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Foreword

Health, United States, 1982 is the seventh annual report on the health status of the Nation submitted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the President and Congress of the United States in compliance with Section 308 of the Public Health Service Act. It presents statistics concerning recent trends in the health care sector.

This report was compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service. It is divided into two parts. Part A consists of 16 charts on health status and determinants organized by age from the youngest group to the oldest. Part B consists of 86 detailed statistical tables that are organized around four major subject areas—health status and determinants, utilization of health resources, health

care resources, and health care expenditures—and includes a guide to the detailed tables. There are also two appendixes that provide descriptions of the data sources and a glossary of terms.

This edition of *Health, United States* continues the approach used during previous years by emphasizing trends and comparisons over time. Once again, the detailed tables display age-adjusted data. This was necessary for two reasons. First, the elderly constitute a growing proportion of the U.S. population and second, several demographic subgroups of the population have different age structures. By adjusting for age, data can be compared with greater validity over time and for different groups.

Acknowledgments

Overall responsibility for planning and coordinating the content of this volume rested with the Division of Analysis, National Center for Health Statistics, under the supervision of Jacob J. Feldman, Joel C. Kleinman, and Barbara G. Weichert. The Chartbook in Part A was prepared by Lois A. Fingerhut.

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Publications management and editorial review were provided by Margot A. Kemper, Gerri A. Michael, and John E. Mounts. Final production and printing of this volume was accomplished by Linda L. Bean, Naomi M. Forester, Jarmila G. Frazier, Annette F. Gaidurgis, Nancy L. Planet, Stephen L. Sloan, and Patricia A. Vaughn.

This volume would not have been possible without the contributions of numerous staff members throughout the National Center for Health Statistics.

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Symbols

- Data not available
 - ... Category not applicable
 - Quantity zero
 - 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
 - * Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision
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Highlights

Health status and determinants

- After a rapid decline from 1960 to 1976, birth rates in the United States have been gradually increasing, reaching 69 births per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age in 1980 (provisional data). This trend is partly because of postponed births; first births to women over 30 years of age have increased rapidly.
- Although completed fertility among women 50-54 years of age has been increasing since 1960 (from 2.3 to 3.1 births per woman in 1980), this trend will probably reverse in the future. For example, based on surveys of birth expectations, women 18-34 years of age in the United States reported an average of 2.2 lifetime expected births in 1979, compared with 3.1 in 1967.
- Overall, life expectancy at birth continued to increase through 1979, reaching 69.9 years for men and 77.6 years for women in 1979. However, for the total population, provisional data for 1980 show the first decrease in life expectancy since 1967. The slight decrease (from 73.8 to 73.6 years) was probably the result of the 1980 influenza epidemic and does not appear to represent a departure from the underlying upward trend.
- The infant mortality rate has continued to decline, reaching 12.5 deaths per 1,000 births in 1980 (provisional data). However, the mortality rate for black infants is still almost twice as high as for white infants.
- Death rates for cancer declined through the mid-1970's for people under 50 years of age but increased for those 50 years of age and over. The latest available data suggest that a turning point in the death rates may have occurred even among the older age groups. In particular, cancer death rates for all ages except 65-69 years of age appear to have leveled off.
- Mortality among children 1-14 years of age declined substantially between 1950 and 1979. Virtually all of this decline resulted from the reduction in death rates for natural causes.
- The age group 15-24 years is the only one which has shown an increase in mortality in recent years. Accidents, homicide, and suicide accounted for three-fourths of all deaths in this age group in 1979, up from half of all deaths in 1950. The leading cause of death among white youths at these ages is motor vehicle accidents, while the leading cause among black youths is homicide. A wide difference exists between white and black mortality rates for natural causes of death in this age group.
- Mortality among adults 25-44 years of age has fallen by about a third since 1950. A substantial part of this reduction is because of the decline in heart disease death rates that has occurred since 1965. Cancer mortality has also been reduced in this age group since the late 1960's.
- Among adults 45-64 years of age, mortality has declined by about one-fourth since 1950 largely because of the decline in heart disease mortality. Mortality from cancer of the respiratory system is about 2½ times as high as it was in 1950, but mortality from all other types of cancer actually fell by about 10 percent during this period. Although non-motor-vehicle accident mortality is greater than motor vehicle accident mortality for this age group, it has decreased since 1975 while motor vehicle accident mortality has increased.
- From 1950 to 1979, the age-adjusted death rate for the elderly population fell by about 25 percent and the decline for females was twice as great as that for males. About three-fourths of the overall decline in mortality was a result of the declines in heart disease and stroke mortality.
- Although cigarette smoking has declined in recent years, strong socioeconomic differences in smoking persist. For example, in 1980, 52 percent of the population 25-44 years of age with less than

a high school education were current smokers, compared with only 31 percent of those with some college education. The prevalence of heavy alcohol consumption has not shown the same decline as is evident for cigarette smoking.

- More than 90 percent of children are immunized against the major childhood diseases by the time they enter school. However, appreciable differences exist in immunization levels among pre-school children by race and residence. Furthermore, public health clinics and hospital outpatient departments appear to play a prominent role in immunization among children from low-income families. Of those in families with incomes of less than \$7,000 who did receive a polio vaccination, 60 percent use these sources, compared with 15 percent of those in families with incomes of \$25,000 or more.

Utilization of health resources

- The proportion of pregnant women beginning prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy gradually increased from 1970 through 1979. Although the trend increased faster among black women than among white women, the proportion receiving early care is still much lower among black women (62 percent versus 79 percent).
- The proportion of adults tested for high blood pressure increased substantially between 1974 and 1979. The increase was greatest among black adults—those at highest risk of hypertension. Recently released data indicate that this testing has had a positive effect: The proportion of adults with elevated blood pressure decreased between 1971-75 and 1976-80.
- Between 1964 and 1980, physician visits per person per year increased from 3.9 to 5.5 for lower income persons. During the same period, physician visits per person remained stable or actually declined for higher income persons, indicating a marked trend toward equality in the volume of physician visits between the two groups. However, over the same time period, little change occurred in the number of dental visits per person for lower income persons. In 1980, persons in families with incomes of less than \$7,000 had an average of 1.1 dental visits per year, compared with 2.4 visits for persons in families with incomes of \$25,000 or more.
- Hospital discharge rates continued to increase (especially among the elderly) and average length of stay continued to decrease during the 1970's. As a result, the days of care per 1,000 population have declined slightly.

- The increase in Cesarean section rates appears to have abated. The rate for 1980 (16 per 100 deliveries) was about the same as that for 1979. However, this rate represents a 57-percent increase since 1975.
- Tubal ligation among women 15-44 years of age continues to increase, but at a slower pace than in the early 1970's.
- Hysterectomy rates have declined from their high levels of the early 1970's.
- Cardiac catheterization among men 45-64 years of age continues to increase by nearly 10 percent per year.
- Rates for lens extraction (cataract removal) continued to increase among the elderly at the rate of about 5 percent per year.

Health care resources

- The number of health workers has continued to grow at a rapid pace during the 1970's. In particular, the supply of physicians grew at a slightly faster pace in the latter part of the decade. The physician-population ratio reached a record high of 20 physicians per 10,000 population in 1980.
- Among the different specialties, the number of internists and pediatricians grew most rapidly. In addition, the number of general and family practitioners showed a 2-percent annual growth in the latter part of the decade, compared with a 1-percent decrease in the early part of the decade, reflecting the increase in family practice residencies.
- The number of community hospital beds per 1,000 population has been relatively stable since 1975. In 1980, there were 4.5 beds per 1,000 population in the United States, but the range was from 2.7 in Alaska to 6.0 in Nebraska and 7.3 in the District of Columbia.
- The supply of both psychiatric and nonpsychiatric long-term hospital beds declined by 50 percent between 1970 and 1980. However, during this period, the number of beds in proprietary psychiatric hospitals and federally funded community mental health centers increased substantially, although they still account for a small share of total beds. These centers have experienced large increases in inpatient, outpatient, and day treatment episodes.

Health care expenditures

- Health care expenditures continued to increase rapidly. In 1981, health care expenditures in the United States totaled \$286.6 billion, an average

of \$1,225 per person, and comprised 9.8 percent of the gross national product. During the past 15 years, personal health care expenditures increased sixfold. Almost three-fifths of this increase has resulted from price inflation.

- Medical care prices increased by 10.4 percent between 1980 and 1981, compared with 10.2 percent for all items. However, more recent data for the first quarter of 1982 indicate a marked decrease in the rate of price inflation for the general economy, but a continued rapid rise in medical care prices. The overall Consumer Price Index increased at an annualized rate of 1.0 percent, compared with 10.2 percent for the medical care component. Prices for hospital care continued to lead the rise in medical care (15.0 percent). Charges for physician services, dental services, and prescription drugs increased by 9.7 percent, 7.0 percent, and 8.4 percent, respectively.

- In 1978, Massachusetts led the States in per capita personal health and hospital care expenditures (\$935 and \$490, respectively). The lowest spending in 1978 for personal health care—\$521 per capita—occurred in South Carolina. Idaho had the lowest per capita hospital care expenditures (\$197).
- Minnesota led the States in nursing home expenditures (\$126 per person). Alaska, with only 2 percent of its population over 65 years of age, had the lowest per capita spending for nursing home care (\$12 per person). However, overall per capita spending for personal health care in Alaska was only 1 percent below the U.S. average.
- Florida, which has the largest proportion of aged residents in the United States, spent only 3 percent more than the national average for all personal health care. However, spending for nursing home care in Florida was 43 percent below the U.S. average.

PART A

Chartbook



More women begin prenatal care early

The proportion of pregnant women beginning prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy gradually increased from 1970 through 1979. Although the rate of increase was greater among black women than among white women, the proportion receiving early care is still much lower among black women. The proportion of white women receiving care in the first trimester increased from 72 percent to 79 percent during the period, while the proportion of black women receiving early care increased from 44 percent to 62 percent.

Prenatal care includes a myriad of interventions that are or should be tailored to the individual woman

and her pregnancy. For example, counseling about the effects on the fetus of diet, smoking, and alcohol consumption is a crucial component of prenatal care. Because the context and quality of prenatal care are likely to vary depending on the provider as well as the patient, evidence on the effectiveness of such care in reducing adverse pregnancy outcomes is not conclusive. However, given current medical knowledge, high quality prenatal care beginning early in pregnancy holds the greatest promise for reducing racial and socioeconomic disparities in pregnancy outcome.

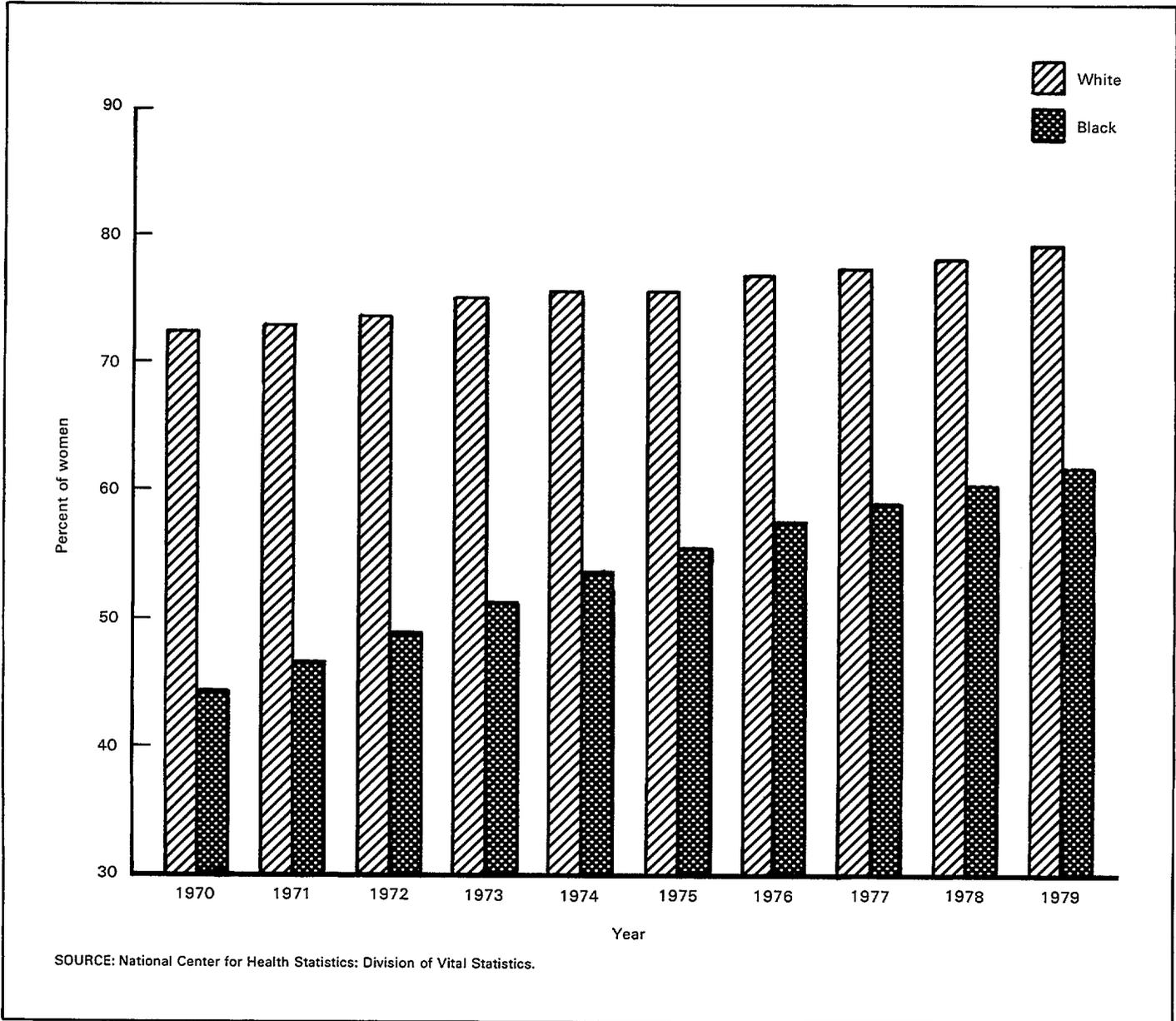


Figure 1. Women beginning prenatal care in the 1st trimester of pregnancy, according to race: United States, 1970-79

Infant mortality rates stand at record lows

Infant mortality rates for all races have been declining steadily during the past decade, following a plateau that lasted from the mid-1950's to the mid-1960's. This decline may be attributed to several factors including better nutrition, wider availability of prenatal care, advances in medical science, and improved socioeconomic conditions.

The mortality rate for black infants historically has been much higher than that for white infants. The rates for both these groups have been declining at nearly equal rates for the past 10 years. Therefore, the mortality rate for black infants (21.8 deaths per 1,000 live births) in 1979 remained almost twice as high as that for white infants (11.4 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Racial differences have generally been greater during the postneonatal period (2d through 12th month of life)—a time when environmental and socioeconomic factors are more likely to affect the infant than during the neonatal period (1st month of

life) when prenatal and intrauterine factors have their strongest effects. The decline in neonatal mortality between 1965 and 1979 has been slightly greater for white infants than for black infants (5.0 percent versus 4.3 percent per year), while the decline in postneonatal mortality has been much greater for black infants than for white infants (4.9 percent versus 3.0 percent). Nevertheless, by 1979, the black neonatal mortality rate was about 80 percent higher than the white rate, while the black postneonatal mortality rate was more than twice the white rate.

One of the major factors in the decline in neonatal mortality is the improved survival of low-birth-weight infants. Before the mid-1960's, little change in neonatal mortality among low-birth-weight infants was apparent. More recent comparisons during the late 1960's and 1970's in selected States suggest large reductions in neonatal mortality for low-birth-weight infants.

