

Table 2—Mortality data included for each cause of death category in report

	ICD (7th Rev.) Cause of death category	Period covered	Kind of data presented in report	Location in report	
I.	332	1951-66	Estimated % annual change for women 1962-66	Fig. 1	
II.	341	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3	
III.	420	1951-66	Estimated % annual change for women 1962-66	Fig. 1	
IV.	454	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3	
V.	460-8	1951-66	Estimated % annual change for women 1962-66; graphs of rates	Fig. 1 Figs. 2-9	
	A.	460	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3
	B.	461	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3
	C.	462	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3
	D.	463	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3
	E.	464	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3
	F.	465	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3
	G.	466	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3
	H.	467	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3
	I.	468	1960-66	Numbers	Table 3
VI.	570.2	1962-66	Numbers	Table 3	

white and nonwhite, and for each of the three large diagnostic groups:

- For the mortality rates for each time period, 1951-1956, 1957-1961, and 1962-1966, we fitted a straight line by the method of least squares.
- The mean annual per cent change in mortality rate was estimated by dividing the slope for the time period by the mean mortality rate.
- The mean annual change for women during 1962-1966 was compared with four different expected values. The comparisons were:
 - Comparison (1), with women during 1957-1961. The annual per cent change for women during 1957-1961 was subtracted from that for 1962-1966.
 - Comparison (2), with women during 1957-1961, adjusted for corresponding changes in men. The mean annual per cent change for men

during 1957-1961 was subtracted from that for men during 1962-1966. This difference was subtracted from the difference obtained in Comparison 1.

Comparison (3), with women during 1957-1961, adjusted for changes between 1951-1956 and 1957-1961. The mean annual per cent change for women during 1951-1956 was subtracted from that during 1957-1961. This difference was then subtracted from the difference obtained in Comparison 1.

Comparison (4), with men during 1962-1966. The mean annual per cent change for men during 1962-1966 was subtracted from that for women in the same period.

The comparisons for cerebral thrombosis are presented in Table 5; for arteriosclerotic heart disease, in Table 6; and for diseases of the veins, in Table 7.