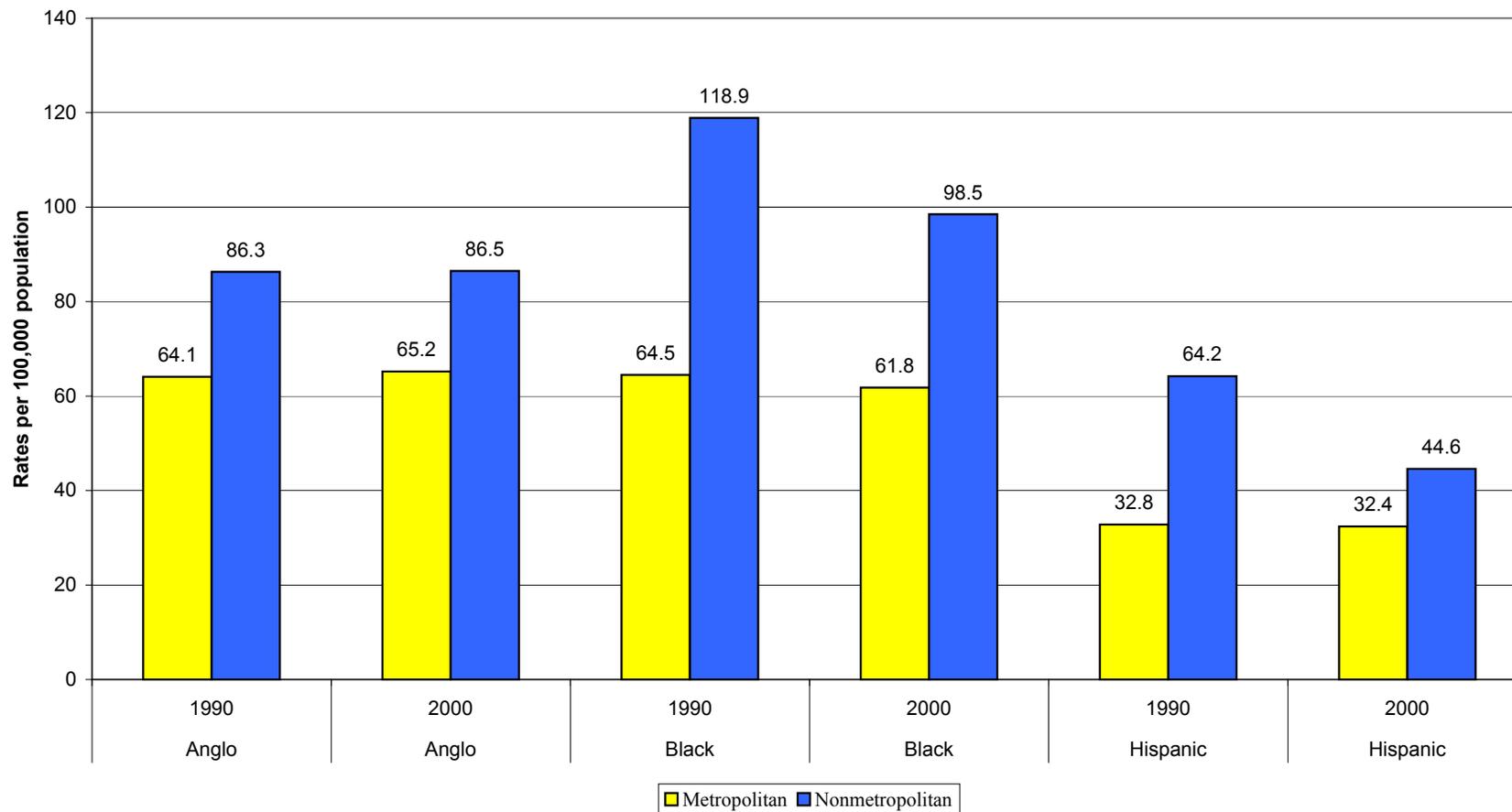
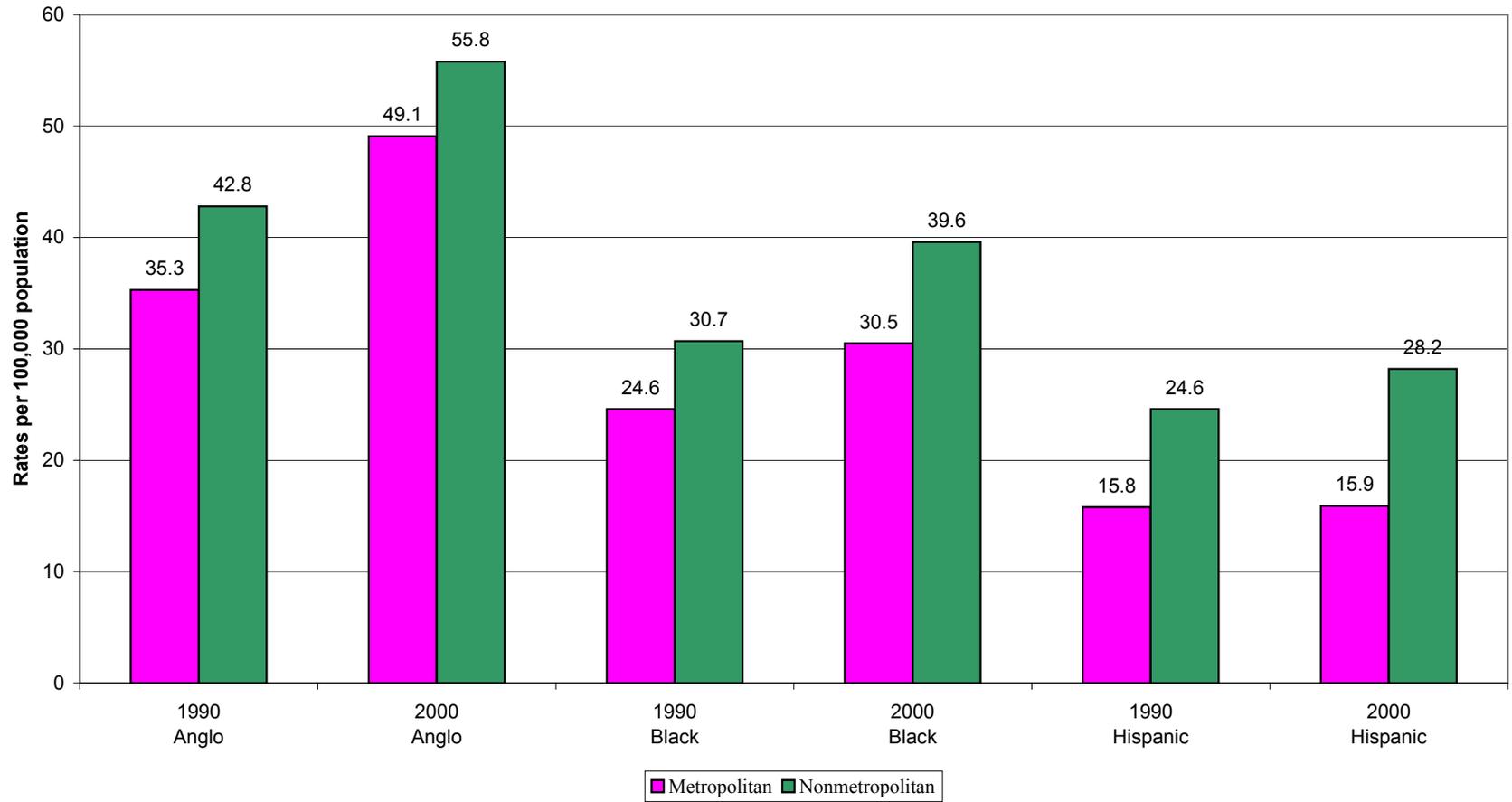
