In response to requests from public health researchers who have used other statistical rate atlases, a number of supplemental maps have been included in this appendix to aid in interpreting the mortality maps.

Population maps. Figure 5 presents the age-race-modified 1990 population counts that were multiplied by 5 to provide the rate denominators. Although very broadly categorized, these maps illustrate the patterns of population distribution throughout the United States and can be used to identify HSA's where the age-adjusted rates are based on small populations. Figures 6 and 7 provide the percent of the sex- and race-specific populations in each HSA that fall into age groups 15–24 years, 35–44 years, and 65–74 years. Ages 20 years and 70 years were used for the smoothed maps (figures 1d, 1e) for external causes of death and ages 40 and 70 years were used for the remaining causes.

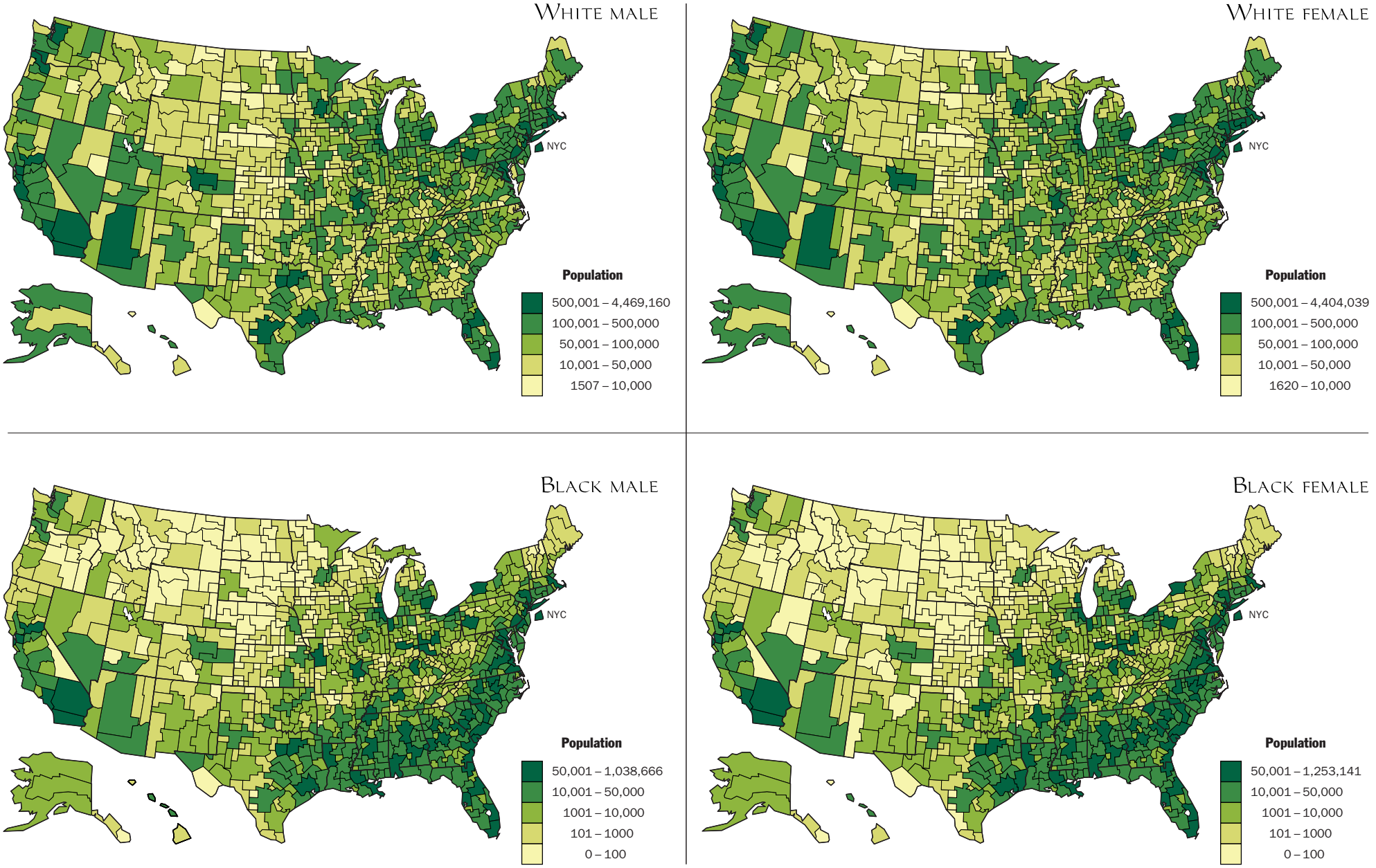
Correlate maps. Figures 8 and 9 include maps of several demographic and lifestyle factors that may be associated with several of the causes of death in this atlas. These maps may be helpful in formulating etiologic hypotheses for the causes of death included in this atlas, although no claims are made as to the validity or appropriateness of these particular estimates for drawing inferences about such links.