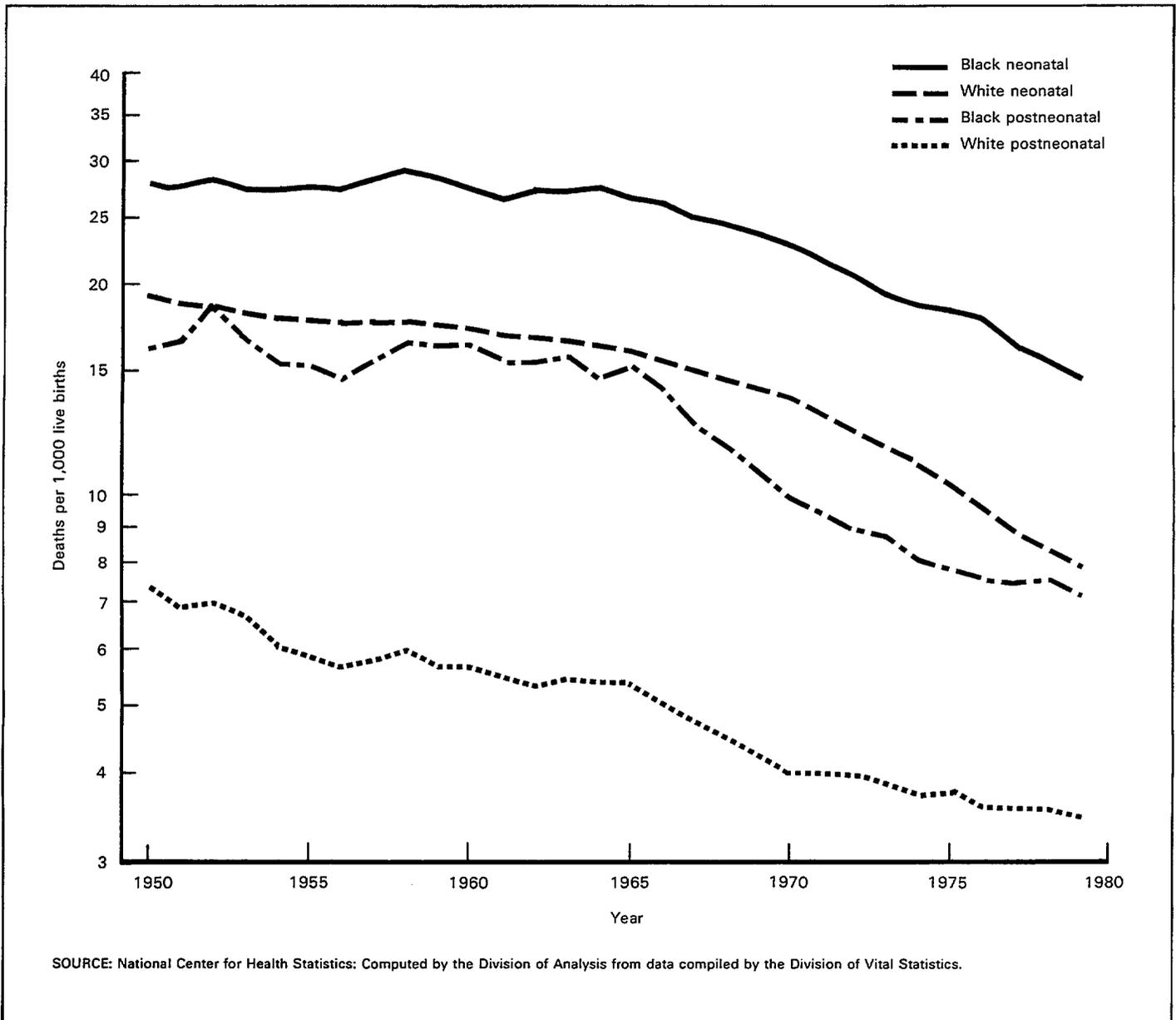


Figure 2. Neonatal and postneonatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, 1950-79

Excessive exposure to lead is widespread among young children from poor families

Excessive exposure to lead, particularly among young children, has remained a public health problem for decades. Elevated blood lead levels in young children, defined as lead levels of 30 micrograms per deciliter or more of whole blood, are of greatest concern because of the vulnerability of the developing nervous system to lead. Household paint applied before the 1940's and automobile emissions are two of the most common sources of lead found in children.

The toxic properties of lead are made worse by iron deficiency and undernutrition, both of which are more common among black children than among white children. Overall, 12 percent of black children, compared with 2 percent of white children, 6 months-

5 years of age had elevated levels of lead in their blood.

Among both white and black children, highest blood lead levels were found in children living in low-income households (less than \$6,000 annual family income) and in the inner-cities of large urban areas (1 million or more population).

The data also show a substantial decline from 1976 to 1980 in mean blood lead levels of young children in all race, sex, and income groups, averaging 40 percent overall. This decline parallels a decline in the use of lead in the production of gasoline during the same time period.

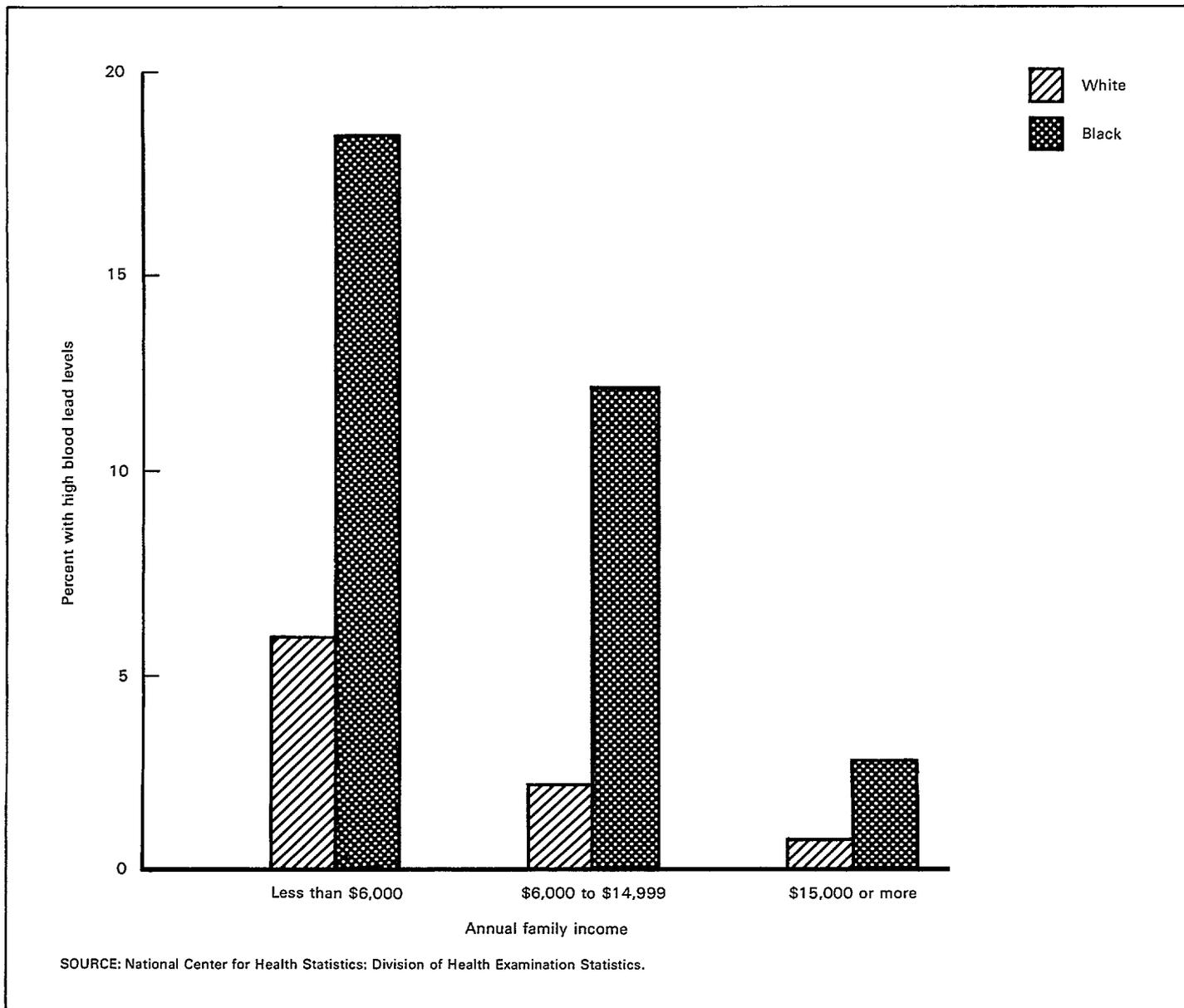


Figure 3. High blood lead levels in children 6 months–5 years of age, according to family income and race: United States, average annual 1976–80

Accidents now cause 4 out of 10 deaths of preschool children

Between 1950 and 1979, the death rate for children 1-4 years of age declined by 53 percent. Virtually all of this decline resulted from a 62-percent reduction in death rates for natural causes. In contrast, the death rate for motor vehicle accidents remained relatively stable and the rate for non-motor-vehicle accidents declined by only 32 percent. As a result, in 1979, accidents accounted for 41 percent of all deaths of children 1-4 years of age, compared with 26 percent in 1950.

In 1979, mortality from non-motor-vehicle accidents was 1.6 times higher for boys than for girls and about 1.9 times higher for black children than for white children. Since 1950, the racial difference has narrowed considerably as a result of a much greater reduction in death rates for black children. The two leading causes of these fatal accidents are fire and drowning.

Sex and race differences in motor vehicle accident

mortality are smaller. In 1979, the death rate for boys was 15 percent higher than that for girls, and the death rate for black children was 17 percent higher than that for white children.

The most dramatic mortality change in this age group is associated with influenza and pneumonia. These deaths decreased by 89 percent from 1950 to 1979, with most of the decline occurring since 1960. The declines were similar for boys and for girls, but smaller for white children than for black children. However, death rates for white children were about half of those for black children in 1979.

From 1960 through 1979, mortality from congenital anomalies and cancer also dropped notably by 36 percent and 57 percent, respectively. Decreases were observed for both sexes and races. About half of all mortality from cancer in this age group is associated with leukemia, for which treatment and survival have improved markedly.

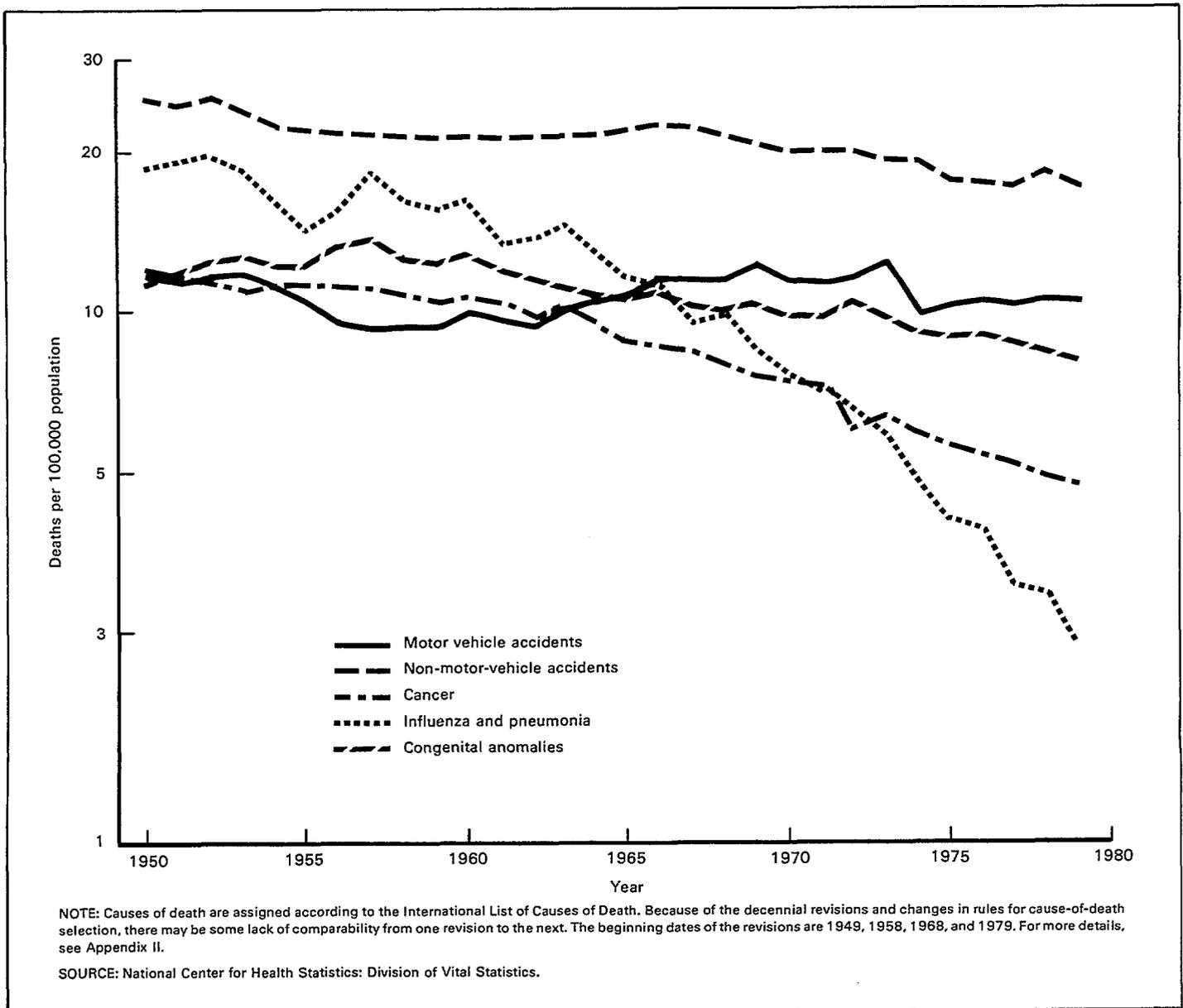


Figure 4. Death rates for children 1-4 years of age, according to leading causes of death: United States, 1950-79

Immunizations protect most children against major childhood diseases

Immunizations against communicable diseases have resulted in eradicating or markedly reducing the toll of several diseases previously responsible for substantial morbidity and mortality. Smallpox has now been eliminated worldwide. In the United States, perhaps the most noteworthy case is that of polio. When the vaccine first became available nationally in 1955, about 29,000 cases of polio were reported to the Centers for Disease Control. Just 5 years later, the number dropped to 3,000; and by 1975, only eight cases had been reported. Recent fluctuations in the number of reported cases reflect localized pockets of incomplete immunization levels in the population.

Similarly, reported measles incidence was at 385,000 in 1963 when the vaccine first became available; by 1968, the incidence fell to 22,000 cases. However, only 3 years later, it was back up to 75,000 cases. Reported incidence fell for a few more years only to jump up again by 1976 and 1977. These fluctuations may result from the difficulty in immunizing the population of children at highest risk or

changes in reporting practices. A concentrated effort is now underway to eradicate measles worldwide.

The vast majority of children are immunized against the major childhood diseases by the time they enter school. For example, data obtained by the Centers for Disease Control from the States for 1980-81 revealed immunization levels over 90 percent among kindergarten and first-grade students. However, data from the U.S. Immunization Survey suggest appreciable differences in immunization levels among preschool children by race and residence. Also, a special study conducted as part of the National Health Interview Survey in 1978 and 1979 showed that public health clinics and hospital outpatient departments play a prominent role in immunization among children from low-income families. Among children under 6 years of age who received a polio vaccination, 60 percent of those in families with income less than \$7,000 used these sources, compared with 15 percent of those in families with income of \$25,000 or more.

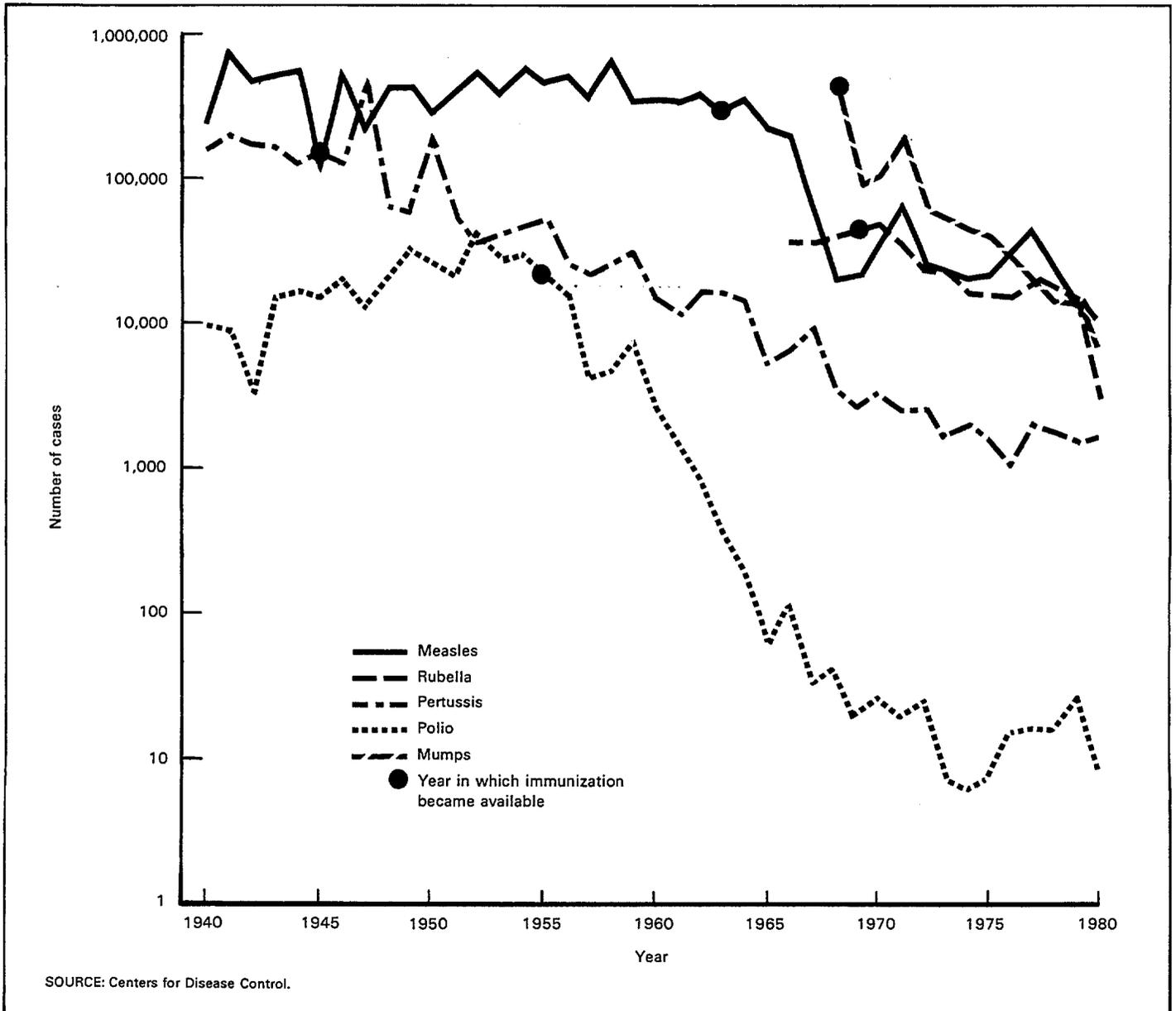


Figure 5. Reported cases of selected diseases before and after availability of immunization: United States, 1950–80

More school-age children die of accidents than of diseases

The death rate for children 5-14 years of age was cut by half between 1950 and 1979. Historically, non-motor-vehicle accidents have accounted for the highest mortality in this age group. However, reduction in death rates for these accidents and the increase in death rates for motor vehicle accidents have resulted in nearly equal numbers of deaths from these two causes since 1970. Fire and drowning are the two major causes of deaths from non-motor-vehicle accidents.