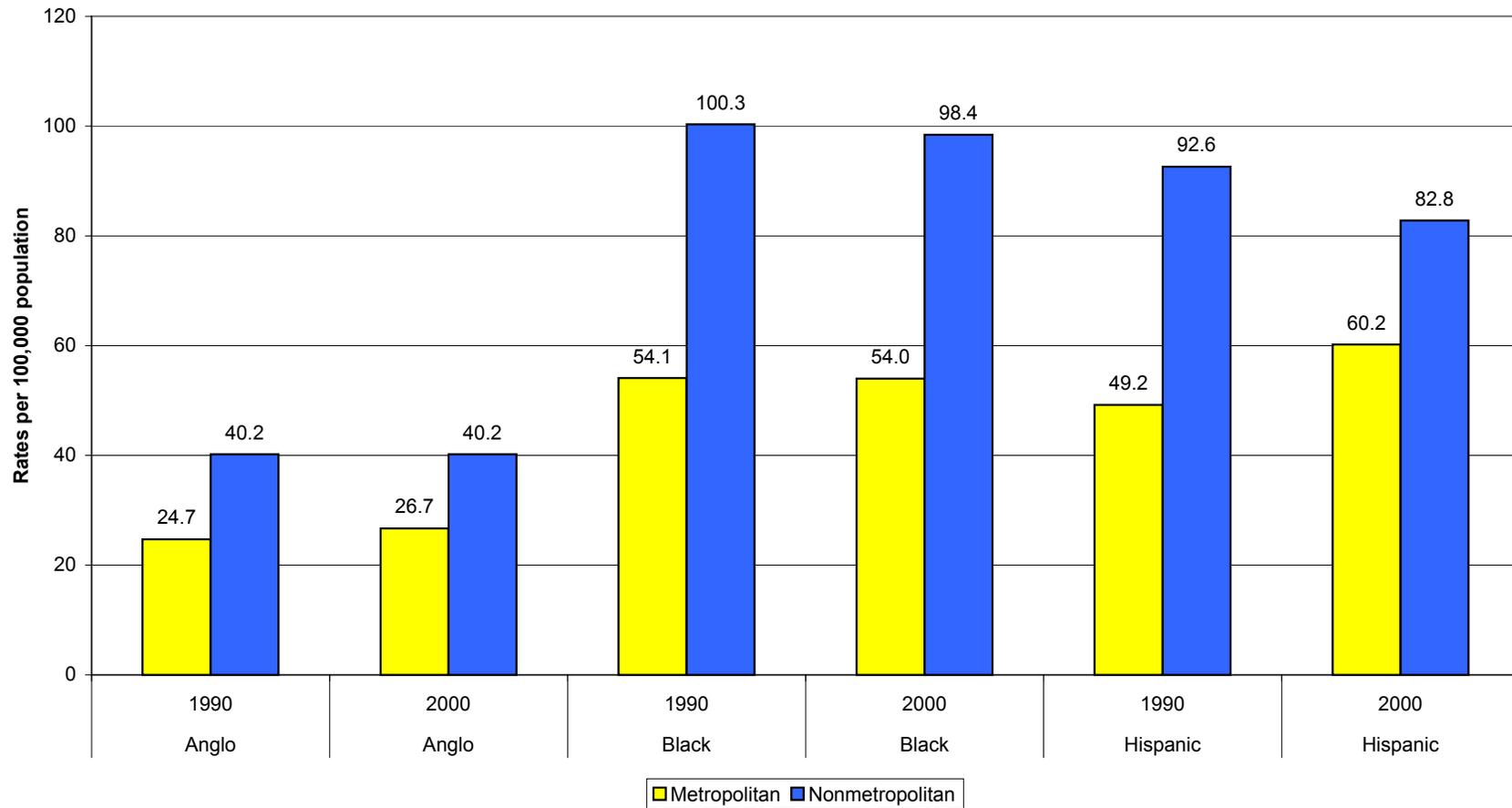