Figure 8 includes mapped indicators of income and education by county for the total population. Percent of the total population of Hispanic origin is also shown in figure 8 to identify areas with a potentially large contribution of Hispanic patterns of mortality to the rates mapped for whites.

Figure 9 presents State maps of selected modifiable lifestyle factors among adults (ages greater than or equal to 18) as estimated by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 1991 (135). These factors are briefly defined:

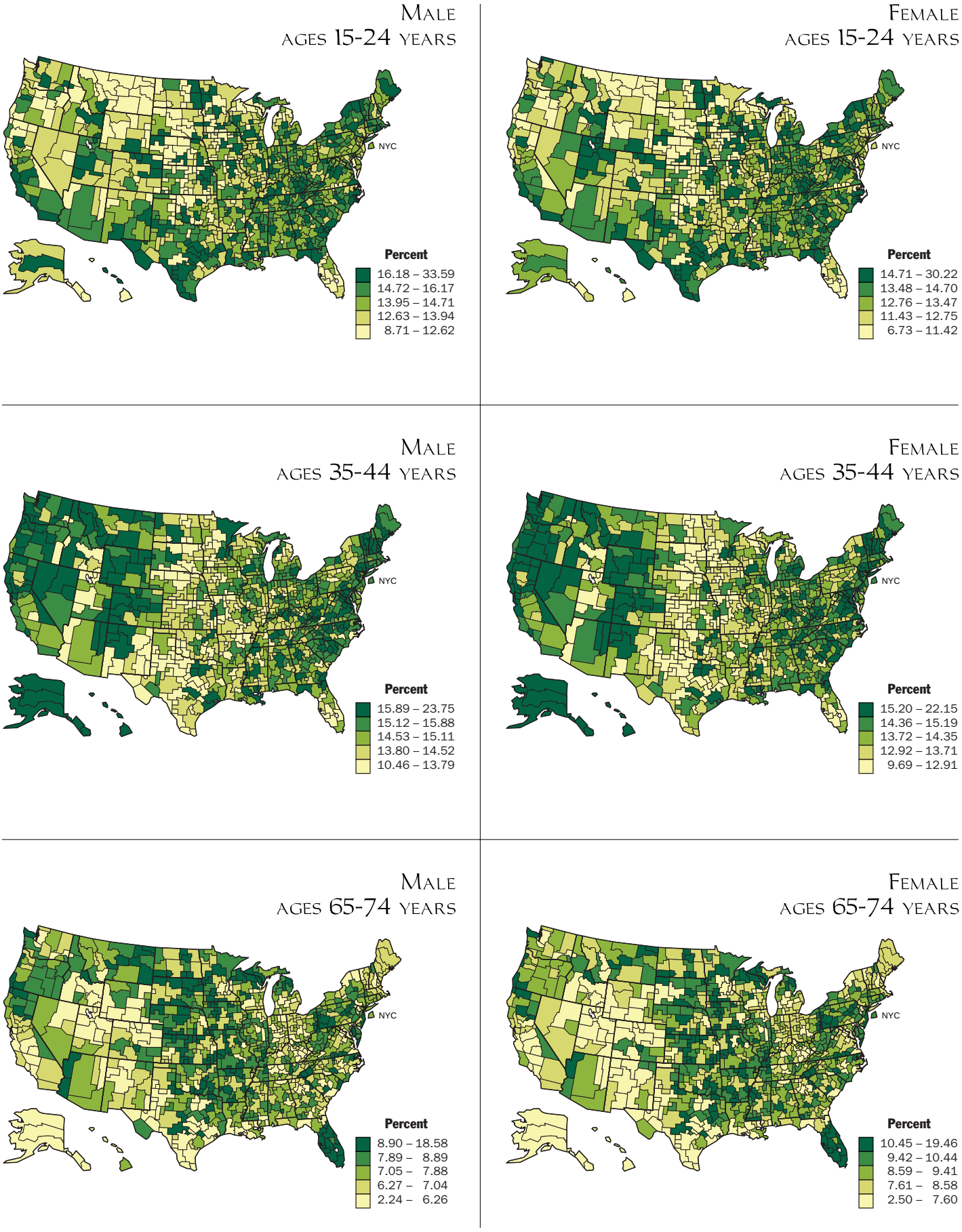
- Smokers—Current regular use of cigarettes by someone who has ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes.
- Overweight adults—Body mass index of at least 27.8 for men and 27.3 for women.
- Seat belt users—Seat belt worn whenever driving or riding in a car.
- Sedentary lifestyle—No exercise, recreation, or physical activities other than regular job duties during the previous month.

