

## Mortality by Race and Hispanic Origin: A 20-year Review

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The proposed paper shall present 1984-2003 time series of age and sex-specific mortality rates, together with life table measures of longevity, by single-year ages, for three broad Race/Origin categories: Hispanics, Black Non-Hispanics, and all other Non-Hispanics. The extent to which the Race/Origin profiles of mortality resemble one another shall be assessed by the component methodology of decomposing differences in life expectancy into the contributions of various age categories developed by Arriaga (1984). An analysis of summary measures of mortality level and age-patterns obtained by fitting 2-parameter relational logit models shall also be offered.

Analysis of longterm trends in the population of Hispanic origin has been handicapped by constraints on data availability. Mortality data by Hispanic origin began to be released by NCHS in 1984, and it was not until 1997 that all States had included an item identifying Hispanic origin on their death certificates. These data constraints, although imposing, are not insurmountable. The states with the largest Hispanic Origin populations (e.g. California, Texas, New York) were distinguishing Hispanic Origin in their death registers as early as 1984. Administrative estimates of US state populations by race, Hispanic origin, age and sex are available throughout the 1984-1997 period. The observed ethnic mortality differentials between those states reporting hispanicity of mothers throughout and other states as of the time when they began registering hispanicity can be applied to the administrative estimates for earlier years to derive indirect estimates of mortality patterns in nonreporting states via a methodology akin to Indirect Standardization.