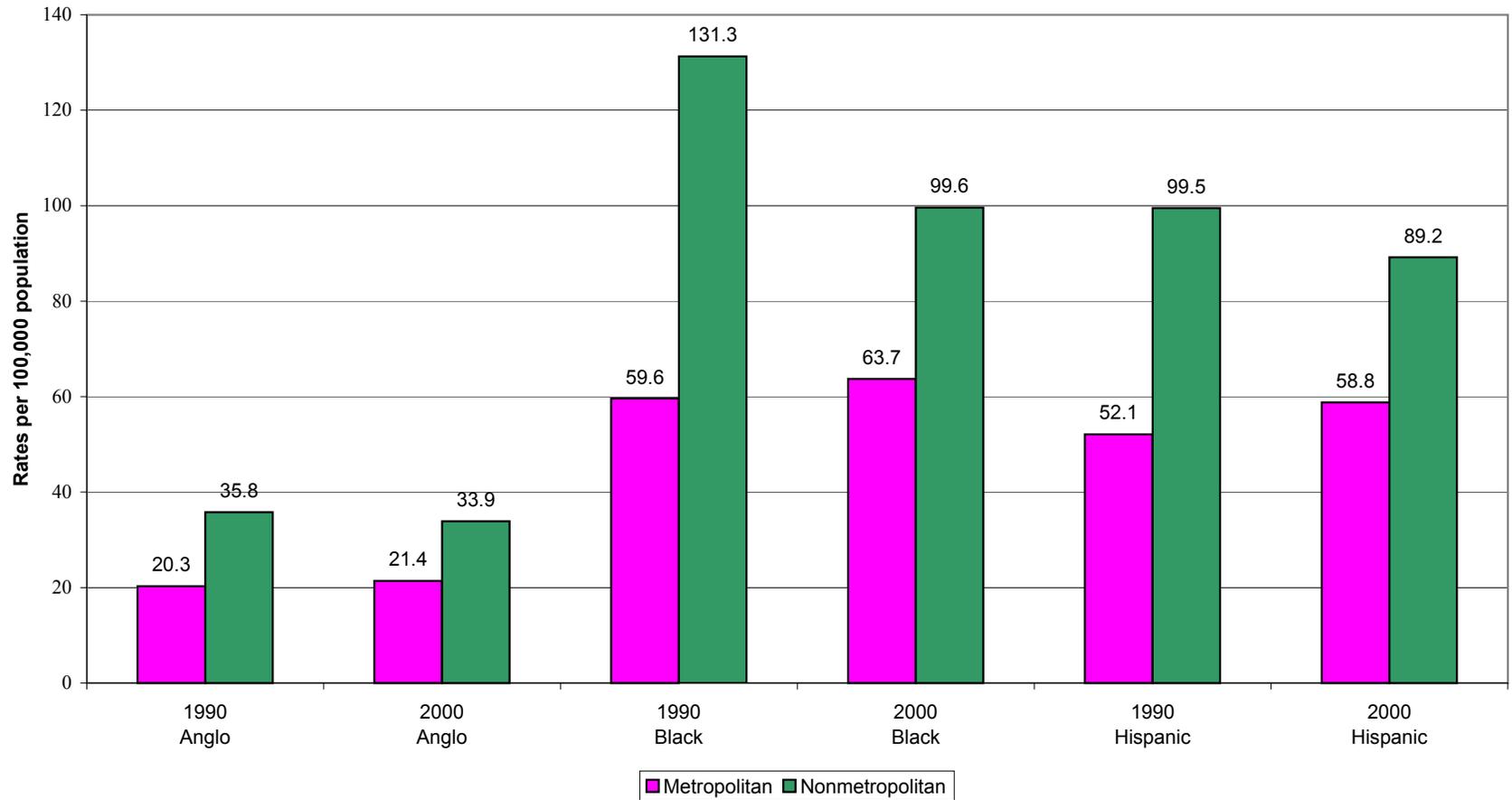
Figure D20. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000