Figure 5. Population by HSA, 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census (age/race/modified census counts).

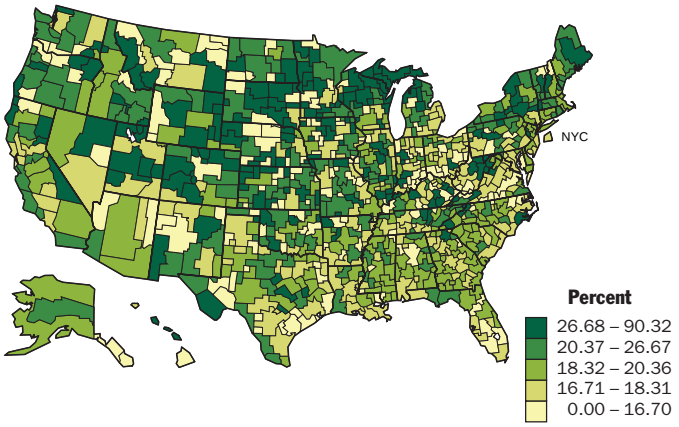
Figure 6. Percent of total HSA white population in each representative age group, 1988-92



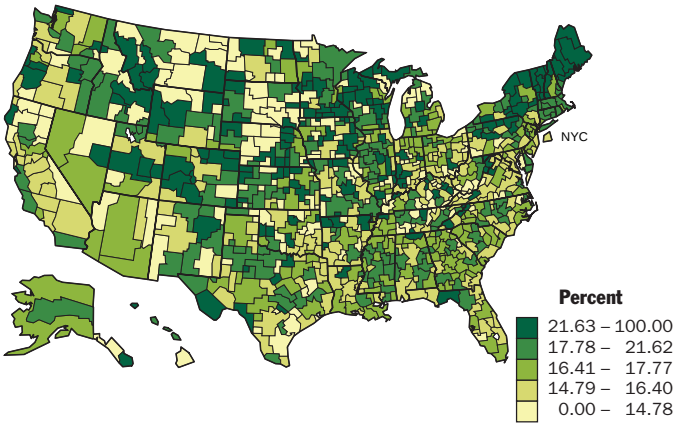
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census (age/race/modified census counts).

