

### Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity, All Males-United States, 2006\*

Rank	All Races	White	Black	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
1	Heart disease 26.3%	Heart disease 26.6%	Heart disease 24.4%	Heart disease 20.1%	Cancer 25.5%	Heart disease 20.9%
2	Cancer 24.1%	Cancer 24.5%	Cancer 21.9%	Cancer 16.0%	Heart disease 24.9%	Cancer 18.7%
3	Unintentional injuries 6.6%	Unintentional injuries 6.5%	Unintentional injuries 6.5%	Unintentional injuries 15.5%	Stroke 7.1%	Unintentional injuries 12.3%
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 4.9%	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 5.3%	Homicide 5.2%	Diabetes 4.7%	Unintentional injuries 5.6%	Stroke 4.4%
5	Stroke 4.5%	Stroke 4.4%	Stroke 5.0%	Chronic liver disease 4.3%	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 3.6%	Diabetes 4.2%
6	Diabetes 3.0%	Diabetes 2.8%	Diabetes 3.9%	Suicide 4.0%	Diabetes 3.5%	Homicide 4.0%
7	Suicide 2.2%	Suicide 2.3%	HIV disease 3.0%	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 3.1%	Influenza & pneumonia 3.1%	Chronic liver disease 3.4%
8	Influenza & pneumonia 2.1%	Influenza & pneumonia 2.2%	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 2.8%	Stroke 3.0%	Suicide 2.4%	Suicide 2.4%
9	Kidney disease 1.8%	Alzheimer's disease 1.9%	Kidney disease 2.6%	Homicide 2.7%	Kidney disease 1.8%	Chronic lower respiratory diseases 2.3%
10	Alzheimer's disease 1.8%	Kidney disease 1.7%	Perinatal conditions 1.9%	Influenza & pneumonia 1.8%	Homicide 1.4%	Perinatal conditions 2.1%

\*Percentages represent total deaths in the age group due to the cause indicated. Numbers in parentheses indicate tied rankings. The white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Asian/Pacific Islander race groups include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin may be of any race. Some terms have shortened from those used in the National Vital Statistics Report. See the next page for a listing of the shortened terms in the table and their full unabridged equivalents used in the report. To learn more, visit *Mortality Tables* at [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/mortality\\_tables.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/mortality_tables.htm) (HHS, CDC, NCHS).

## Short and Full Terms for Leading Causes of Death

Some terms in the leading causes of death table have been shortened from those used in the National Vital Statistics Report. Below is a listing of the shortened terms used in the table and their full, unabridged equivalents used in the report.

### SHORT TERMS

Aortic aneurism  
Benign neoplasms  
Birth defects  
Bronchitis  
Cancer  
Chronic liver disease  
Diabetes  
Gallbladder disorders  
Heart disease  
HIV disease  
Homicide  
Hypertension  
Kidney disease  
Kidney infection  
Legal Intervention\*  
  
Medical & surgical care complications  
Perinatal conditions  
Pneumonitis  
Pregnancy complications  
Stroke  
Suicide  
Unintentional injuries

### FULL TERMS

Aortic aneurism and dissection  
In situ neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior  
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities  
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis  
Malignant neoplasms  
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis  
Diabetes mellitus  
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder  
Diseases of the heart  
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease  
Assault (homicide)  
Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease  
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis  
Infections of kidney  
Physical or other force used by police or other law-enforcing agents, including military on duty, in the course of arresting or attempting to arrest lawbreakers, suppressing disturbances, maintaining order, and other legal action. Includes legal execution and excludes citizen arrest.  
  
Complications of medical and surgical care  
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period  
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids  
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium  
Cerebrovascular diseases  
Intentional self-harm  
Accidents (unintentional injuries)

\*World Health Organization. International statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision (ICD-10). Geneva: World Health Organization, 1992. Available at <http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/>. Accessed April 15, 2010.