**Figure D21. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**



**Figure D22. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Diabetes for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**



**Figure D23. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**

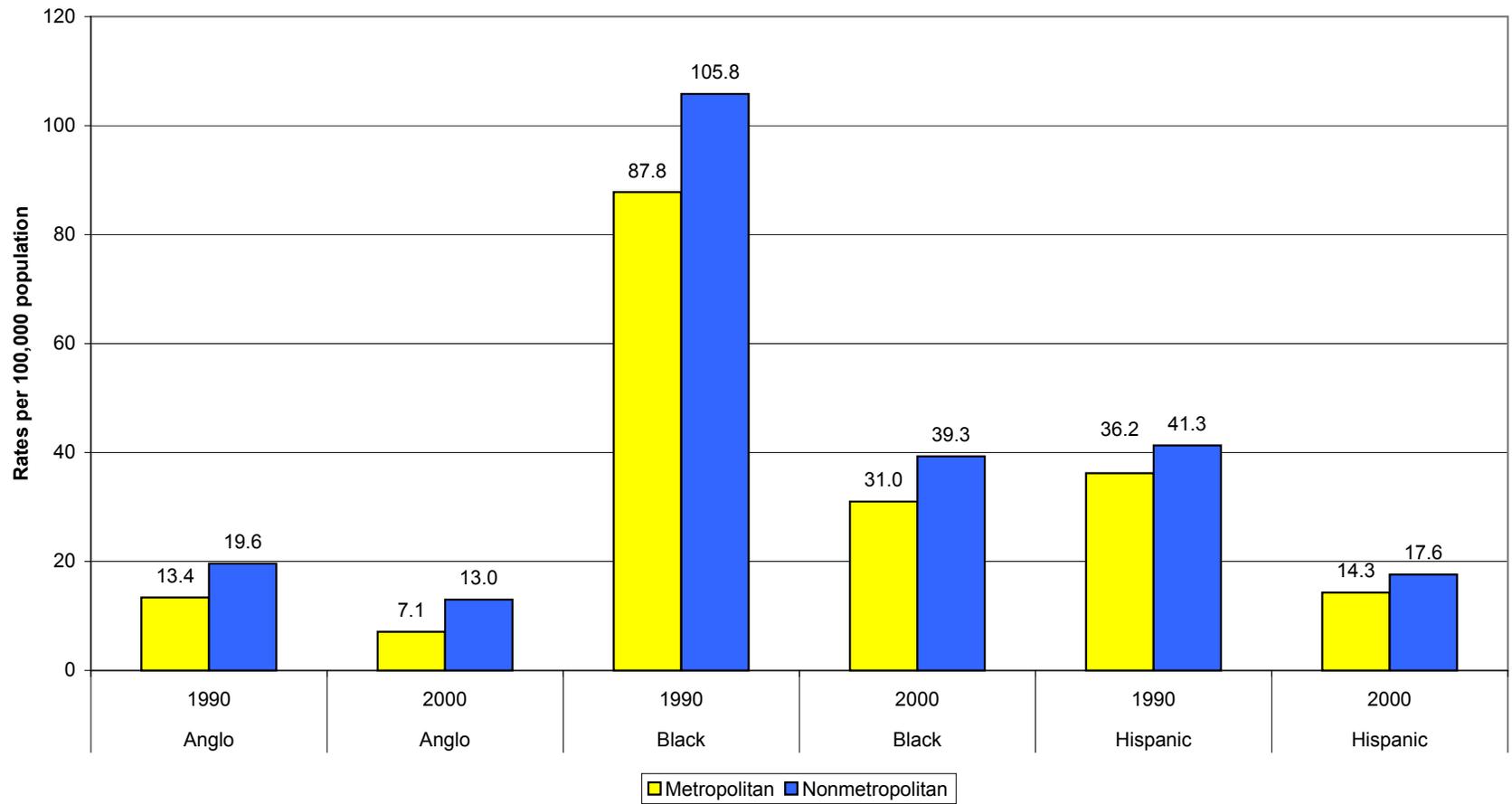
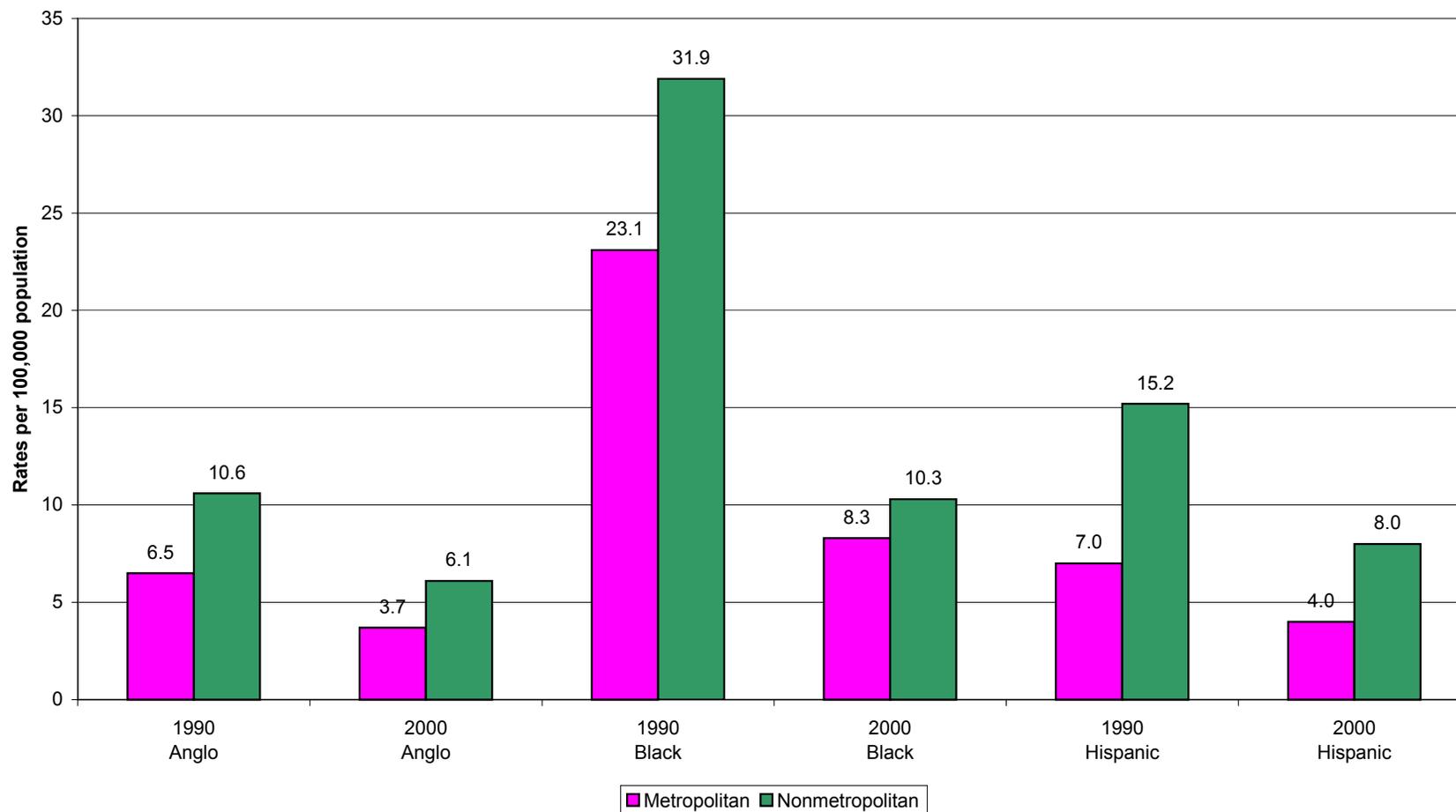