Accident mortality is much higher for boys than for girls in this age group. The sex differences are greater for non-motor-vehicle accidents than they are for motor vehicle accidents (a mortality ratio of 2.7 versus 1.8 in 1979). Large racial differences in mor-

tality for these ages are limited to non-motor-vehicle accidents where black children are more than 1.9 times as likely as white children to die from these accidents.

Since the late 1960's, mortality from natural causes has been lower than mortality from accidents and violence in this age group. Cancer, specifically leukemia, has been the leading cause of disease-related mortality since 1950. Death rates for leukemia were fairly stable from 1950 to 1970, but since then they have shown relatively large declines. Death rates for congenital anomalies are at their lowest levels now, after falling rather sharply between 1960 and 1970.

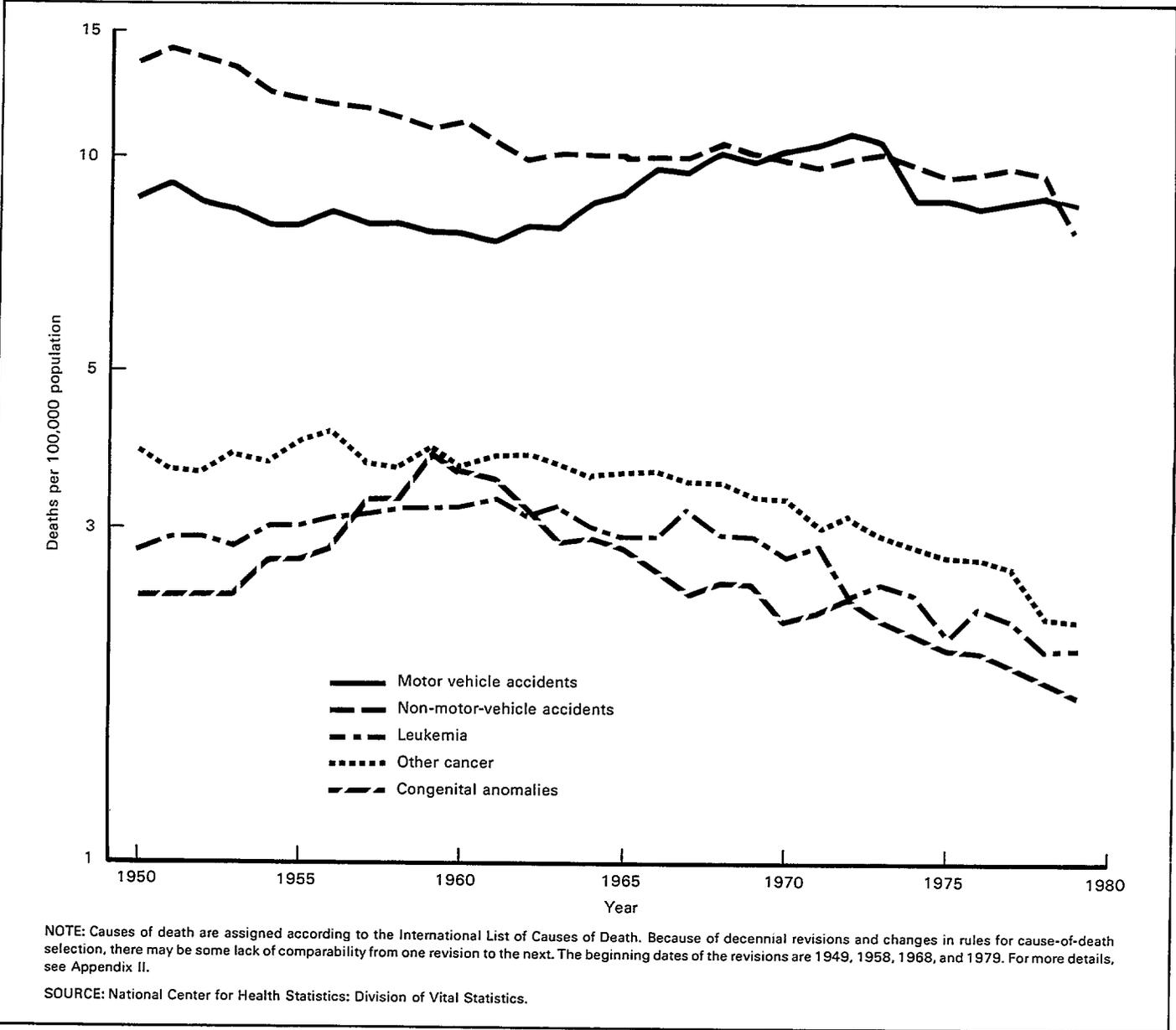


Figure 6. Death rates for children 5-14 years of age, according to selected causes of death: United States, 1950-79

Marijuana and cigarette use by high school seniors declines, but heavy drinking continues

Since 1975, national samples of high school seniors have been queried about their use of various legal and illegal drugs. The rapid increase in frequent marijuana use peaked in 1978 for boys and in 1979 for girls and has since begun to fall. High school seniors are concerned about possible adverse health effects of regular marijuana use. About half of the 1980 class believed that a great risk is associated with regular use.

Frequent use of alcohol among high school seniors has been relatively stable for boys and for girls between 1975 and 1980. However, 1980 survey results on heavy drinking (five or more drinks in a row on one or more occasions during the 2 weeks prior to interview) show a high prevalence in high school seniors, 52 percent among boys and 31 percent among girls.

The proportion of high school seniors smoking a half-pack of cigarettes or more on a daily basis began to decrease in the late 1970's. While more senior boys than girls were smoking on a daily basis in 1975, the gap was closing each year; by 1979, slightly higher proportions of girls than boys were smoking. Data from a 1979 telephone interview of a sample of all youths 17-18 years of age indicate similar patterns of higher proportions of female than male cigarette smokers. The adverse health consequences of cigarette use and increased peer pressure to quit smoking appear to be having some effects on these teenagers. However, by 1980, only 64 percent believed that smoking a pack of cigarettes a day carries a great risk to the user.

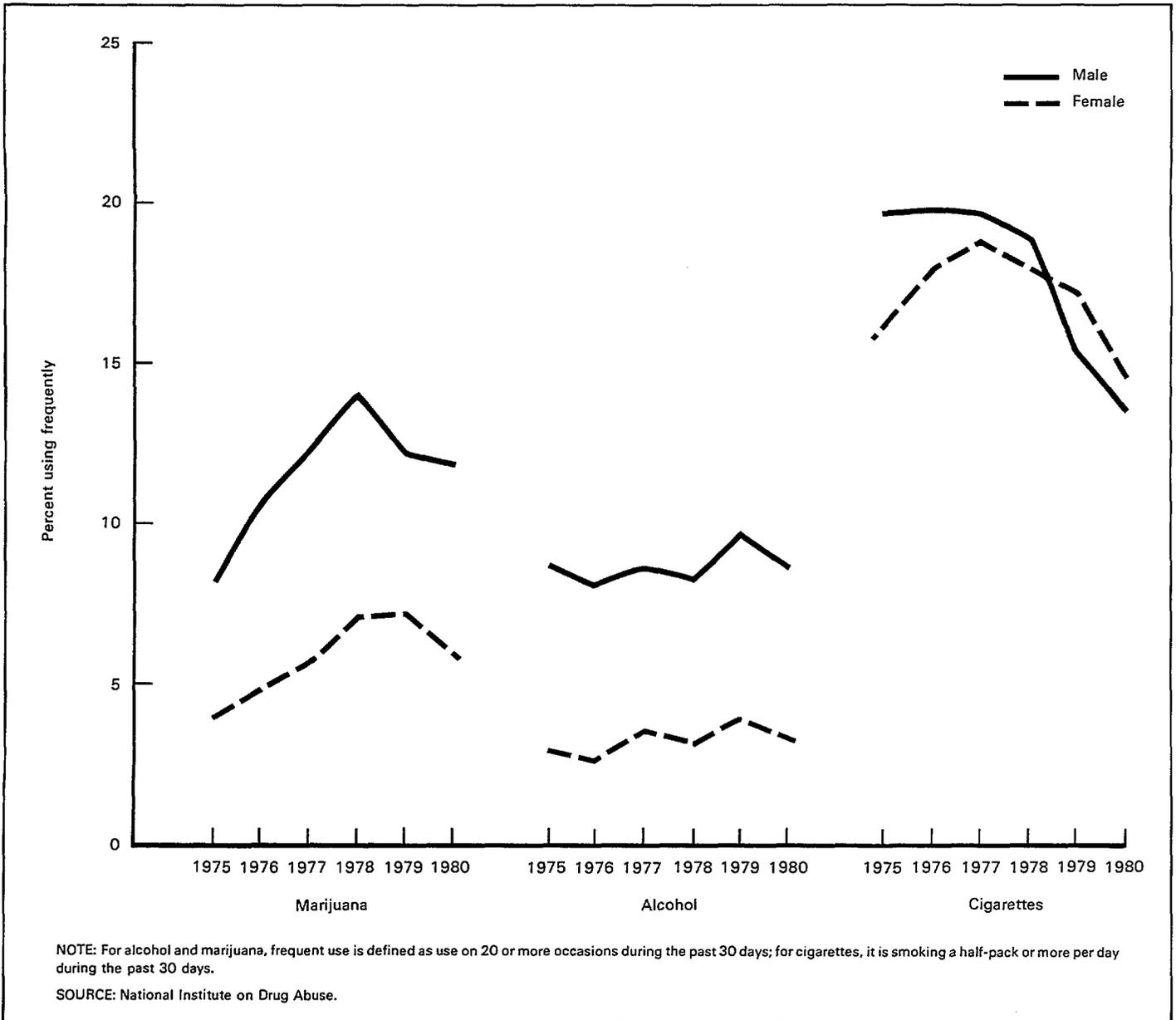


Figure 7. Frequent use of marijuana, alcohol, and cigarettes by high school seniors, according to sex: United States, 1975-80

Death rates for external causes converge for white and black young adults

Death rates among young people 15-24 years of age were only 8 percent lower in 1979 than they were in 1950. The decline was not smooth; from 1950 to 1960, the rate dropped 17 percent only to rise back up to the 1950 level by the early 1970's. Since 1976, the death rate has again been increasing. In 1979, death rates for males were three times higher than those for females and mortality among black people was 20 percent higher than among white people.

External causes of death—primarily accidents, homicide, and suicide—accounted for 80 percent of all deaths in this age group in 1979, up from 51 percent in 1950. Death rates for these causes have always been three to five times higher among males than among females. Trends in the death rate for external causes vary substantially by race. Historically, rates for young black people have been as much as 85 percent higher than those for young white people, but the death rates for external causes for both races at these ages have been converging. In 1979, the rate for black females was 4 percent higher than for white females and the rate for black males was 12 percent higher than for white males.

The leading cause of death among white males and females at these ages is motor vehicle accidents, accounting for more than 40 percent of all deaths. The death rate for motor vehicle accidents among white people 15-24 years of age is about twice as high as that among black people. Part of this difference is probably because the higher socioeconomic status among young white people results in greater access to automobiles.

For most of the 1950-79 period, trends in mortal-

ity from motor vehicle accidents among white males and females have been upward. The early to mid-1970's was a time of decline most likely associated with reduced driving and reduced speed limits. Since 1976, the death rate for motor vehicle accidents has been increasing. On the other hand, non-motor-vehicle accident mortality continued its decline but at a faster pace for black people than white people.

Homicides account for most deaths among black males and females in this age group, 39 percent and 25 percent, respectively. The homicide rate is about five times higher among black males and four times higher among black females than it is among their white counterparts. The 1960's and early 1970's witnessed a doubling of the homicide rate among black people. By the mid-1970's, the homicide rate began to decrease. The decreases in mortality from homicide and from non-motor-vehicle accidents among young black people, coupled with the rise in mortality from motor vehicle accidents among young white people, have led to the recent convergence in death rates.

Suicide, the third leading cause of death for young white people and fourth for young black people, rose dramatically for young males throughout the 1960's and 1970's. Among white males, the suicide rate was almost 2½ times higher in 1979 than in 1960. Although the suicide rate has been lower among black males than among white males, the rise in mortality from this cause has been no less dramatic. Among females, suicide has also risen substantially: Mortality was twice as high in 1979 as in 1960, and generally has been higher for white females than for black females.

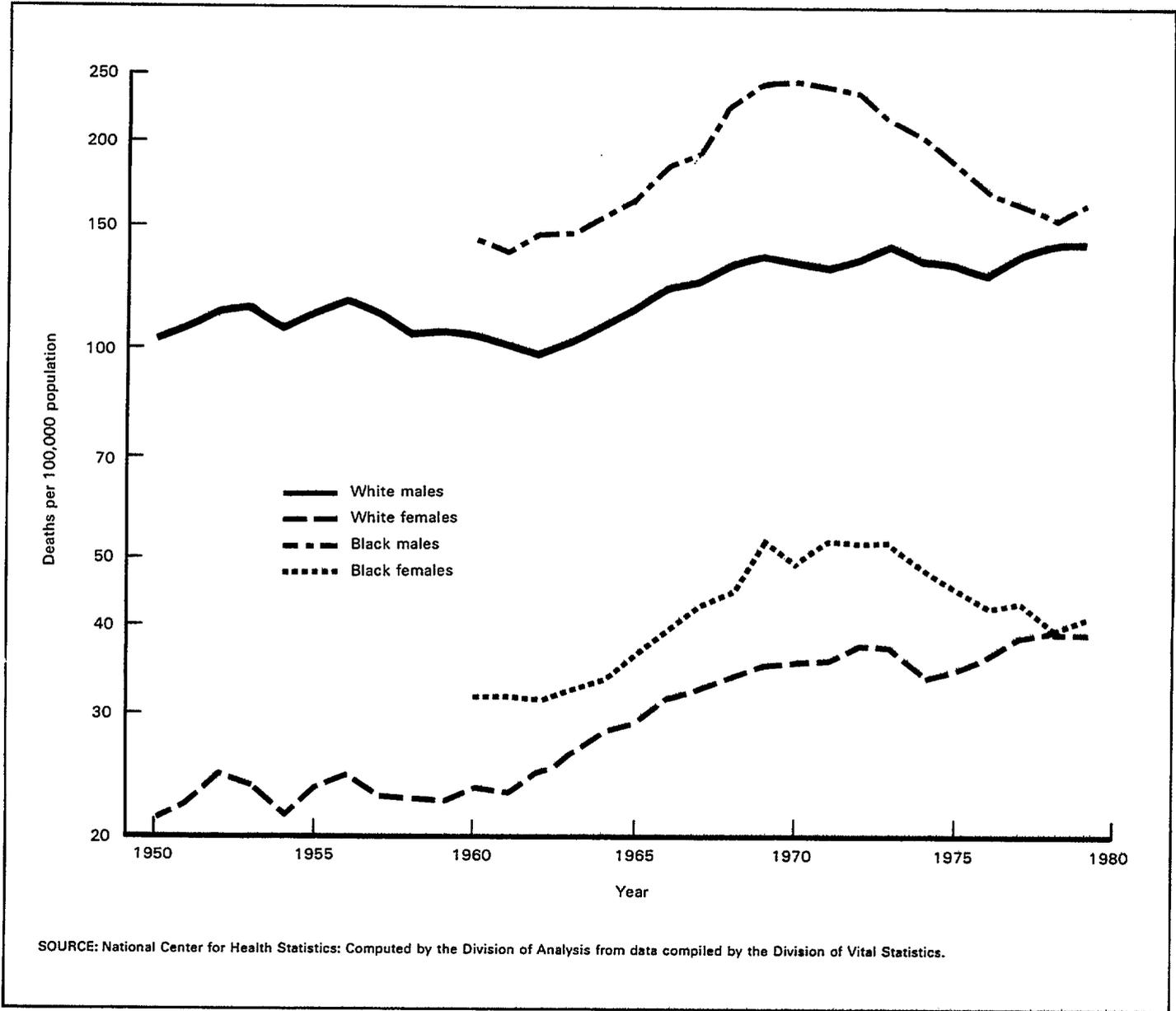


Figure 8. Death rates for external causes among persons 15–24 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, 1950–79

Natural causes account for only 1 out of 5 deaths of young adults

After a period of small declines between 1950 and 1970, death rates for natural causes have fallen rather substantially for people 15-24 years of age, about 25-30 percent for white males and females and black males and as much as 40 percent for black females.

In 1979, natural causes accounted for only 20 percent of all deaths among young people of this age group. However, the contribution of disease to the total mortality varies substantially by race and sex: 16 percent and 20 percent of deaths among white and black males, respectively, and 31 percent and 45 percent of deaths among white and black females, respectively. Death rates for natural causes have always been about twice as high among young black people as among young white people, although the race differential among females has narrowed.

In 1950, death rates were the same for white males and females, but the rates for females declined faster and have remained lower. By 1979, mortality was 52 percent higher among white males than among white females. From 1960 to 1966, death rates were higher among black females than among black males; but since then, the rates have declined much faster among black females than among black males. By 1979, mortality was 25 percent higher among black males than among black females.

Cancer is the leading natural cause of death in this age group, accounting for 26 percent of all natural deaths but only for about 5 percent of all deaths. Death rates for this cause have been declining since the late 1960's among young white people and since the early 1960's among young black people.