Figure 7. Percent of total HSA black population in each representative age group, 1988-92

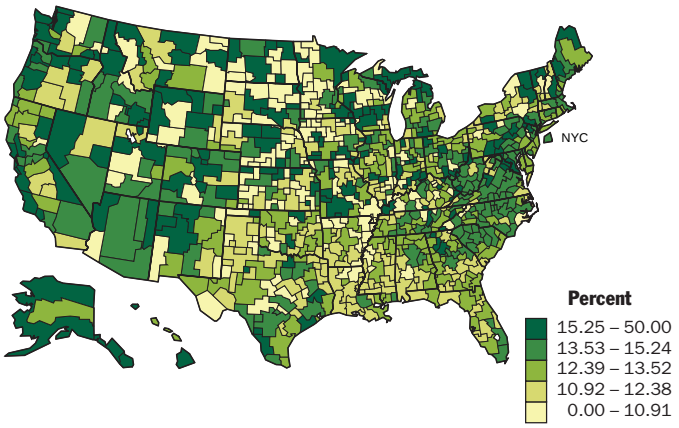
Male ages 15-24 years



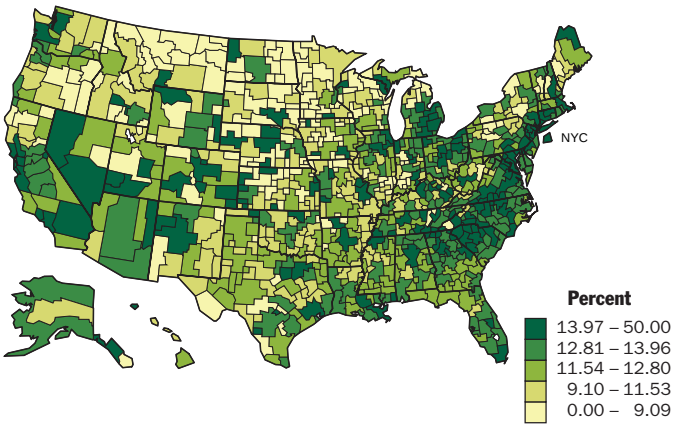
Female ages 15-24 years



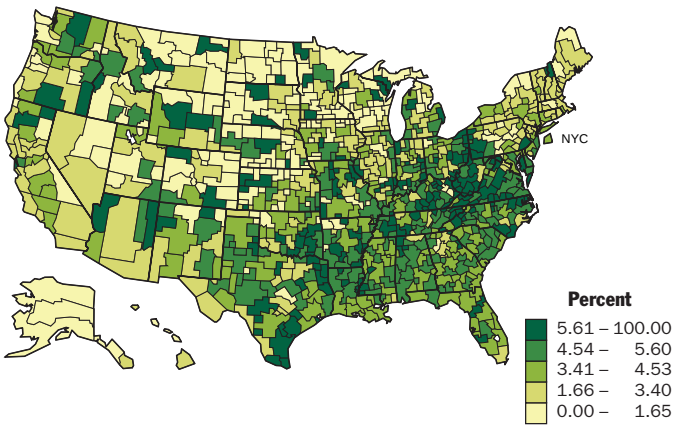
Male ages 35-44 years



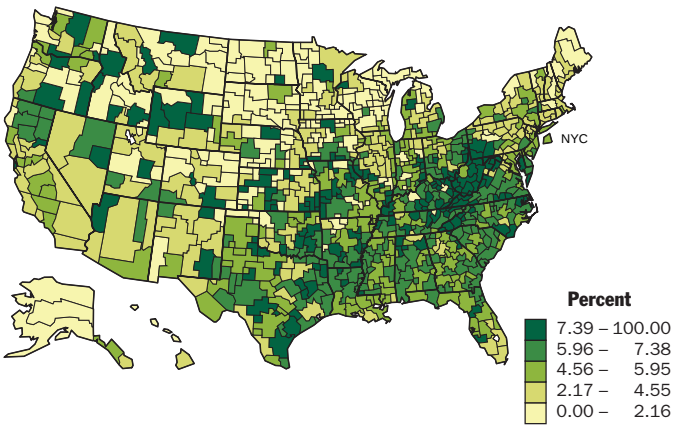