Figure D24. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Homicide for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas: 1990 and 2000



**Figure D25. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**

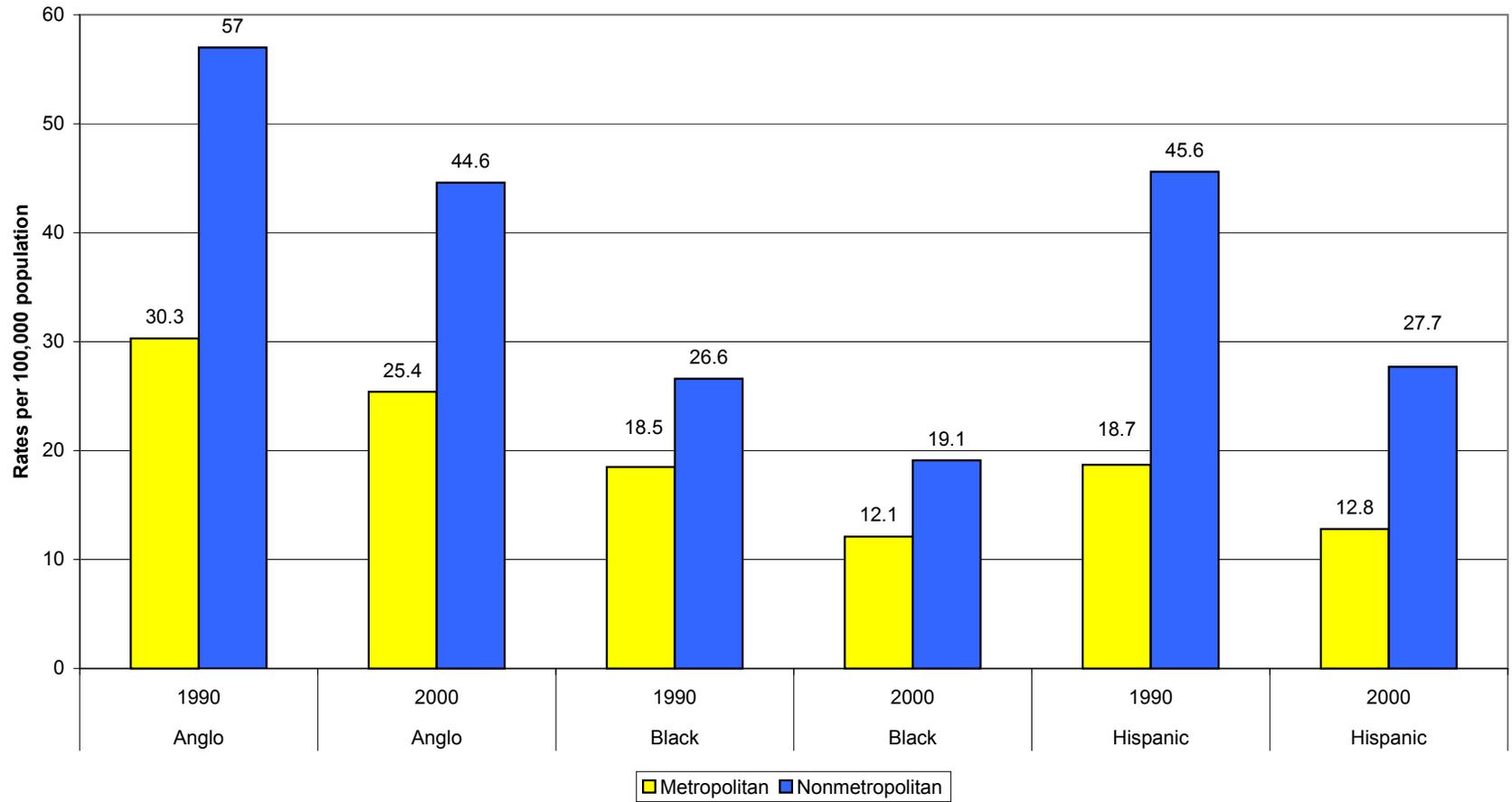
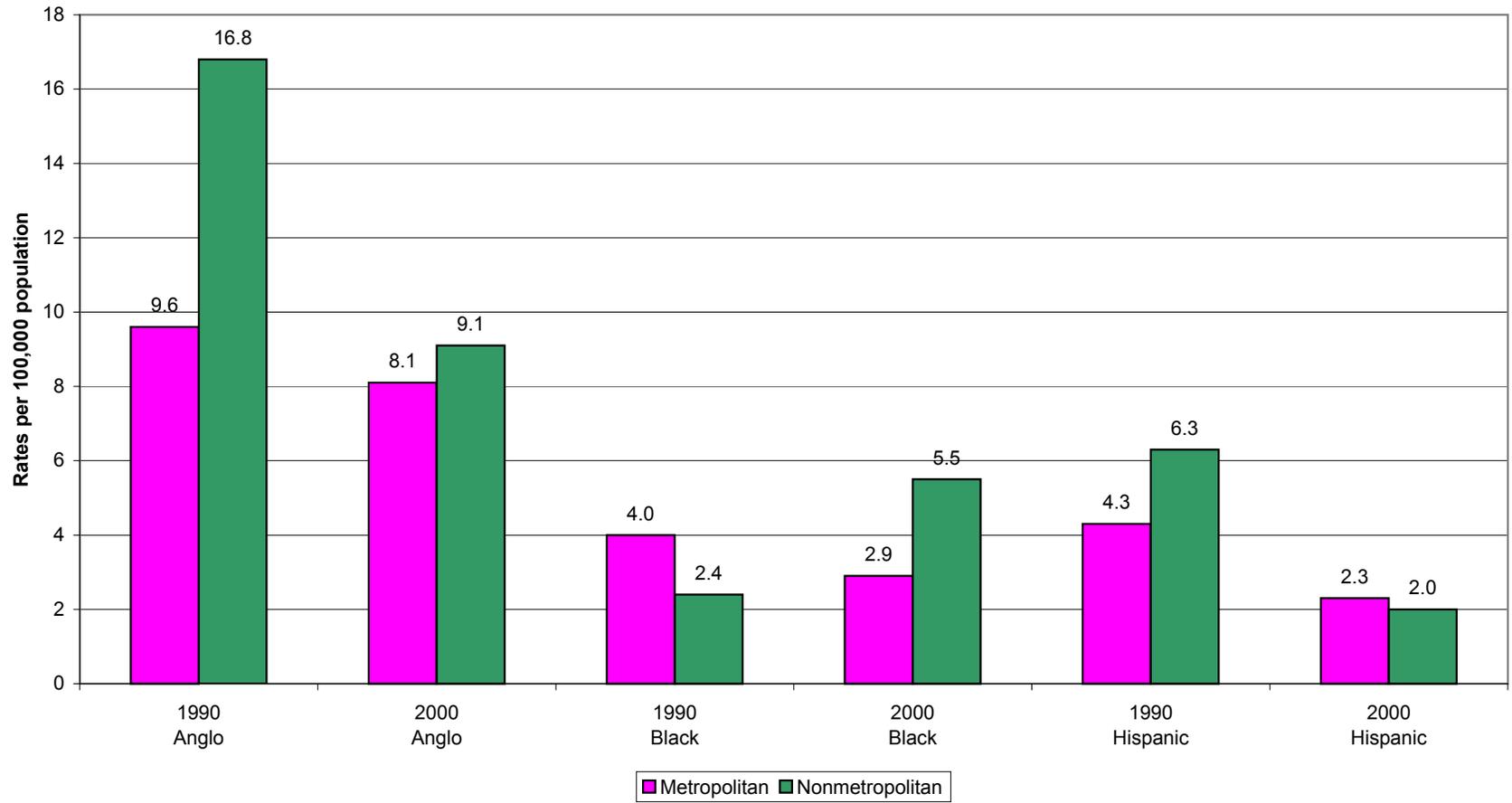


Figure D26. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Suicide for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000



**Figure D27. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV for Males by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000**