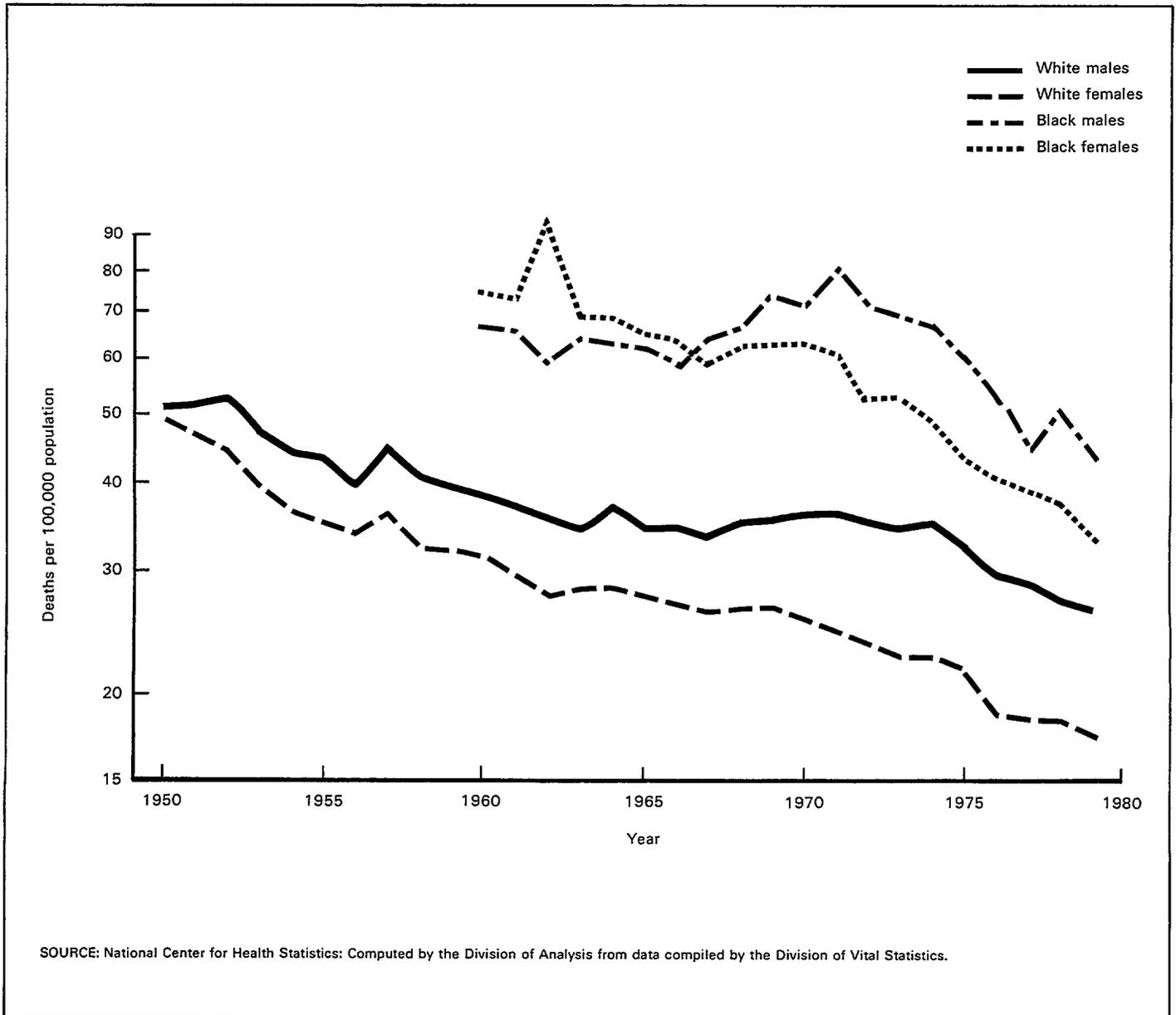


Figure 9. Death rates for natural causes among persons 15-24 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, 1950-79

Declining mortality in adults reflects reductions in heart disease and cancer deaths

Mortality among adults 25-44 years of age has decreased by about one-third since 1950. A substantial part of the reduction has resulted from the 46-percent decline in heart disease death rates since 1965. From 1950 to 1965, death rates for heart disease fell by only 15 percent. Cancer mortality has also been reduced by 31 percent since 1965. Prior to that time, the rate remained virtually unchanged. By 1979, deaths from cancer outnumbered those from heart disease by 17 percent.

Accidents are the leading cause of death in this age group. Death rates for accidents fluctuated between 1950 and 1979, reaching their highest levels in the late 1960's. This reflects primarily the pattern of motor vehicle accident mortality. After a marked decline between 1973 and 1976, the death rate for motor vehicle accidents has been increasing again. On the other hand, the death rate for non-motor-vehicle accidents has been decreasing steadily since 1973.

Suicide and homicide are the fourth and fifth leading causes of death. Both have been increasing since the mid-1950's. Homicide rates doubled and suicide rates increased by close to 60 percent between the late 1950's and 1979.

Sex differences in mortality are large at these ages. The overall death rate for men is twice that for women. Of the leading causes of death, only the death rate for

cancer is lower among males than among females. This reflects the large toll taken by breast cancer (one-third of all female cancer deaths) and genital cancer (one-sixth). In fact, cancer is by far the leading cause of death among women in this age group, accounting for 2½ times as many deaths as heart disease or motor vehicle accidents, the next leading causes. Among men, motor vehicle accidents is the leading cause of death followed closely by heart disease. The next four leading causes (non-motor-vehicle accidents, cancer, homicide, and suicide) each account for roughly the same proportion of all deaths.

Race differentials in mortality are largest for this age group. Mortality among black people is about 2½ times as high as that among their white counterparts. The major cause accounting for this difference is homicide: Black men are eight times as likely and black women six times as likely as their white counterparts to be homicide victims. Homicide is the leading cause of death among black men of these ages, accounting for nearly one-fourth of all deaths in 1979. This difference persists despite the fact that homicide death rates for black people have declined since their peak in the mid-1970's while such rates have been relatively constant for white people. Heart disease death rates are also substantially higher among black people (2.2 times for men and 3.5 times for women).

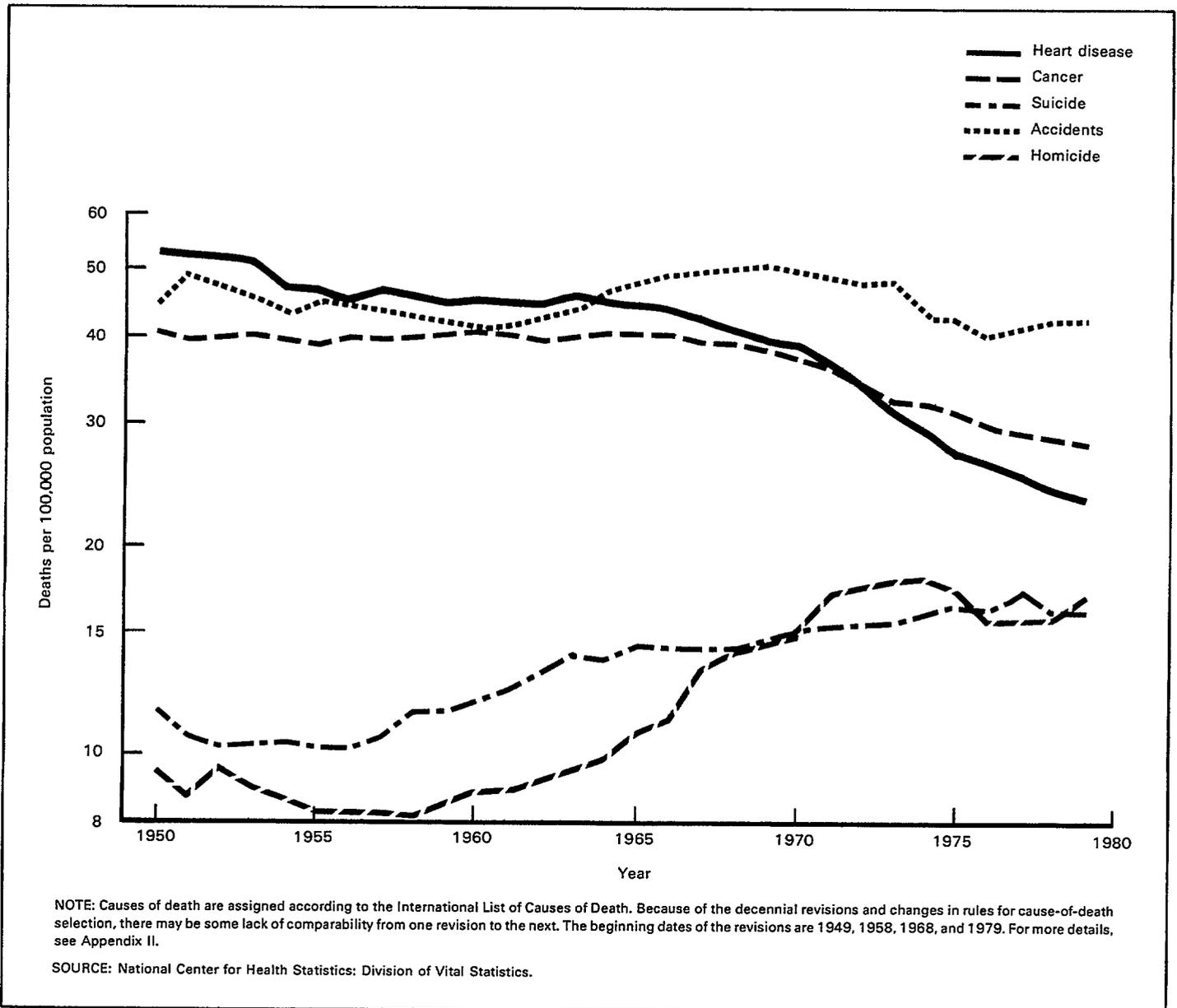


Figure 10. Death rates for persons 25–44 years of age, according to leading causes of death: United States, 1950–79

More adults are quitting smoking

Cigarette smoking is a major cause of mortality and morbidity in the United States today. It has been linked to heart disease, cancer, adverse pregnancy outcome, and several other disorders. Fortunately, increasing public awareness of the health risks associated with smoking has led to a decline in the proportion of adults who smoke.

From 1965 to 1980, the proportion of male and female cigarette smokers 25-44 years of age fell by 28 percent and 24 percent, respectively. By 1980, 43 percent of males and 33 percent of females 25-44 years of age were smokers. Furthermore, of those who had ever smoked, one-third of both males and females had quit. A greater proportion of adults are now entering this age group with no history of smoking: One-third of the men and one-half of the women have never smoked. Unfortunately, not all changes in smoking patterns have been favorable: The proportion of smokers who smoke 25 cigarettes or

more a day has increased since 1965 for both males and females. As a result, the proportion of the population who are heavy smokers remained constant for men and increased slightly for women.

The downturn in smoking has been more recent for females than for males of these ages. About half of the overall decline for females has occurred since 1976, compared with a third of the overall decline for males.

Strong socioeconomic differentials in smoking exist. For example, in 1980, 52 percent of the population 25-44 years of age who had less than a high school education were current smokers, compared with 31 percent of that age group with some college education. In the past 10 years, the prevalence of smoking among those with less than a high school education decreased by only 4 percent, compared with a 14-percent drop among those with some college education.

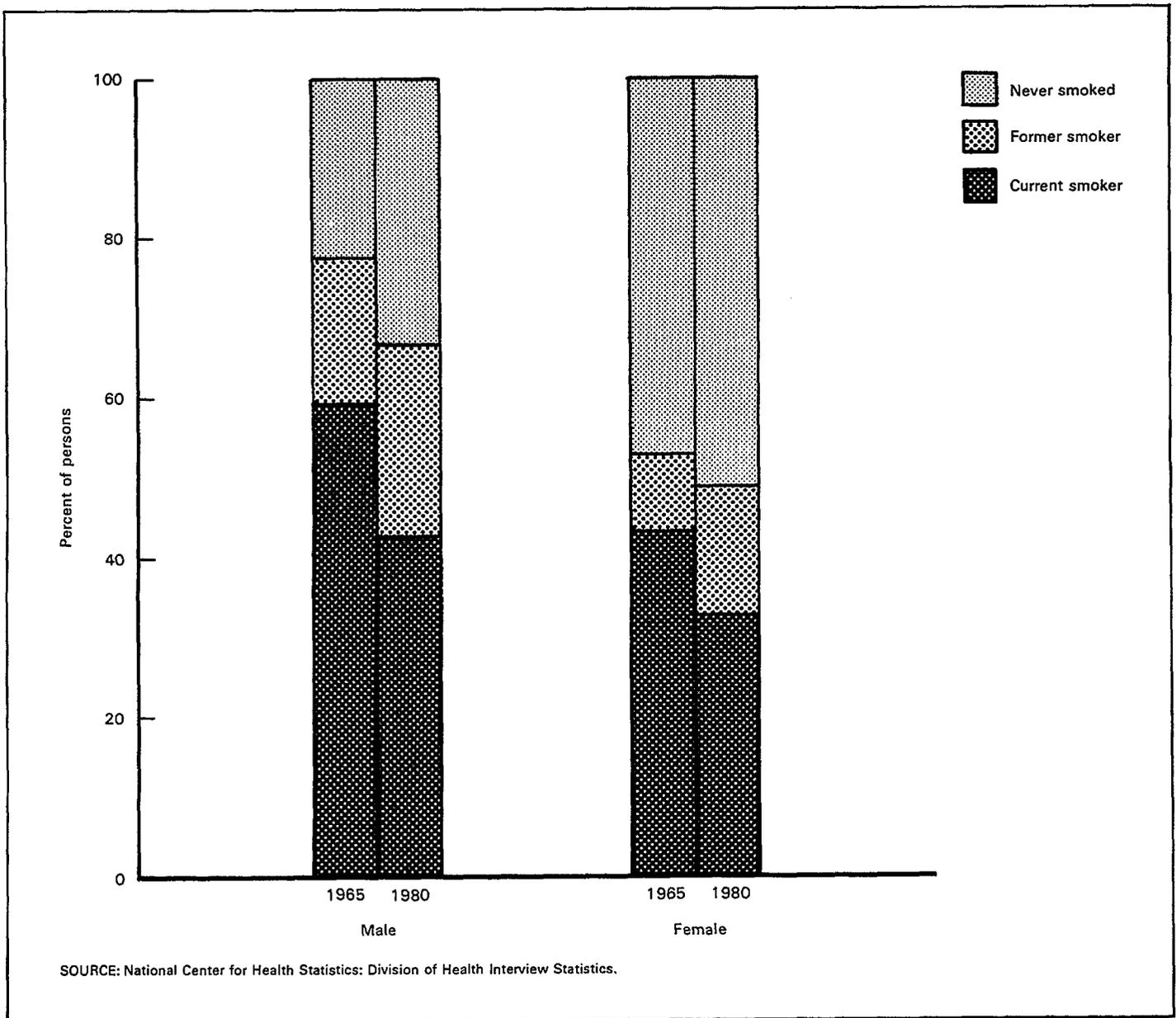


Figure 11. Cigarette smoking status of persons 25-44 years of age, according to sex: United States, 1965 and 1980

Heart disease and stroke mortality drop significantly in middle-aged adults

Among adults 45-64 years of age, mortality has declined by 27 percent since 1950. The decline in heart disease mortality was the major factor associated with the overall decrease. Cancer mortality claimed only half the number of deaths that heart disease did in 1950, but it increased during the next three decades so that, by 1979, the difference between the two leading causes of death was only 11 percent. Lung cancer mortality is responsible for the overall increase in cancer mortality. In 1979, mortality from lung cancer was 2.5 times as high as it was in 1950, while mortality from all other types of cancer actually fell by about 10 percent during this period.

Stroke, the third leading cause of death, showed the largest decline between 1950 and 1979 (62 percent). At the same time, the death rate for cirrhosis of the liver doubled by the early 1970's, but it has recently begun to decrease.

Accidents constitute the fourth leading cause of death in this age group. Deaths from non-motor-vehicle accidents have always outnumbered those from motor vehicle accidents. The difference was greatest in 1975 because of the sharp decline in motor vehicle accident mortality associated with the 55 mph speed limit. Since 1975, death rates for motor vehicle accidents have been rising slowly while

those for all other accidents have been falling. Motor vehicle accident mortality is 2½ times higher for males than for females and about 40 percent higher for black people than for white people.

The death rate for males 45-64 years of age was twice that for females of the same ages. Of the major causes of death, heart disease showed the biggest sex difference—men were three times more likely than women to die of heart disease. Mortality from cancer and stroke showed the smallest sex differences: Death rates were only 25-30 percent higher among men than they were among women. Cancer was by far the leading cause of death among females, accounting for 50 percent more deaths than heart disease. Breast cancer and, to a lesser extent, genital cancer are the two leading causes of cancer at these ages that pose a much greater risk for females than for males.

Overall, mortality at these ages is about 1.7 times higher for black people than for white people. Stroke mortality has the largest racial differences among the leading causes of death; rates for black people are three times greater than those for white people. Death rates among black people are also much higher for cirrhosis of the liver (about 70 percent), heart disease (50 percent), and cancer (40 percent).