Female ages 35-44 years



Male ages 65-74 years



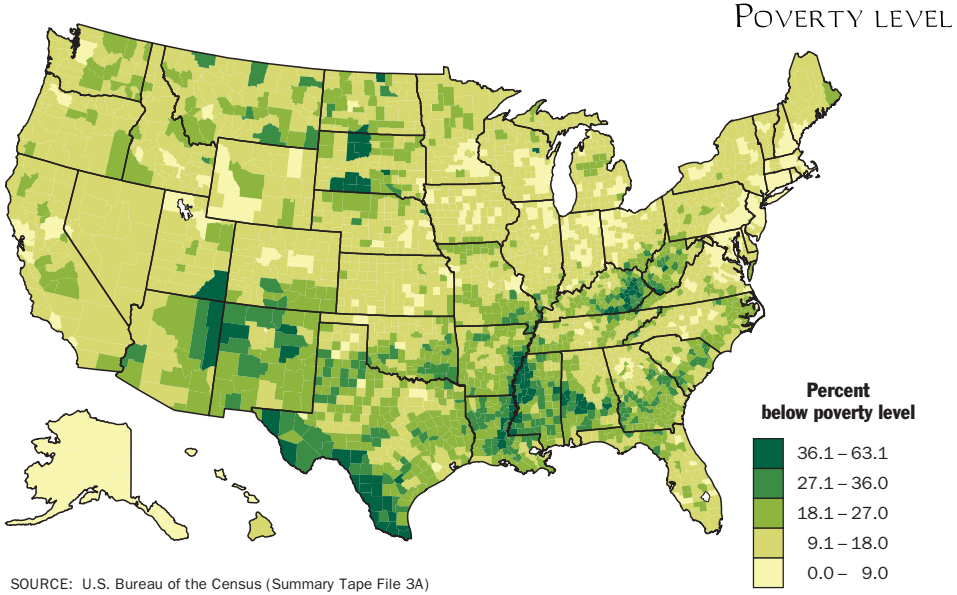
Female ages 65-74 years



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census (age/race/modified census counts).

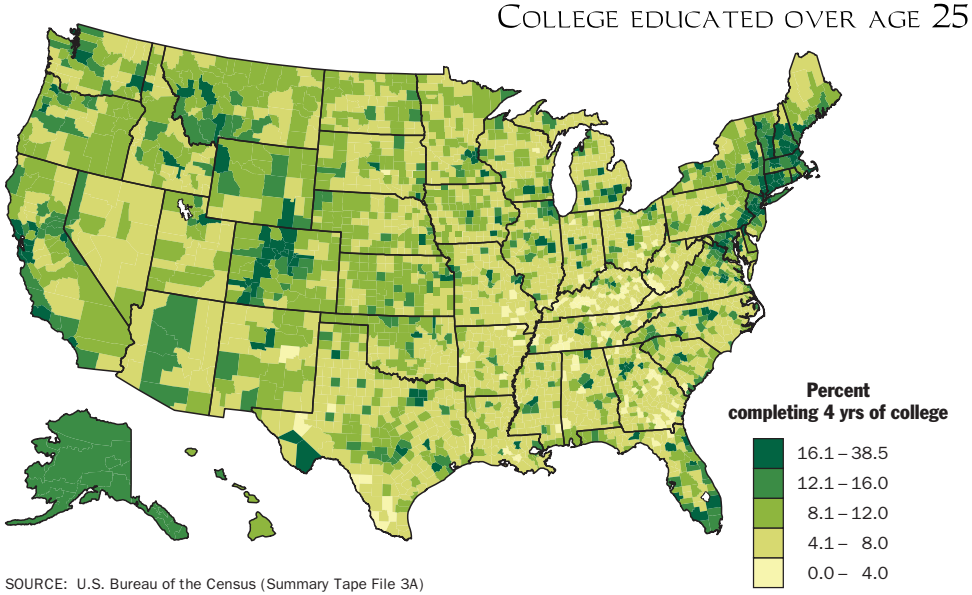
Figure 8. Correlate variables by county, 1990