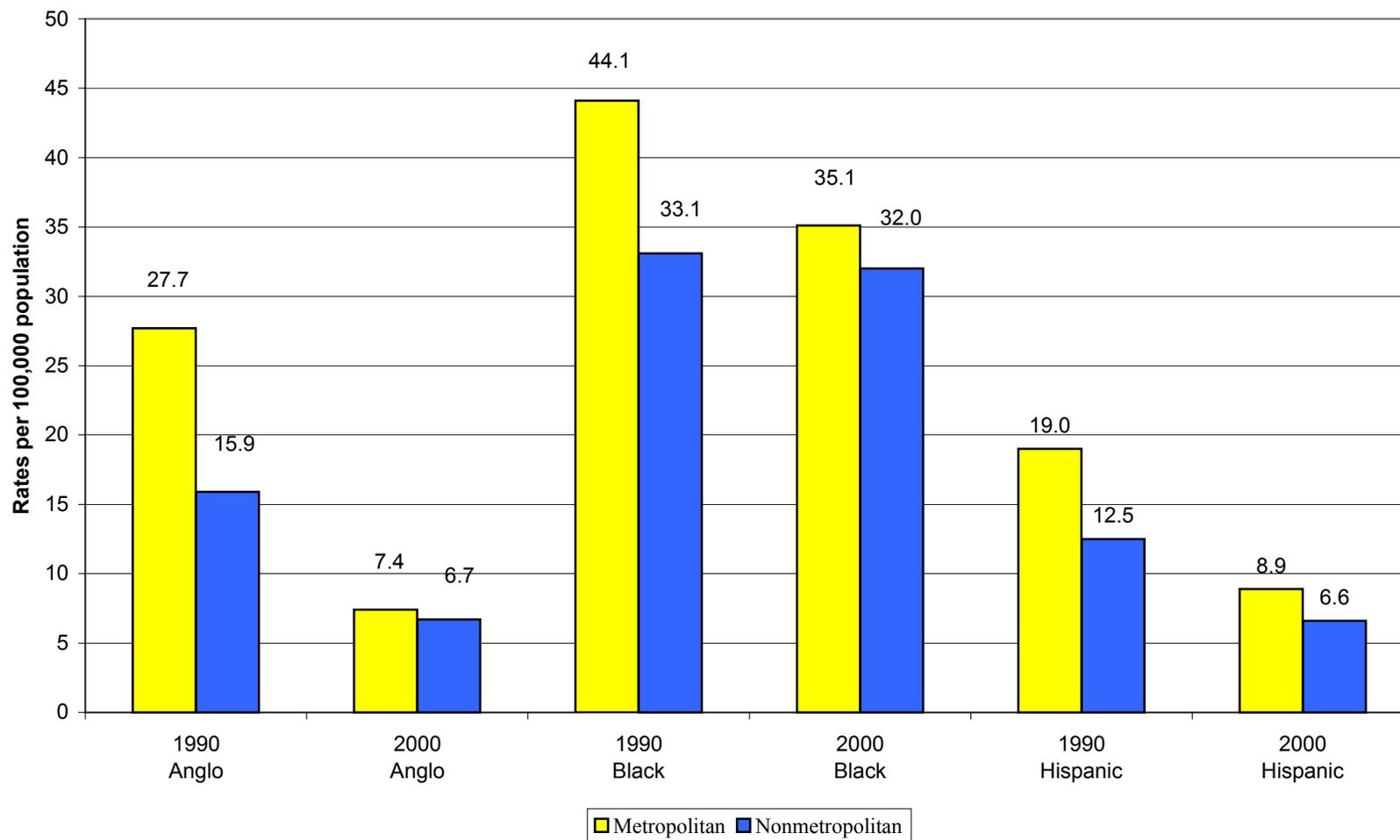
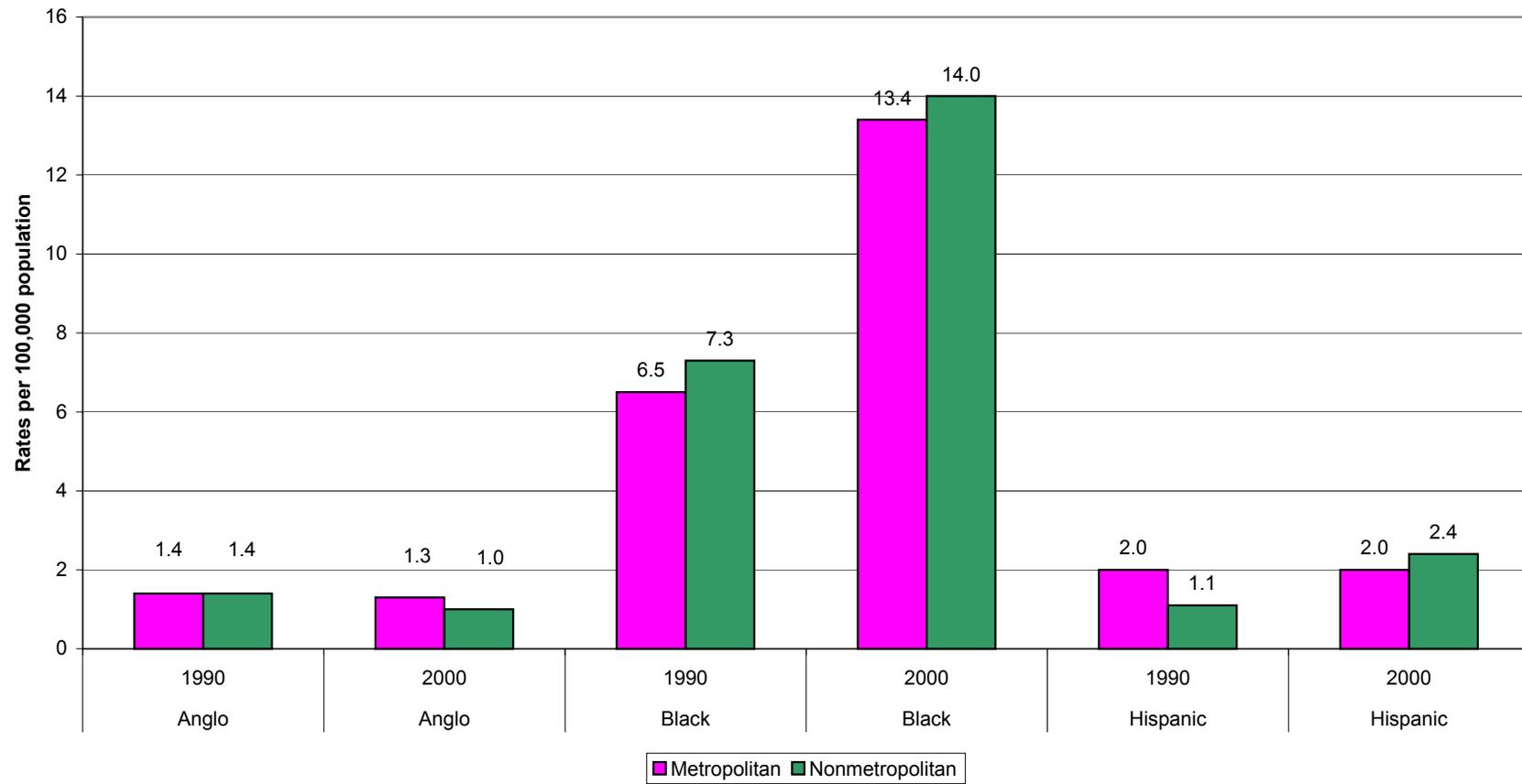