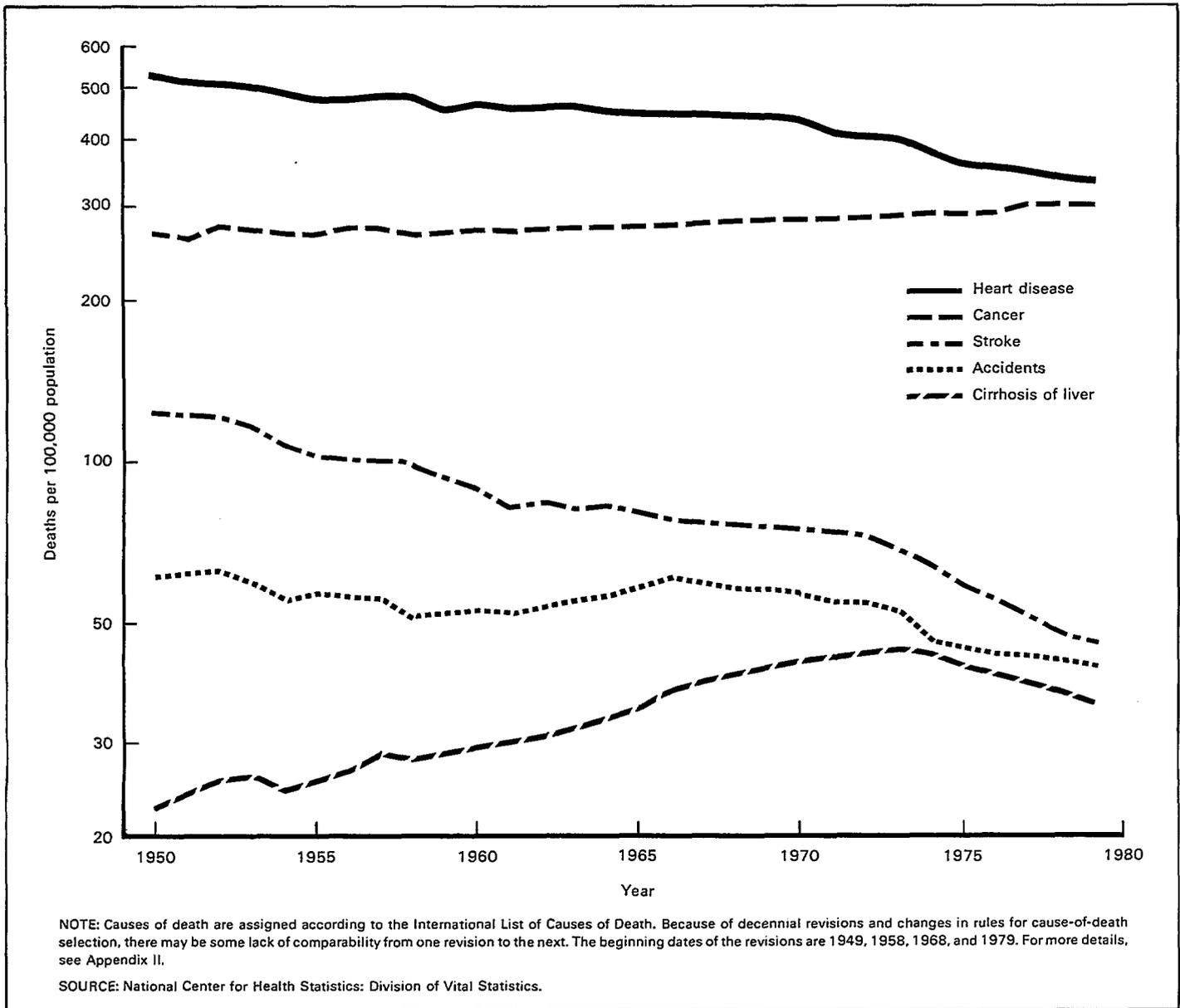


Figure 12. Death rates for persons 45–64 years of age, according to leading causes of death: United States, 1950–79

Most middle-aged adults report "good" health

Americans generally assess their own health as quite good, and few of them report major limitation of activity. For the 2-year period 1979-80, only 6 percent of adults 45-64 years of age reported that they were unable to carry out their usual activity because of chronic illness and 21 percent perceived their health as fair or poor.

No major sex differences exist in self-reporting of health status. However, because of different work-related characteristics of men and women, it is not surprising that 11 percent of males, compared with about 2 percent of females, reported being unable to carry on their usual activity because of a chronic condition.

Both self-perceived health status and limitation of activity are strongly related to certain socioeconomic characteristics. People with less than a high school education are 3½ times more likely to report fair or poor health status or activity limitation than are those with some college education. Men with less than a high school education are particularly impaired: Close to 20 percent of this group report being unable to perform their usual activity. Furthermore, black people are almost twice as likely as white people in this age group to report these problems.

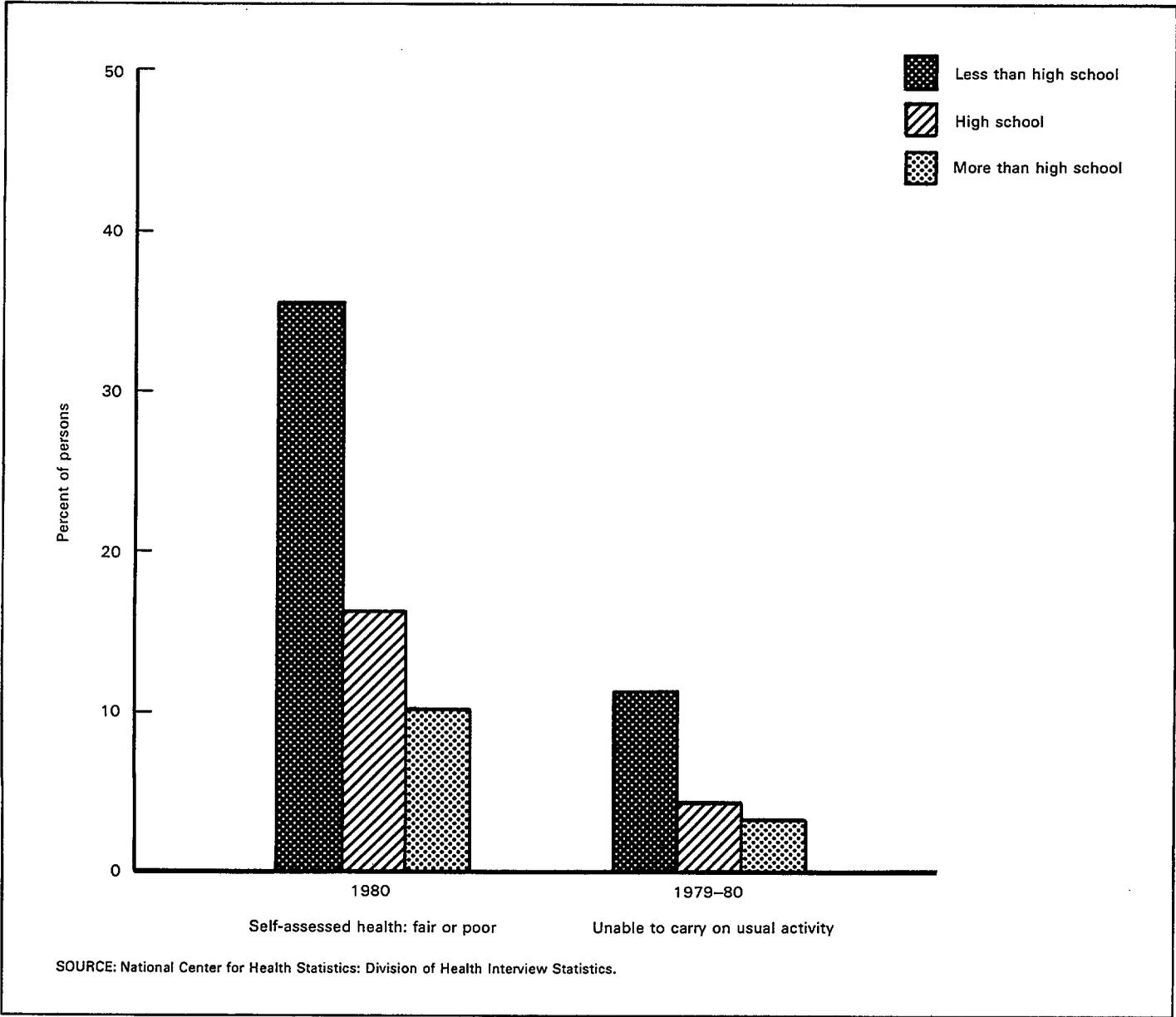


Figure 13. Selected measures of health for persons 45-64 years of age, according to educational attainment: United States, average annual 1979-80

More middle-aged adults are being tested for hypertension

Hypertension (high blood pressure) is a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke, and it affects about 1 out of 5 adult Americans. Black people, older people, and people with low incomes are all more likely than others to develop hypertension.

Clinical trials have shown that medical treatment to control elevated blood pressure can reduce mortality for individuals with mild or severe hypertension. Furthermore, favorable changes have occurred in treatment, awareness, and control of hypertension. Periodic blood pressure testing is a central component of better awareness and control.

The proportion of persons 45-64 years of age tested for hypertension increased substantially between 1974 and 1979, although the magnitude of the changes varied according to sex, race, and income.

Women were more likely than men to be tested for high blood pressure in 1974 and in 1979. However, large changes in blood pressure testing did occur among both black and white men 45-64 years of age. While white and black men were equally likely to be tested in 1974, black men were more likely to be tested in 1979. Similarly, blood pressure testing has increased more among black women than among white women in this age group. In 1979, about 85 percent of white women and 98 percent of black

women had a blood pressure test in the year preceding interview.

Recently released data from the 1976-80 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey indicate that the increase in blood pressure testing has had a positive effect. The proportion of hypertensives unaware of their condition decreased by half between 1960-62 and 1976-80. Even more important, the proportion of hypertensives controlling their blood pressure by medication nearly doubled between the same two periods. Most of the increase in control occurred during the latter part of the 1970's. As a result, the proportion of the adult population with elevated blood pressure decreased between 1971-75 and 1976-80 after showing essentially no change between 1960-62 and 1971-75.

A number of events occurred during the 1970's that could have contributed to the changes noted. For example, mounting recognition of the importance of disease prevention has resulted in health education efforts to encourage the use of preventive services. This is particularly true for breast cancer and hypertension, both of which have received substantial publicity. The increases in blood pressure testing may be attributed in part to hypertension programs initiated during the 1970's.

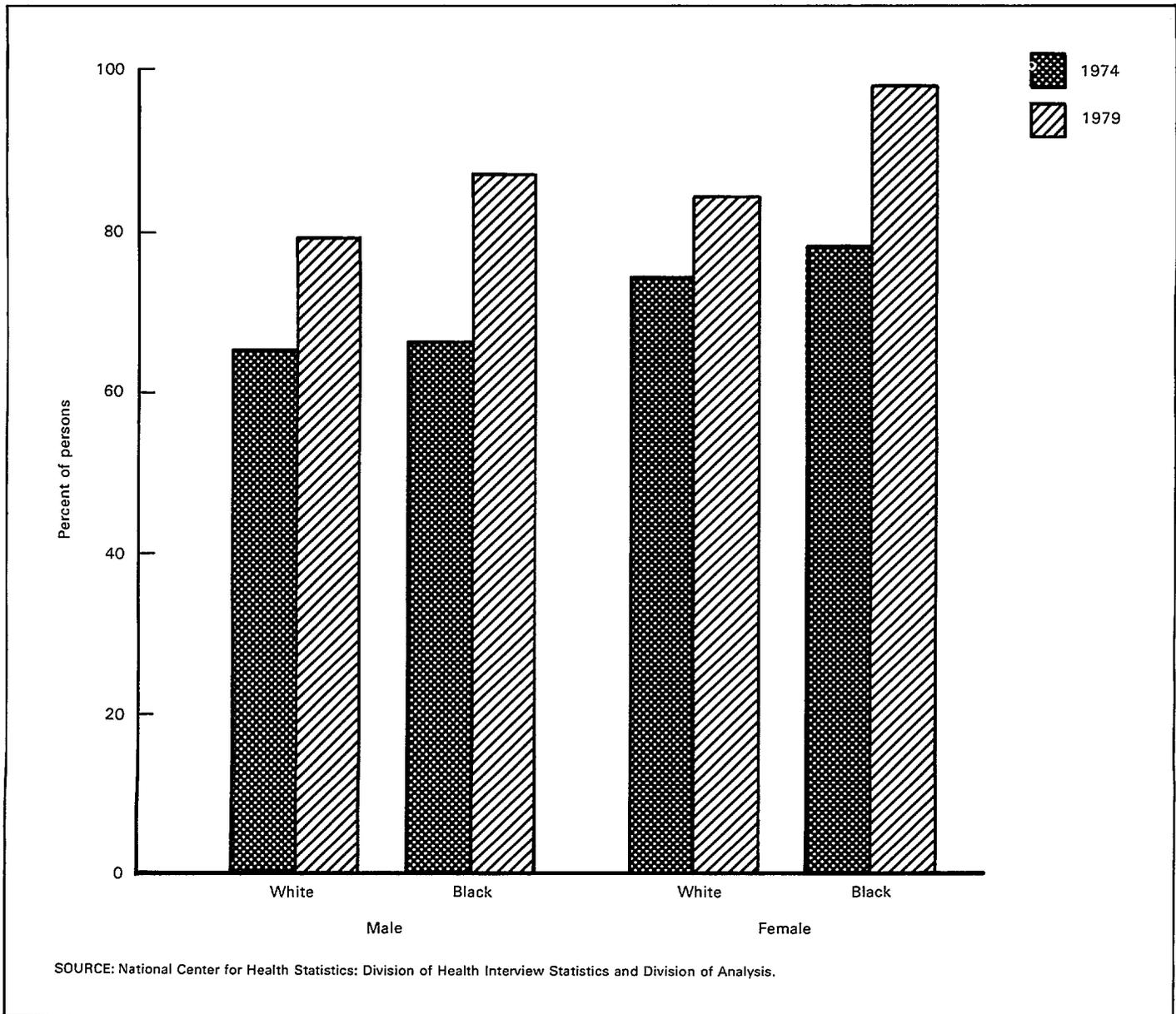


Figure 14. Persons 45-64 years of age with a blood pressure test during the past year, according to sex and race: United States, 1974 and 1979

Death rates for the elderly decline substantially

From 1950 to 1979, the death rate for the elderly population decreased by 17 percent. Since the population 85 years of age and over is growing more rapidly than that 65-84 years of age, a more accurate picture of mortality trends is provided by the age-adjusted death rate, which eliminates the distortions associated with changing age composition. The age-adjusted rate for the population 65 years of age and over fell by 27 percent, and the decline for females was twice as great as that for males.

Heart disease, cancer, and stroke accounted for 75 percent of all deaths among the elderly population in 1979 as well as in 1950. The two categories of influenza and pneumonia and diabetes mellitus accounted for an additional 5 percent.

About half of the overall decline in mortality during the period 1950-79 was a result of the decline in heart disease mortality, the leading cause of death; another quarter is associated with the fall in death rates for stroke, the third leading cause of death. Cancer, the second leading cause, is the only major cause of death to have increased (13 percent).

Cancers of the lung, colon, genital organs, and breast (among females) account for more than half of all deaths from cancer among the elderly. Recent trends among males include a slowing down of the large annual increases in lung cancer mortality and slowly increasing rates for cancers of the colon and genital organs. Among females, the most dramatic

changes have been the large annual increases in lung cancer mortality associated with prevalence of cigarette smoking, which peaked during the 1960's for women born in the years from 1901 through 1910.

Since 1968, death rates for heart disease have been declining rapidly for both males and females after a 12-year period of little change for males and small declines for females. Death rates for stroke have decreased more rapidly than rates for heart disease. Since 1968, annual decreases in the death rate for stroke have averaged 4 percent for both males and females.

Mortality differences between males and females 65 years of age and over have increased over time. In 1950, the age-adjusted rate for males was 34 percent higher than that for females; by 1979, the difference had increased to 69 percent. Of the leading causes of death in 1979, sex differences are most pronounced for cancer, especially lung cancer for which male mortality is nearly five times greater than female mortality.

The mortality experience of the elderly population in the United States compares favorably with that of the elderly in other industrialized countries. Recent rates of mortality decline in the United States are generally faster than those of other countries, with the exception of Japan.

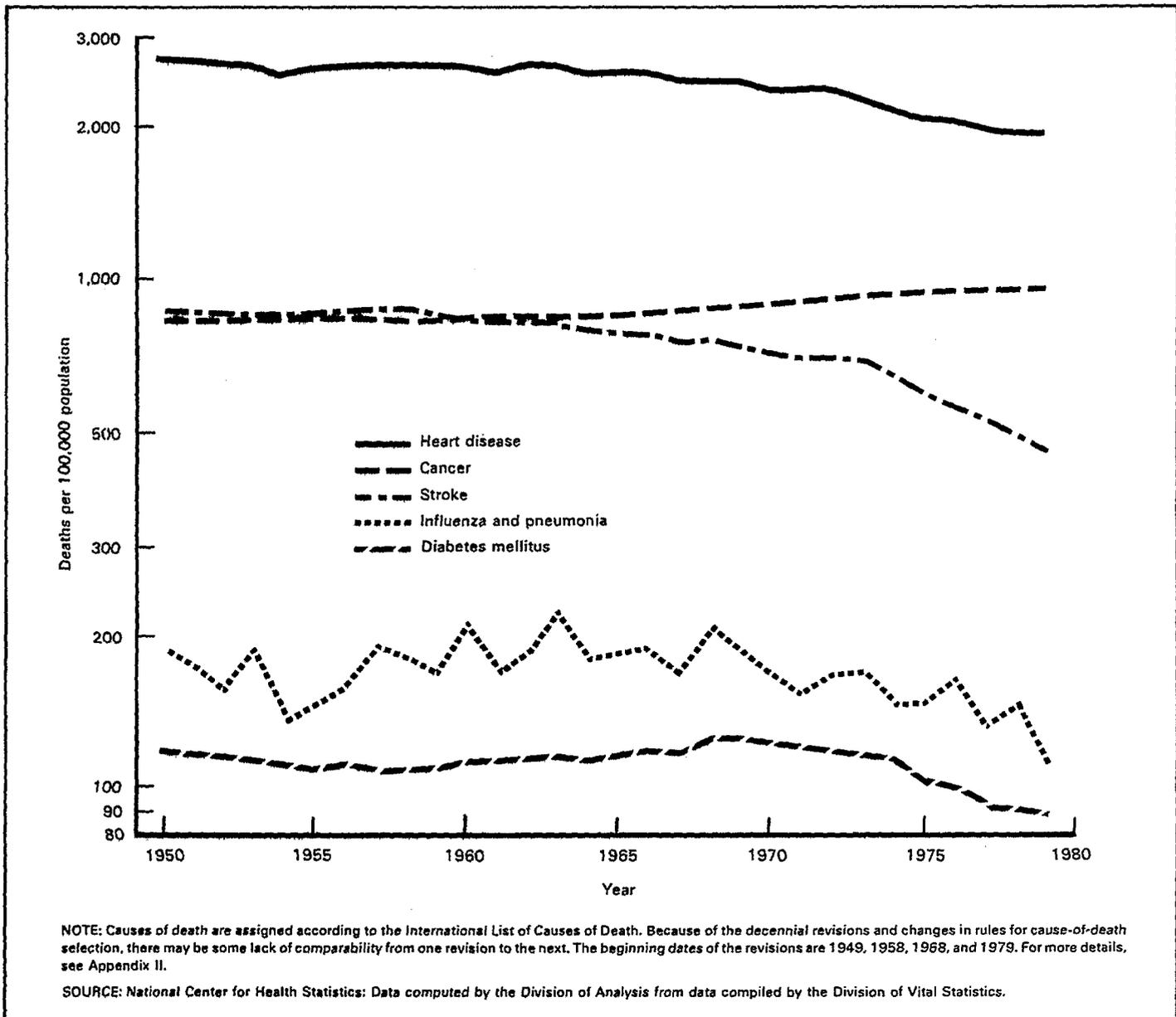


Figure 15. Age-adjusted death rates for persons 65 years of age and over, according to leading causes of death: United States, 1950-79

Heart disease creates heavy burden of illness among the elderly

The population 65 years of age and over represents about one-tenth of the American population but consumes about one-third of the health care dollar. In 1980, the elderly accounted for 17 percent of all doctor visits, 38 percent of all days in short-stay hospitals, and two-thirds of all deaths.