Poverty level



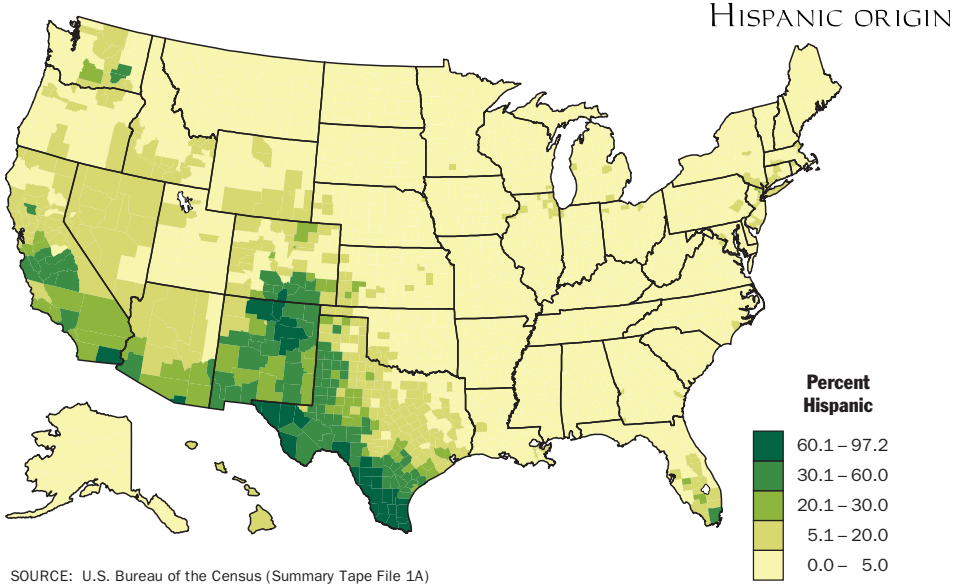
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Summary Tape File 3A)

College educated over age 25



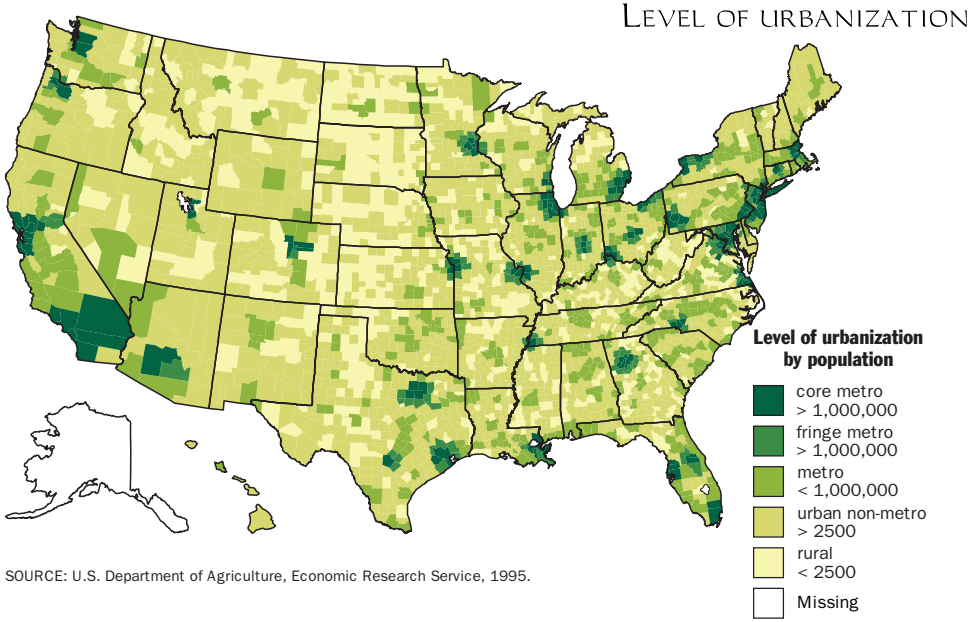
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Summary Tape File 3A)