Figure D28. Age-Adjusted Death Rates for HIV for Females by Race/Ethnicity, Texas:
1990 and 2000



APPENDIX E. Counties in Texas by Metropolitan Status

Metropolitan Central City Counties

Bell County	Lubbock County
Bexar County	McLennan County
Bowie County	Midland County
Brazos County	Nueces County
Cameron County	Potter County
Dallas County	Smith County
Ector County	Tarrant County
El Paso County	Taylor County
Galveston County	Tom Green County
Grayson County	Travis County
Gregg County	Victoria County
Harris County	Webb County
Hidalgo County	Wichita County
Jefferson County	

Metropolitan Suburban Counties

Archer County	Henderson County
Bastrop County	Hood County
Brazoria County	Hunt County
Caldwell County	Johnson County
Chambers County	Kaufman County
Collin County	Liberty County
Comal County	Montgomery County
Coryell County	Orange County
Denton County	Parker County
Ellis County	Randall County
Fort Bend County	Rockwall County
Guadalupe County	San Patricio County
Hardin County	Upshur County
Harrison County	Waller County
Hays County	Williamson County
	Wilson County

Appendix E continued

Nonmetropolitan Adjacent Counties

Anderson County	Glasscock County	Milam County
Andrews County	Goliad County	Moore County
Aransas County	Gonzales County	Morris County
Armstrong County	Grimes County	Navarro County
Atascosa County	Hale County	Newton County
Austin County	Hamilton County	Nolan County
Bandera County	Hartley County	Oldham County
Baylor County	Hill County	Palo Pinto County
Bee County	Hockley County	Panola County
Blanco County	Hopkins County	Polk County
Bosque County	Hudspeth County	Rains County
Brooks County	Hutchinson County	Reagan County
Burleson County	Irion County	Red River County
Burnet County	Jack County	Refugio County
Calhoun County	Jackson County	Robertson County
Callahan County	Jasper County	Runnels County
Camp County	Jim Hogg County	Rusk County
Carson County	Jim Wells County	San Jacinto County
Cass County	Jones County	Schleicher County
Castro County	Karnes County	Shackelford County
Cherokee County	Kendall County	Somervell County
Clay County	Kenedy County	Starr County
Coke County	Kleberg County	Sterling County
Coleman County	La Salle County	Swisher County
Concho County	Lamb County	Terry County
Cooke County	Lampasas County	Throckmorton County
Crane County	Lavaca County	Tyler County
Crosby County	Lee County	Upton County
De Witt County	Leon County	Van Zandt County
Deaf Smith County	Limestone County	Walker County
Delta County	Live Oak County	Ward County
Dimmit County	Lynn County	Washington County
Duval County	Madison County	Wharton County
Erath County	Marion County	Wilbarger County
Falls County	Martin County	Willacy County
Fannin County	Matagorda County	Winkler County
Fayette County	Maverick County	Wise County

Nonmetropolitan Adjacent Counties continued

Fisher County
Floyd County
Freestone County
Garza County

Mc Mullen County
Medina County
Menard County

Wood County
Young County
Zapata County

Nonmetropolitan Non-Adjacent Counties

Angelina County
Bailey County
Borden County
Brewster County
Briscoe County
Brown County
Childress County
Cochran County
Collingsworth County
Colorado County
Comanche County
Cottle County
Crockett County
Culberson County
Dallam County
Dawson County
Dickens County
Donley County
Eastland County
Edwards County
Foard County
Franklin County
Frio County
Gaines County
Gillespie County

Gray County
Hall County
Hansford County
Hardeman County
Haskell County
Hemphill County
Houston County
Howard County
Jeff Davis County
Kent County
Kerr County
Kimble County
King County
Kinney County
Knox County
Lamar County
Lipscomb County
Llano County
Loving County
Mason County
Mc Culloch County
Mills County
Mitchell County
Montague County
Motley County

Nacogdoches County
Ochiltree County
Parmer County
Pecos County
Presidio County
Real County
Reeves County
Roberts County
Sabine County
San Augustine County
San Saba County
Scurry County
Shelby County
Sherman County
Stephens County
Stonewall County
Sutton County
Terrell County
Titus County
Trinity County
Uvalde County
Val Verde County
Wheeler County
Yoakum County