Heart disease, cancer, and stroke are the leading causes of death among the elderly. While these conditions account for roughly three-fourths of all deaths among the elderly, they account for far less in terms of their medical care utilization: one-fifth of doctor visits, two-fifths of hospital days, and almost half of all days spent in bed.

Heart disease leads the other conditions in each of the four indices examined, accounting for 10 percent of all doctor visits, 18 percent each of all short-stay hospital days and days spent in bed, and 45 percent of all deaths.

Arthritis and rheumatism, on the other hand, account for relatively few deaths and only 2 percent of hospital days. However, these conditions account for 16 percent of days spent in bed, nearly as much as for heart disease.

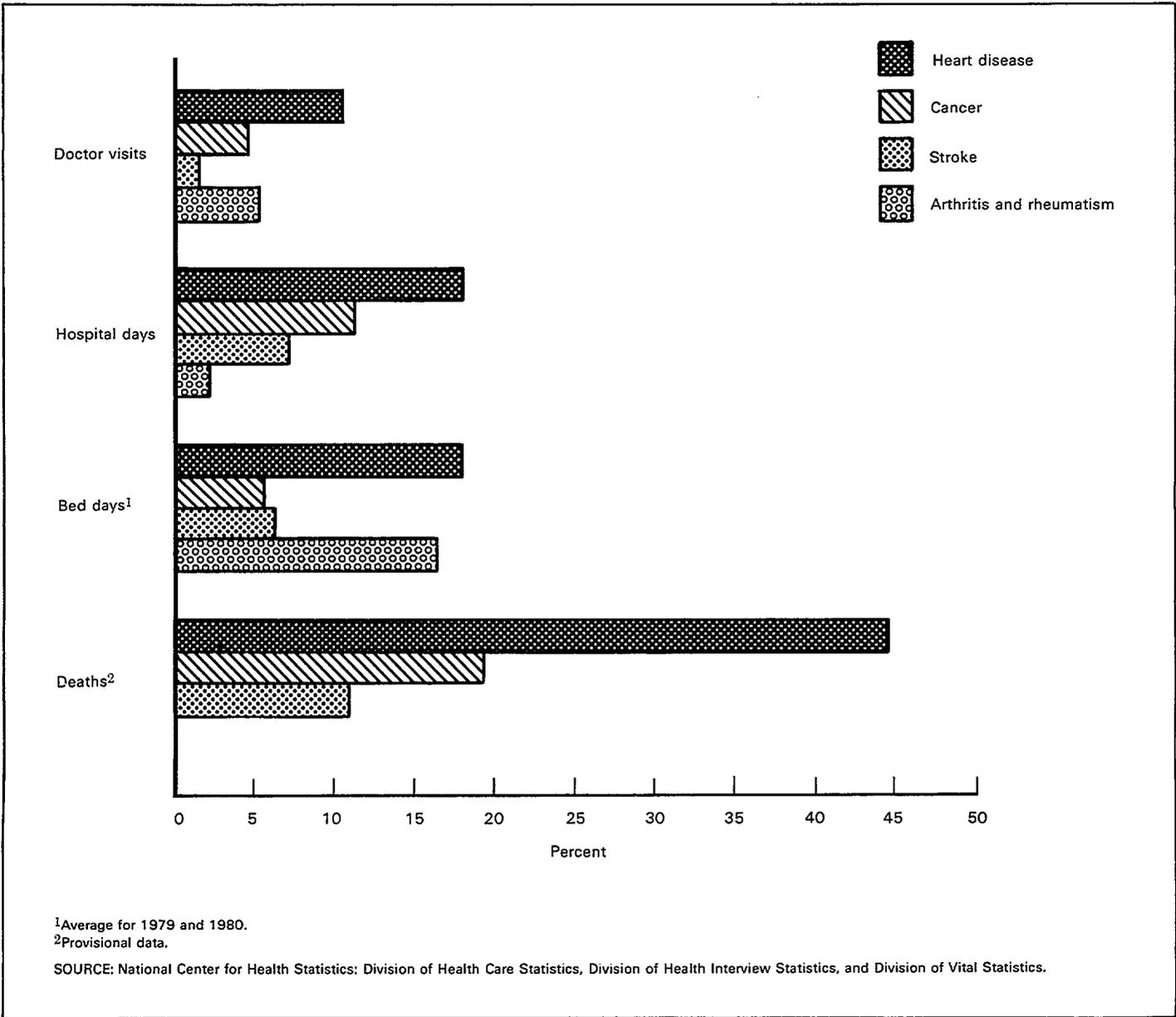


Figure 16. Burden of illness for persons 65 years of age and over, according to selected conditions: United States, 1980

PART B



**Data on
the Nation's
Health**

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Table 1. Live births, crude birth rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to race: United States, selected years 1950-79

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race and year	Live births	Crude birth rate ¹	Age							
			10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
Total²		Live births per 1,000 women								
1950	3,632,000	24.1	1.0	81.6	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1	1.2
1955	4,097,000	25.0	0.9	90.3	241.6	190.2	116.0	58.6	16.1	1.0
1960	4,257,850	23.7	0.8	89.1	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5	0.9
1965	3,760,358	19.4	0.8	70.5	195.3	161.6	94.4	46.2	12.8	0.8
1970	3,731,386	18.4	1.2	68.3	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
1975	3,144,198	14.8	1.3	56.3	114.7	110.3	53.1	19.4	4.6	0.3
1976	3,167,788	14.8	1.2	53.5	112.1	108.8	54.5	19.0	4.3	0.2
1977	3,326,632	15.4	1.2	53.7	115.2	114.2	57.5	19.2	4.2	0.2
1978	3,333,279	15.3	1.2	52.4	112.3	112.0	59.1	18.9	3.9	0.2
1979	3,494,398	15.9	1.2	53.4	115.7	115.6	61.8	19.4	3.9	0.2
White										
1950	3,108,000	23.0	0.4	70.0	190.4	165.1	102.6	51.4	14.5	1.0
1955	3,485,000	23.8	0.3	79.1	235.8	186.6	114.0	56.7	15.4	0.9
1960	3,600,744	22.7	0.4	79.4	252.8	194.9	109.6	54.0	14.7	0.8
1965	3,123,860	18.3	0.3	60.6	189.0	158.4	91.6	44.0	12.0	0.7
1970	3,091,264	17.4	0.5	57.4	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
1975	2,551,996	13.8	0.6	46.8	109.7	110.0	52.1	18.1	4.1	0.2
1976	2,567,614	13.8	0.6	44.6	107.0	108.4	53.5	17.7	3.8	0.2
1977	2,691,070	14.4	0.6	44.6	109.8	113.8	56.3	17.8	3.8	0.2
1978	2,681,116	14.2	0.6	43.6	106.3	111.1	57.9	17.6	3.5	0.2
1979	2,808,420	14.8	0.6	44.5	109.7	114.6	60.5	18.2	3.5	0.2
Black										
1960	602,264	31.9	4.3	156.1	295.4	218.6	137.1	73.9	21.9	1.1
1965	581,126	27.5	4.3	144.6	243.1	180.4	111.3	61.9	18.7	1.4
1970	572,362	25.3	5.2	147.7	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0
1975	511,581	20.9	5.1	113.8	145.1	105.4	54.1	25.4	7.5	0.5
1976	514,479	20.8	4.7	107.0	143.4	105.5	54.7	24.6	6.8	0.5
1977	544,221	21.7	4.7	107.3	147.7	111.1	58.8	25.1	6.6	0.5
1978	551,540	21.6	4.4	103.7	147.5	110.6	59.6	24.0	6.0	0.4
1979	577,855	22.3	4.6	104.9	150.5	114.2	62.4	24.4	6.1	0.4

¹Live births per 1,000 population.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

NOTE: Data are based on births adjusted for underregistration for 1950 and 1955 and on registered births for all other years. Figures for 1960, 1965, and 1970 are based on a 50-percent sample of births; for 1975-79, they are based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States. Beginning in 1970, births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1979, Vol. 1. Public Health Service, DHHS, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Table 2. Birth rates for women 15-44 years of age, according to live-birth order and race: United States, selected years 1950-79

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race and year	Total	Live-birth order				
		1	2	3	4	5 or higher
Total ¹		Live births per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age				
1950	106.2	33.3	32.1	18.4	9.2	13.2
1955	118.3	32.8	31.8	23.1	13.3	17.3
1960	118.0	31.1	29.2	22.8	14.6	20.3
1965	96.6	29.8	23.4	16.6	10.7	16.1
1970	87.9	34.2	24.2	13.6	7.2	8.7
1975	66.7	28.4	21.2	9.5	3.9	3.7
1976	65.8	27.9	21.1	9.6	3.8	3.4
1977	67.8	28.6	21.9	10.1	3.9	3.3
1978	66.6	28.3	21.4	10.0	3.8	3.1
1979	68.5	29.2	22.0	10.3	3.9	3.0
White						
1950	102.3	33.3	32.3	17.9	8.4	10.4
1955	113.7	32.6	32.0	22.9	12.6	13.6
1960	113.2	30.8	29.2	22.7	14.1	16.4
1965	91.4	28.9	23.0	16.2	10.2	13.1
1970	84.1	32.9	23.7	13.3	6.8	7.4
1975	63.0	26.9	20.5	8.9	3.6	3.1
1976	62.2	26.5	20.4	9.0	3.4	2.8
1977	64.0	27.3	21.1	9.5	3.5	2.6
1978	62.7	27.0	20.5	9.3	3.4	2.5
1979	64.5	27.9	21.2	9.6	3.4	2.4
Black						
1960	153.5	33.6	29.3	24.0	18.6	48.0
1965	133.9	35.7	26.2	19.4	14.6	38.0
1970	115.4	43.3	27.1	16.1	10.0	18.9
1975	89.2	37.4	24.6	12.8	6.3	8.1
1976	87.2	35.8	24.8	13.1	6.3	7.2
1977	89.8	36.3	26.0	13.9	6.5	7.0
1978	88.6	35.3	25.9	14.2	6.7	6.6
1979	90.5	36.2	26.5	14.7	6.8	6.3

¹Includes all other races not shown separately.

NOTE: Data are based on births adjusted for underregistration for 1950 and 1955 and on registered births for all other years. Figures for 1960, 1965, and 1970 are based on a 50-percent sample of births; for 1975-79, they are based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States. Beginning in 1970, births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1979, Vol. 1. Public Health Service, DHHS, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Table 3. Completed fertility rates and parity distribution for women 50-54 years of age at the beginning of selected years 1925-80, according to race and birth cohort: United States, selected birth cohorts 1871-1930

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race and birth cohort	Age 50-54 as of January 1	Completed fertility rate ¹	Total	Parity (number of children born alive)							
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
Total				Distribution of women²							
1871-75	1925	3,773.5	1,000.0	207.2	112.8	124.2	110.0	93.6	75.1	66.4	210.7
1876-80	1930	3,531.9	1,000.0	216.8	123.2	132.0	114.0	93.0	72.0	64.5	184.5
1881-85	1935	3,321.6	1,000.0	217.4	134.6	142.5	119.3	95.0	72.0	57.9	161.3
1886-90	1940	3,136.8	1,000.0	210.4	148.5	153.2	129.7	99.5	68.0	55.4	135.3
1891-95	1945	2,932.6	1,000.0	192.7	172.0	177.2	139.3	97.8	61.5	48.3	111.2
1896-1900	1950	2,675.9	1,000.0	194.6	200.7	195.2	136.6	87.8	53.5	41.5	90.1
1901-05	1955	2,441.4	1,000.0	201.9	227.6	206.2	129.3	80.4	48.6	34.7	71.3
1906-10	1960	2,285.8	1,000.0	215.6	225.1	218.7	131.4	77.5	44.6	29.2	57.9
1911-15	1965	2,354.3	1,000.0	190.1	208.6	238.1	149.8	85.2	46.3	28.8	53.1
1916-20	1970	2,574.0	1,000.0	149.0	179.0	251.7	174.6	102.8	55.8	32.0	55.1
1921-25	1975	2,856.9	1,000.0	108.5	152.1	248.7	197.0	123.5	68.0	39.5	62.7
1926-30	1980	3,079.2	1,000.0	105.5	113.7	226.5	209.6	143.5	81.9	47.6	71.7
White											
1871-75	1925	3,663.6	1,000.0	209.7	112.1	127.9	112.9	95.5	77.2	66.7	198.0
1876-80	1930	3,444.4	1,000.0	218.2	121.9	136.1	116.9	94.8	74.0	64.2	173.9
1881-85	1935	3,253.8	1,000.0	217.6	132.2	147.9	122.4	96.0	74.2	57.8	151.9
1886-90	1940	3,092.9	1,000.0	209.1	144.3	160.3	132.4	100.2	70.3	54.8	128.6
1891-95	1945	2,890.4	1,000.0	191.7	167.5	184.6	141.4	98.0	64.2	47.8	104.8
1896-1900	1950	2,631.5	1,000.0	193.1	192.1	205.9	141.4	89.0	55.2	41.1	82.2
1901-05	1955	2,399.0	1,000.0	197.9	219.5	218.3	135.8	82.3	49.4	33.7	63.1
1906-10	1960	2,248.9	1,000.0	207.9	218.0	233.2	138.8	79.6	44.7	28.0	49.8
1911-15	1965	2,313.5	1,000.0	177.4	204.9	254.1	158.9	88.0	46.1	27.4	43.2
1916-20	1970	2,526.7	1,000.0	134.6	175.9	268.7	185.1	106.5	55.3	30.3	43.6
1921-25	1975	2,793.7	1,000.0	94.2	150.6	264.6	208.8	127.9	67.9	36.9	49.1
1926-30	1980	2,986.1	1,000.0	94.1	114.1	240.2	222.3	148.8	81.2	44.5	54.8
All other											
1871-75	1925	4,770.8	1,000.0	185.7	118.2	93.6	82.0	76.4	56.1	65.3	322.7
1876-80	1930	4,254.7	1,000.0	207.7	134.0	99.5	87.4	79.9	54.7	64.8	272.0
1881-85	1935	3,865.0	1,000.0	223.1	151.5	99.8	96.5	85.3	41.5	64.1	238.2
1886-90	1940	3,451.4	1,000.0	231.9	175.9	105.9	96.6	93.3	52.4	58.0	186.0
1891-95	1945	3,212.5	1,000.0	222.3	206.7	112.4	114.5	92.6	40.4	48.4	162.7
1896-1900	1950	2,967.7	1,000.0	227.4	255.0	114.1	97.5	74.3	38.8	42.6	150.3
1901-05	1955	2,706.7	1,000.0	250.4	275.9	117.8	81.0	62.3	43.0	39.1	130.5
1906-10	1960	2,529.1	1,000.0	287.5	266.6	114.5	73.2	60.1	43.5	35.6	119.0
1911-15	1965	2,641.2	1,000.0	296.1	232.4	116.3	78.3	64.1	46.1	38.9	127.8
1916-20	1970	2,924.2	1,000.0	266.2	202.0	120.9	91.2	72.5	57.8	44.9	144.5
1921-25	1975	3,315.9	1,000.0	217.7	163.5	131.7	108.2	89.0	68.7	56.4	164.8
1926-30	1980	3,718.9	1,000.0	187.4	110.8	130.2	121.0	106.4	85.7	69.3	189.2

¹Number of children born alive to each 1,000 women who have completed their reproductive histories (women 50-54 years of age).

²Proportional distribution of each 1,000 women in the cohort by the number of children born alive to them.