Hispanic origin



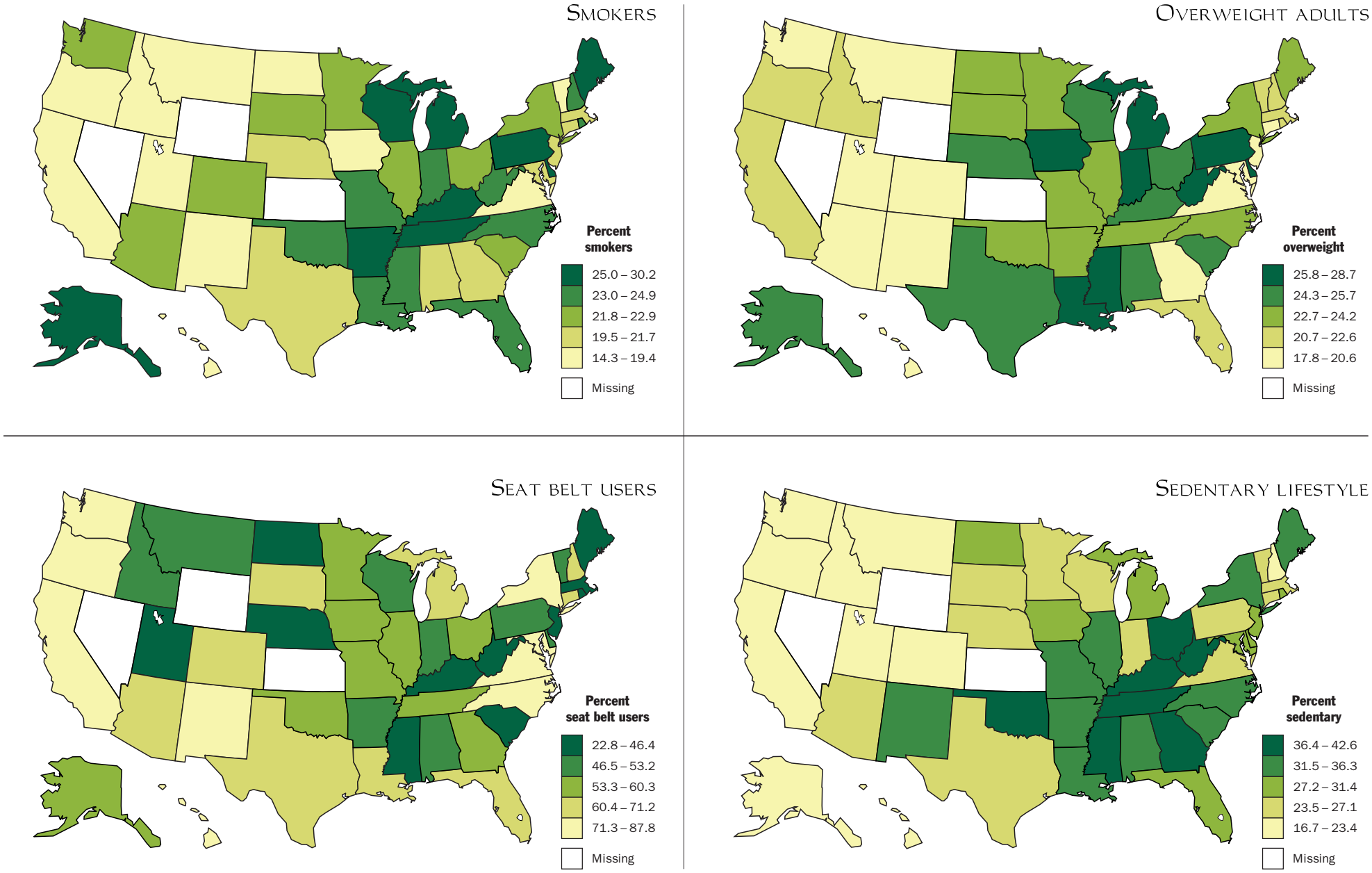
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census (Summary Tape File 1A)

Level of urbanization



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1995.

Figure 9. Correlate variables by State, 1991



SOURCE: MMWR 42 (SS–4): 1–17. 1993.