NOTE: Example of use of table—For every 1,000 women 50-54 years of age in 1980, an average of 3,079.2 children were born alive (about 3 children per woman). About 11 percent of the women in this cohort reached 50-54 years of age having had no children, about 11 percent had 1 child, and about 12 percent had 6 children or more.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Fertility Tables for Birth Cohorts by Color, United States, 1917-73 by R. Heuser. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76-1152. Health Resources Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1976; Data computed from Vital Statistics of the United States, 1979, Vol. 1. Public Health Service, DHHS, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Table 4. Selected measures of teenage fertility, according to age and race: United States, 1968-79

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race and year	Age									
	10-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	10-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	15-17 years	18-19 years
Total ¹	Live births per 1,000 women			Percent of all live births			Live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women.		Live births to unmarried women per 1,000 total live births	
1968	1.0	35.1	113.5	0.3	5.5	11.4	14.7	30.0	403.7	201.3
1969	1.0	35.7	112.4	0.3	5.6	11.2	15.2	31.5	412.8	210.7
1970	1.2	38.8	114.7	0.3	6.0	11.3	17.1	32.9	429.8	223.9
1971	1.1	38.3	105.6	0.3	6.4	11.3	17.6	31.7	445.4	232.0
1972	1.2	39.2	97.3	0.4	7.3	11.7	18.6	31.0	458.5	246.8
1973	1.3	38.9	91.8	0.4	7.6	11.7	18.9	30.6	466.9	255.7
1974	1.2	37.7	89.3	0.4	7.4	11.4	19.0	31.4	482.5	270.4
1975	1.3	36.6	85.7	0.4	7.2	11.3	19.5	32.8	513.9	298.1
1976	1.2	34.6	81.3	0.4	6.8	10.8	19.3	32.5	540.2	316.1
1977	1.2	34.5	81.9	0.3	6.4	10.4	20.1	35.0	565.5	343.7
1978	1.2	32.9	81.0	0.3	6.1	10.2	19.5	35.7	574.9	361.6
1979	1.2	33.1	82.6	0.3	5.7	10.0	20.4	37.8	599.6	380.7
White										
1968	0.4	25.6	100.5	0.1	4.2	10.5	6.2	16.8	234.4	127.4
1969	0.4	26.4	99.2	0.1	4.3	10.2	6.6	17.0	240.3	129.0
1970	0.5	29.2	101.5	0.1	4.6	10.4	7.5	17.6	252.0	135.0
1971	0.5	28.6	92.4	0.1	4.9	10.4	7.4	15.9	251.7	131.7
1972	0.5	29.4	84.5	0.2	5.7	10.7	8.7	15.1	264.4	136.7
1973	0.6	29.5	79.6	0.2	6.0	10.6	8.5	15.0	276.4	142.6
1974	0.6	29.0	77.7	0.2	5.9	10.4	8.9	15.4	294.2	150.1
1975	0.6	28.3	74.4	0.2	5.8	10.3	9.7	16.6	329.6	171.9
1976	0.6	26.7	70.7	0.2	5.4	9.9	9.9	17.0	357.4	187.9
1977	0.6	26.5	71.1	0.2	5.1	9.4	10.7	18.8	389.2	209.5
1978	0.6	25.4	70.1	0.2	4.9	9.3	10.5	19.5	400.9	224.4
1979	0.6	25.3	71.8	0.2	4.6	9.1	11.1	21.2	424.3	242.7
Black										
1968	4.7	98.2	206.1	1.2	13.1	16.6	---	---	---	---
1969	4.8	96.9	202.5	1.2	13.1	16.7	72.3	129.1	720.9	482.9
1970	5.2	101.4	204.9	1.3	13.4	16.6	77.9	136.4	759.6	521.4
1971	5.1	99.7	193.8	1.3	14.0	16.4	80.9	136.3	796.3	560.3
1972	5.1	99.9	181.7	1.4	15.5	17.0	82.9	129.8	810.1	590.2
1973	5.4	96.8	169.5	1.5	15.8	17.1	81.9	123.0	825.6	603.8
1974	5.0	91.0	162.0	1.4	15.4	17.1	79.4	124.9	848.0	638.3
1975	5.1	86.6	156.0	1.4	14.6	16.8	77.7	126.8	874.0	676.0
1976	4.7	81.5	146.8	1.3	13.9	16.0	74.6	121.6	897.4	709.0
1977	4.7	81.2	147.6	1.2	13.1	15.4	74.3	125.9	904.7	746.4
1978	4.4	76.6	145.0	1.1	12.2	15.2	70.3	124.3	909.1	764.8
1979	4.6	77.3	146.7	1.1	11.7	14.7	72.5	128.8	928.7	788.7

¹Includes all other races not shown separately.

NOTE: Data are based on births adjusted for underregistration for 1950 and 1955 and on registered births for all other years. Figures for 1960, 1965, and 1970 are based on a 50-percent sample of births; for 1975-79, they are based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States. Beginning in 1970, births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded.

SOURCE: Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Selected data.

Table 5. Legal abortion ratios, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1973-79

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments and by facilities)

Selected characteristic	Year						
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 ¹
	Abortions per 100 live births						
Total	19.6	24.2	27.2	31.2	32.4	34.7	35.8
Age							
Under 15 years	74.3	92.4	101.5	111.2	112.1	110.2	121.3
15-19 years	31.7	39.9	46.4	54.4	57.2	61.8	66.0
20-24 years	17.9	21.9	25.0	30.1	32.5	35.6	37.3
25-29 years	12.3	15.0	16.6	19.0	19.9	21.6	22.3
30-34 years	16.5	20.5	22.1	23.5	22.8	23.6	23.3
35-39 years	26.7	34.9	37.5	41.1	42.4	43.7	41.5
40 years and over	40.2	53.8	59.9	68.9	74.2	76.6	74.7
Race							
White	17.5	20.7	22.7	25.6	26.6	28.9	30.7
All other	28.9	39.6	46.5	55.1	57.1	58.6	56.8
Marital status							
Married	6.2	7.6	8.3	9.0	9.3	11.0	10.7
Unmarried	109.8	132.6	141.1	159.2	158.5	156.7	157.8
Number of previous live births ²							
0	23.0	27.4	30.2	35.2	41.1	46.3	48.8
1	12.1	15.0	17.3	20.2	19.1	20.8	21.3
2	19.6	25.6	29.7	33.0	31.2	32.4	32.7
3	25.8	34.6	39.8	44.6	39.3	35.7	34.3
4 or more	26.4	35.3	41.3	46.7	41.5	31.6	29.1

¹Provisional data.²For 1973-77, data indicate number of living children.SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control: Abortion Surveillance, 1973-78. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1975-Nov. 1980; Unpublished data.

Table 6. Legal abortions, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1973-79

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments and by facilities)

Selected characteristic	Year						
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 ¹
Number of legal abortions reported							
Centers for Disease Control-----	615,831	763,476	854,853	988,267	1,079,430	1,157,776	1,251,921
Alan Guttmacher Institute-----	744,600	898,600	1,034,200	1,179,300	1,320,000	1,409,600	1,497,670
Percent distribution							
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Period of gestation							
Under 9 weeks-----	36.1	42.6	44.6	47.0	51.2	52.2	52.1
9-10 weeks-----	29.4	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.2	26.9	27.0
11-12 weeks-----	17.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.1	12.3	12.5
13-15 weeks-----	6.9	5.5	5.0	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.2
16-20 weeks-----	8.0	6.5	6.1	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.4
21 weeks and over-----	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Type of procedure							
Curettage-----	88.4	89.7	90.9	92.8	93.8	94.6	95.0
Intrauterine instillation-----	10.4	7.8	6.2	6.0	5.4	3.9	3.3
Hysterotomy or hysterectomy-----	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other-----	0.6	1.9	2.4	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.6
Location of facility							
In State of residence-----	74.8	86.6	89.2	90.0	90.0	89.3	90.1
Out of State of residence-----	25.2	13.4	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.7	9.9
Previous induced abortions							
0-----	---	86.8	81.9	79.8	76.8	70.7	68.9
1-----	---	11.3	14.9	16.6	18.3	22.1	23.0
2-----	---	1.5	2.5	2.7	3.4	5.3	5.9
3 or more-----	---	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.1

¹Provisional data.

NOTE: For a discussion of the differences in reported legal abortions between the Centers for Disease Control and the Alan Guttmacher Institute, see Appendix I. Percent distributions exclude cases for which selected characteristic was unknown and are based on abortions reported to the Centers for Disease Control.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control: *Abortion Surveillance, 1978*. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1980; Unpublished data; Sullivan, E., Tietze, C., and Dryfoos, J.: *Legal abortions in the United States, 1975-1976*. *Fam. Plann. Perspect.* 9(3):116-129, May-June 1977; The Alan Guttmacher Institute: Personal communication, 1982.

Table 7. Legal abortions, abortion-related deaths and death rates, and relative risk of death, according to period of gestation: United States, 1974-76 and 1977-79

(Data are based primarily on reporting by State health departments and by facilities)

Year and period of gestation	Number of legal abortions reported	Abortion-related deaths		Relative risk of death ¹
		Number	Rate per 100,000 abortions	
1974-76				
Total	2,606,596	65	2.5	...
Under 9 weeks	1,171,478	7	0.6	1.0
9-10 weeks	738,615	10	1.4	2.3
11-12 weeks	387,208	10	2.6	4.3
13-15 weeks	129,689	10	7.7	12.8
16-20 weeks	151,821	20	13.2	22.0
21 weeks and over	27,785	8	28.8	48.0
1977-79				
Total	3,489,127	42	1.2	...
Under 9 weeks	1,808,655	9	0.5	1.0
9-10 weeks	942,467	8	0.8	1.6
11-12 weeks	439,754	7	1.6	3.2
13-15 weeks	135,878	3	2.2	4.4
16-20 weeks	131,534	14	10.6	21.2
21 weeks and over	30,839	1	3.2	6.4

¹Relative risk is the ratio of the death rate in the specified category to the death rate for the gestation period under 9 weeks.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control: Abortion Surveillance, 1978. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1980; Unpublished data.

Table 8. Lifetime births expected by currently married women and percent of expected births already born, according to age and race: United States, selected years 1967-79

(Data are based on reporting of birth expectations by currently married women of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Race and year	All ages 18-34 years	Age				
		18-19 years	20-21 years	22-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years
Total ¹		Expected births per currently married woman				
1967-----	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
1971-----	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0
1975-----	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6
1979-----	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
White						
1967-----	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2
1971-----	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9
1975-----	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6
1979-----	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
Black						
1967-----	3.5	*	2.5	3.0	3.4	4.3
1971-----	3.1	*	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.7
1975-----	2.8	*	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2
1979-----	2.5	*	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6
Total ¹		Percent of expected births already born				
1967-----	70.2	26.9	33.2	47.8	76.1	92.7
1971-----	69.4	25.3	32.5	46.7	74.4	93.7
1975-----	68.8	27.5	30.7	43.9	70.9	93.0
1979-----	67.4	30.1	33.4	44.0	65.8	90.2
White						
1967-----	68.9	24.2	30.1	46.2	75.1	92.9
1971-----	68.9	23.7	31.4	45.3	74.1	93.8
1975-----	68.2	24.9	29.4	42.3	70.5	93.2
1979-----	66.9	29.7	32.3	42.8	64.9	90.5
Black						
1967-----	82.8	*	65.7	67.9	87.9	92.3
1971-----	74.8	*	43.0	57.5	81.0	93.4
1975-----	76.4	*	43.3	61.0	78.2	91.8
1979-----	74.6	*	46.7	56.3	77.7	89.5

¹Includes all other races not shown separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population characteristics. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, Nos. 301 and 358. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 1976 and Dec. 1980.

Table 9. Death rates for all causes, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Total³	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	841.5	760.9	739.0	714.3	638.3	606.1	588.8	594.1
All ages, crude-----	963.8	954.7	944.6	945.3	888.5	883.4	869.5	892.6
Under 1 year-----	3,299.2	2,696.4	2,463.3	2,142.4	1,641.0	1,434.4	1,391.8	1,310.7
1-4 years-----	139.4	109.1	95.9	84.5	70.8	69.2	65.6	65.7
5-14 years-----	60.1	46.6	42.3	41.3	35.7	33.9	32.2	31.5
15-24 years-----	128.1	106.3	109.1	127.7	118.9	117.5	117.7	118.8
25-34 years-----	178.7	146.4	150.8	157.4	143.2	135.5	137.5	140.7
35-44 years-----	358.7	299.4	307.4	314.5	266.8	238.9	230.2	225.9
45-54 years-----	853.9	756.0	746.6	730.0	649.6	609.7	589.4	590.7
55-64 years-----	1,911.7	1,735.1	1,683.4	1,658.8	1,495.5	1,416.3	1,369.6	1,381.1
65-74 years-----	4,067.7	3,822.1	3,662.8	3,582.7	3,189.2	3,027.2	2,941.7	2,968.5
75-84 years-----	9,331.1	8,745.2	8,358.6	8,004.4	7,359.2	7,187.8	6,998.5	7,178.4
85 years and over-----	20,196.9	19,857.5	20,069.0	17,539.4	15,187.9	14,700.7	14,096.3	14,489.6
White male								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	963.1	917.7	911.1	893.4	812.7	773.1	751.1	757.0
All ages, crude-----	1,089.5	1,098.5	1,087.6	1,086.7	1,015.3	999.8	982.2	1,001.9
Under 1 year-----	3,400.5	2,694.1	2,409.0	2,113.2	1,594.4	1,359.6	1,330.1	1,253.6
1-4 years-----	135.5	104.9	91.5	83.6	71.3	71.7	66.1	68.5
5-14 years-----	67.2	52.7	48.1	48.0	41.5	39.2	37.6	35.1
15-24 years-----	152.4	143.7	148.3	170.8	165.9	168.5	171.3	173.6
25-34 years-----	185.3	163.2	167.7	176.6	169.1	166.7	171.9	178.3
35-44 years-----	380.9	332.6	336.5	343.5	295.8	268.1	258.6	260.5
45-54 years-----	984.5	932.2	912.4	882.9	790.2	733.8	710.1	716.2
55-64 years-----	2,304.4	2,225.2	2,213.5	2,202.6	1,954.5	1,819.2	1,754.2	1,747.2
65-74 years-----	4,864.9	4,848.4	4,826.7	4,810.1	4,355.8	4,135.6	4,007.6	4,018.4
75-84 years-----	10,526.3	10,299.6	10,238.2	10,098.8	9,608.1	9,420.5	9,148.9	9,362.6
85 years and over-----	22,116.3	21,750.0	22,733.6	20,392.6	18,257.9	18,100.3	17,361.2	17,821.5
White female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	645.0	555.0	527.6	501.7	445.3	425.5	412.2	415.5
All ages, crude-----	803.3	800.9	800.8	812.6	783.8	796.5	787.2	814.2
Under 1 year-----	2,566.8	2,007.7	1,801.3	1,614.6	1,222.3	1,069.7	1,028.6	970.9
1-4 years-----	112.2	85.2	74.6	66.1	57.1	53.3	51.8	50.9
5-14 years-----	45.1	34.7	31.0	29.9	25.8	25.0	23.8	25.6
15-24 years-----	71.5	54.9	55.9	61.6	56.0	58.1	56.4	55.1
25-34 years-----	112.8	85.0	85.9	84.1	73.3	69.3	66.7	67.6
35-44 years-----	235.8	191.1	194.4	193.3	164.6	145.8	139.9	134.5
45-54 years-----	546.4	458.8	467.9	462.9	414.8	393.9	376.0	371.7
55-64 years-----	1,293.8	1,078.9	1,016.5	1,014.9	944.6	914.0	889.1	897.9
65-74 years-----	3,242.8	2,779.3	2,580.0	2,470.7	2,152.8	2,063.8	2,013.8	2,042.4
75-84 years-----	8,481.5	7,696.6	7,133.6	6,698.7	6,034.7	5,810.2	5,645.9	5,754.6
85 years and over-----	19,679.5	19,477.7	19,353.7	16,729.5	14,494.1	14,079.0	13,565.2	14,043.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Death rates for all causes, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80--Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year								
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²	
Black male		Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,270.3	1,318.6	1,174.3	1,113.1	1,090.4	---	
All ages, crude-----	1,260.3	1,181.7	1,163.0	1,186.6	1,064.0	1,028.7	1,012.1	---	
Under 1 year-----	} 1,412.6	5,306.8	5,039.9	4,298.9	3,253.5	2,957.9	2,829.8	---	
1-4 years-----		208.5	182.3	150.5	114.6	112.9	106.7	---	
5-14 years-----	95.1	75.1	69.0	67.1	57.3	54.2	49.5	---	
15-24 years-----	289.7	212.0	228.3	320.6	250.6	204.6	203.7	---	
25-34 years-----	503.5	402.5	446.5	559.5	501.4	413.5	428.0	---	
35-44 years-----	878.1	762.0	852.9	956.6	795.4	712.2	698.5	---	
45-54 years-----	1,905.0	1,624.8	1,679.4	1,777.5	1,537.9	1,428.2	1,400.0	---	
55-64 years-----	3,773.2	3,316.4	3,305.7	3,256.9	2,977.4	2,920.3	2,817.9	---	
65-74 years-----	5,310.3	5,798.7	5,655.8	5,803.2	5,232.2	4,873.3	4,692.2	---	
75-84 years-----	} 10,101.9	8,605.1	8,981.5	9,454.9	9,338.7	10,261.7	10,392.5	---	
85 years and over-----		14,844.8	15,966.7	14,415.4	12,450.9	11,376.9	10,745.7	---	
Black female									
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	1,106.7	916.9	859.9	814.4	688.4	650.5	636.1	---	
All ages, crude-----	1,002.0	905.0	860.6	829.2	735.5	723.1	710.3	---	
Under 1 year-----	} 1,139.3	4,162.2	4,001.1	3,368.8	2,740.3	2,413.7	2,375.2	---	
1-4 years-----		173.3	159.3	129.4	96.9	94.9	91.5	---	
5-14 years-----	72.8	53.8	48.6	43.8	34.5	32.6	31.1	---	
15-24 years-----	213.1	107.5	100.8	111.9	88.5	77.8	73.9	---	
25-34 years-----	393.3	273.2	249.9	231.0	171.8	155.6	152.3	---	
35-44 years-----	758.1	568.5	560.8	533.0	388.5	334.8	318.1	---	
45-54 years-----	1,576.4	1,177.0	1,089.8	1,043.9	849.1	789.2	767.8	---	
55-64 years-----	3,089.4	2,510.9	2,272.9	1,986.2	1,723.6	1,637.1	1,579.9	---	
65-74 years-----	4,000.2	4,064.2	3,741.5	3,860.9	3,306.3	2,925.2	2,858.6	---	
75-84 years-----	} 8,347.0	6,730.0	6,620.0	6,691.5	6,425.8	7,245.8	7,377.3	---	
85 years and over-----		13,052.6	13,143.5	12,131.7	9,558.6	8,793.1	8,158.6	---	

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

²Provisional data.

³Includes all races and both sexes.

⁴Age adjusted by the direct method to the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940, using 11 age groups.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, 1950-79. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, Nos. 310, 519, 721, and 870. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1965, Apr. 1974, Apr. 1978, and Jan. 1980; *1950 Nonwhite Population by Race*, Special report P-E No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; *General population characteristics, United States summary, 1960 and 1970*. *U.S. Census of Population*. Final reports PC(1)-1B and PC(1)-B1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961 and 1972.

Table 10. Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900-1980

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Specified age and year	Total			White			All other ¹		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
At birth									
Remaining life expectancy in years									
1900 ^{2,3}	47.3	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.6	48.7	33.0	32.5	33.5
1950 ³	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.8	59.1	62.9
1960 ³	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.6	61.1	66.3
1970	70.8	67.1	74.7	71.7	68.0	75.6	65.3	61.3	69.4
1975	72.5	68.7	76.5	73.2	69.4	77.2	67.9	63.6	72.3
1977	73.2	69.3	77.1	73.8	70.0	77.7	68.8	64.6	73.1
1978	73.3	69.5	77.2	74.0	70.2	77.8	69.2	65.0	73.6
1979	73.7	69.9	77.6	74.4	70.6	78.2	69.8	65.5	74.2
1980 ⁴	73.6	—	—	—	70.5	78.1	—	65.3	74.0
At 65 years									
1900-1902 ^{2,3}	11.9	11.5	12.2	—	11.5	12.2	—	10.4	11.4
1950 ³	13.9	12.8	15.0	—	12.8	15.1	—	12.5	14.5
1960 ³	14.3	12.8	15.8	14.4	12.9	15.9	13.9	12.7	15.2
1970	15.2	13.1	17.0	15.2	13.1	17.1	14.9	13.2	16.4
1975	16.0	13.7	18.0	16.0	13.7	18.1	15.7	13.7	17.5
1977	16.3	13.9	18.3	16.3	13.9	18.4	16.0	14.0	17.8
1978	16.3	14.0	18.4	16.4	14.0	18.4	16.1	14.1	18.0
1979	16.6	14.2	18.6	16.6	14.2	18.7	16.5	14.4	18.4
1980 ⁴	16.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹For 1900-1902, data for the "all other" category were for black people only.

²Death registration area only. The death registration area increased from 10 States and the District of Columbia in 1900 to the coterminous United States in 1933.

³Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

⁴Provisional data.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960*, by R. D. Grove and A. M. Hetzel. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1677. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968; *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970*, Vol. II, Part A. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-1101. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974; Final mortality statistics, 1975, 1977, and 1978. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vols. 25, 28, and 29, Nos. 11, 1, and 6. DHEW Pub. Nos. (HRA) 77-1120, (PHS) 79-1120, and DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1120. Health Resources Administration and Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 11, 1977, May 11, 1979, and Sept. 17, 1980; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Unpublished data from the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 11. Infant, late fetal, and perinatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race and year	Infant mortality rate ¹				Late fetal mortality rate ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³
	Total	Neonatal		Post-neonatal		
		Under 28 days	Under 7 days			
Total						
Number of deaths per 1,000 live births						
1950 ⁴	29.2	20.5	17.8	8.7	14.9	32.5
1960 ⁴	26.0	18.7	16.7	7.3	12.1	28.6
1965 ⁴	24.7	17.7	15.9	7.0	11.9	27.6
1970	20.0	15.1	13.6	4.9	9.5	23.0
1975	16.1	11.6	10.0	4.5	7.8	17.7
1978	13.8	9.5	8.0	4.3	6.6	14.6
1979	13.1	8.9	7.5	4.2	6.4	13.8
1980 ⁵	12.5	8.4	---	4.1	---	---
White						
1950 ⁴	26.8	19.4	17.1	7.4	13.3	30.1
1960 ⁴	22.9	17.2	15.6	5.7	10.8	26.2
1965 ⁴	21.5	16.1	14.6	5.4	10.5	25.0
1970	17.8	13.8	12.5	4.0	8.6	21.1
1975	14.2	10.4	9.0	3.8	7.1	16.0
1978	12.0	8.4	7.0	3.6	6.0	13.0
1979	11.4	7.9	6.6	3.5	5.9	12.5
1980 ⁵	---	---	---	---	---	---
All other ⁶						
1950 ⁴	44.5	27.5	22.8	16.9	24.8	47.0
1960 ⁴	43.2	26.9	22.9	16.4	19.2	41.6
1965 ⁴	40.3	25.4	22.1	14.9	18.8	40.5
1970	30.9	21.4	19.1	9.5	13.9	32.7
1975	24.2	16.8	14.4	7.5	10.8	25.0
1978	21.1	14.0	11.9	7.0	9.1	20.9
1979	19.8	12.9	10.9	6.9	8.4	19.3
1980 ⁵	---	---	---	---	---	---
Black:						
1950 ⁴	43.9	27.8	23.0	16.1	---	---
1960 ⁴	44.3	27.8	23.7	16.5	---	---
1965 ⁴	41.7	26.5	23.1	15.2	---	---
1970	32.6	22.8	20.3	9.9	---	---
1975	26.2	18.3	15.7	7.9	---	---
1978	23.1	15.5	13.2	7.6	---	---
1979	21.8	14.3	12.1	7.5	9.0	21.1
1980 ⁵	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. Neonatal deaths are deaths within 28 days of birth; postneonatal deaths are deaths that occur from 28 days to 365 days after birth. Deaths within 7 days are considered early neonatal deaths.

²Late fetal deaths are fetal deaths of 28 weeks or more gestation. The rate is the number of late fetal deaths per 1,000 live births and late fetal deaths.

³Perinatal deaths are late fetal deaths plus infant deaths within 7 days of birth. The rate is the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births and late fetal deaths.

⁴Includes births and infant and late fetal deaths occurring to nonresidents of the United States.

⁵Provisional data.

⁶Includes black infants.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, 1950-79. Public Health Service, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 12. Infant mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1967-69, 1972-74, and 1977-79

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Geographic division and State	1967-69 ¹			1972-74			1977-79		
	Total ²	White	Black	Total ²	White	Black	Total ²	White	Black
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births									
United States	21.7	19.1	36.1	17.6	15.7	28.2	13.6	11.9	22.8
New England	19.6	18.9	35.0	15.4	14.8	26.2	11.5	10.8	21.2
Maine	21.5	21.5	*27.6	16.9	17.0	*6.1	9.9	10.0	*4.0
New Hampshire	20.0	19.9	*53.2	15.7	15.7	*32.8	10.4	10.5	*7.9
Vermont	20.2	20.2	*16.4	14.6	14.7	*	10.7	10.7	*36.4
Massachusetts	19.4	18.8	33.5	14.7	14.1	25.1	11.3	10.9	18.4
Rhode Island	20.2	19.2	43.2	17.4	16.7	30.8	13.3	12.0	32.9
Connecticut	19.0	17.6	31.8	15.7	14.4	26.9	12.4	11.0	22.8
Middle Atlantic	21.4	18.7	36.9	17.0	14.9	27.9	13.8	11.9	22.4
New York	21.4	18.5	36.1	17.0	14.8	27.0	14.0	12.0	22.0
New Jersey	21.0	17.7	37.0	16.7	14.0	28.9	13.4	10.9	23.3
Pennsylvania	21.7	19.4	38.6	17.2	15.6	29.0	13.7	12.4	22.7
East North Central	21.3	19.2	35.6	17.9	15.8	30.4	13.8	12.1	24.2
Ohio	20.1	18.6	32.6	17.3	15.7	28.6	13.3	12.1	21.3
Indiana	21.6	20.2	35.8	17.8	16.6	28.5	13.4	12.4	22.6
Illinois	23.1	19.8	37.7	19.9	16.7	32.3	15.6	12.6	27.0
Michigan	21.3	19.1	35.0	18.0	15.3	31.1	13.7	11.8	23.9
Wisconsin	18.8	17.9	34.1	14.1	13.6	22.8	11.1	10.7	18.1
West North Central	19.6	18.4	36.9	16.6	15.7	28.0	12.6	11.7	24.4
Minnesota	18.3	18.1	35.0	15.8	15.6	26.6	11.3	10.9	24.4
Iowa	19.1	18.8	37.4	15.9	15.8	24.9	11.8	11.6	22.9
Missouri	21.7	19.0	37.8	17.6	15.5	28.8	14.2	12.2	25.6
North Dakota	18.2	18.1	*4.9	16.1	15.6	*17.7	13.0	12.4	*13.7
South Dakota	20.9	19.5	*25.2	19.4	17.4	*45.5	13.6	12.1	*26.7
Nebraska	18.3	17.3	35.5	16.1	15.2	32.1	12.4	11.9	22.9
Kansas	19.1	18.0	34.9	16.3	15.8	24.4	12.4	11.7	21.2
South Atlantic	24.1	19.4	36.4	19.2	16.0	27.7	15.5	12.3	23.3
Delaware	21.1	16.7	39.7	17.3	13.9	30.5	14.6	11.5	25.2
Maryland	21.0	17.7	33.1	15.6	13.7	22.1	14.5	11.6	21.8
District of Columbia	27.6	20.3	29.3	26.6	21.8	27.5	25.6	11.4	28.6
Virginia	23.0	19.2	36.3	18.6	15.9	28.4	14.7	12.5	22.5
West Virginia	23.9	23.2	39.2	19.1	18.6	31.5	14.5	14.2	22.7
North Carolina	26.0	20.3	39.8	21.5	18.0	30.1	15.8	12.1	24.4
South Carolina	26.3	20.1	36.4	22.1	17.1	30.4	17.7	12.9	25.1
Georgia	24.8	18.9	37.2	18.9	15.2	26.4	15.3	12.0	21.4
Florida	23.5	19.0	36.9	18.2	15.3	27.3	14.8	12.1	22.6
East South Central	26.1	20.9	39.8	20.7	17.0	30.7	15.2	12.3	22.9
Kentucky	22.3	21.5	31.4	17.1	16.5	23.7	12.9	12.1	20.6
Tennessee	23.2	19.9	34.0	19.5	16.9	29.4	14.6	12.6	21.7
Alabama	26.6	20.8	38.0	21.8	17.3	30.5	15.8	12.3	22.4
Mississippi	34.3	22.5	46.2	25.0	17.6	33.3	18.1	11.8	24.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Infant mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1967-69, 1972-74, and 1977-79—Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Geographic division and State	1967-69 ¹			1972-74			1977-79		
	Total ²	White	Black	Total ²	White	Black	Total ²	White	Black
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births									
West South Central-----	22.8	19.6	35.6	19.2	17.3	27.1	14.5	12.6	22.9
Arkansas-----	22.9	19.1	33.6	18.1	16.1	24.2	15.0	12.6	22.3
Louisiana-----	25.4	18.5	36.6	20.5	16.9	26.3	16.9	12.4	24.1
Oklahoma-----	20.4	19.4	33.1	17.6	17.2	28.4	13.4	12.6	20.6
Texas-----	22.3	20.0	35.5	19.2	17.6	28.4	13.9	12.6	22.3
Mountain-----	21.2	19.8	35.3	16.4	15.8	24.5	12.1	11.7	19.7
Montana-----	21.4	20.5	*44.0	19.0	18.4	*24.7	12.0	11.5	*5.4
Idaho-----	18.9	18.7	*24.2	16.4	16.1	*32.7	11.0	11.1	*22.6
Wyoming-----	24.0	23.3	*48.5	19.8	19.8	*16.5	13.4	13.5	*29.6
Colorado-----	21.2	20.7	34.5	16.5	16.3	22.2	11.3	11.1	17.2
New Mexico-----	24.2	22.0	34.4	18.9	18.0	31.5	14.0	13.1	22.2
Arizona-----	22.5	19.7	37.8	15.7	14.4	24.6	13.4	12.4	20.4
Utah-----	16.7	16.1	*42.6	12.9	12.7	*15.1	10.7	10.7	*18.8
Nevada-----	21.6	20.8	31.0	18.5	17.9	26.0	12.9	12.1	21.3
Pacific-----	19.0	18.3	29.5	15.0	14.4	23.4	11.8	11.3	18.9
Washington-----	19.2	18.5	34.5	16.2	15.8	25.8	12.0	11.9	17.3
Oregon-----	18.8	18.5	37.0	15.6	15.4	30.2	11.9	11.9	17.7
California-----	18.9	18.2	29.1	14.6	14.0	23.2	11.7	11.1	19.1
Alaska-----	23.0	16.4	*17.3	18.6	16.7	*27.5	15.2	13.8	*16.1
Hawaii-----	18.0	17.3	*29.4	15.3	14.2	*13.7	10.9	10.4	*13.5

¹Includes births and infant deaths occurring to nonresidents of the United States.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 13. Infant mortality rates and perinatal mortality ratios and average annual percent change: Selected countries, 1973 and 1978

(Data are based on national vital registration systems)

Country	Infant mortality rate		Average annual percent change 1973-78	Perinatal mortality ratio ²		Average annual percent change 1973-78
	1973	1978 ¹		1973 ³	1978 ⁴	
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births		
Canada	15.5	12.4	-5.4	17.7	15.1	-5.2
United States	17.7	13.8	-4.9	20.7	15.2	-6.0
Austria	23.8	15.0	-8.8	24.8	15.0	-9.6
Denmark	11.5	8.9	-5.0	14.6	10.7	-7.5
England and Wales	16.9	13.1	-5.0	21.3	17.1	-5.3
France	15.5	10.6	-7.3	⁵ 18.8	15.8	-3.4
German Democratic Republic	15.6	13.2	-3.3	19.4	15.2	-4.8
German Federal Republic	22.7	14.7	-8.3	23.2	13.8	-9.9
Ireland	18.0	15.6	-3.5	23.1	21.8	-2.9
Italy	25.7	17.7	-8.9	29.6	20.8	-6.8
Netherlands	11.5	9.6	-3.5	16.4	13.0	-5.6
Sweden	9.9	7.8	-4.7	14.1	9.6	-7.3
Switzerland	13.2	8.6	-8.2	15.5	10.7	-7.1
Israel	22.8	17.2	-5.5	21.2	17.4	-3.9
Japan	11.3	8.4	-5.8	18.0	13.0	-6.3
Australia	16.5	12.5	-6.7	22.4	17.8	-5.6
New Zealand	16.2	14.2	-3.2	19.4	14.3	-5.0

¹Data for Canada, Ireland, Italy, Australia, and New Zealand refer to 1977; data for Denmark and France are provisional.

²Fetal deaths of 28 weeks or more gestation plus infant deaths within 7 days per 1,000 live births. For all countries, fetal deaths of unknown gestation period are included in the 28 weeks or more gestation. This is not the usual way of calculating the perinatal ratio for the United States, but it was done for the purpose of comparison.

³Data for New Zealand refer to 1971; data for France, German Democratic Republic, and Italy refer to 1972.

⁴Data for Ireland refer to 1975; data for Canada, Denmark, England and Wales, France, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Australia, and New Zealand refer to 1977; data for France are provisional.

⁵Excludes infants who have died before registration of birth.

NOTE: Countries are grouped by continent.

SOURCES: World Health Organization: World Health Statistics, 1973-76 and 1980. Vol. 1, Geneva. World Health Organization, 1976 and 1980; United Nations: Demographic Yearbook 1974. Pub. No. ST/ESA/STAT/R.3. New York. United Nations, 1975.

Table 14. Life expectancy at birth and average annual change in years, according to sex: Selected countries, 1973 and 1978

(Data are based on reporting by countries)

Country	Male			Female		
	1973 ¹	1978 ²	Average annual change in years	1973 ¹	1978 ²	Average annual change in years
	Life expectancy in years			Life expectancy in years		
Canada-----	69.5	70.5	0.3	77.0	78.2	0.3
United States-----	67.6	69.5	0.4	75.3	77.2	0.4
Austria-----	67.4	68.4	0.2	74.7	75.7	0.2
Denmark-----	71.1	71.7	0.1	76.6	77.7	0.2
England and Wales-----	69.2	70.2	0.3	75.5	76.3	0.2
France-----	69.5	69.9	0.1	77.3	77.9	0.2
German Democratic Republic-----	68.9	68.9	-	74.2	74.5	0.1
German Federal Republic-----	67.8	69.2	0.3	74.4	76.0	0.3
Ireland-----	68.5	69.0	0.2	73.4	74.3	0.3
Italy-----	68.9	69.8	0.3	75.2	76.1	0.3
Netherlands-----	71.2	72.0	0.2	77.2	78.7	0.3
Sweden-----	72.1	72.5	0.1	77.7	79.0	0.3
Switzerland-----	71.1	72.0	0.2	77.2	78.9	0.3
Israel ³ -----	70.2	71.6	0.3	73.2	75.1	0.4
Japan-----	70.9	73.2	0.5	76.3	78.6	0.5
Australia-----	68.3	70.0	0.4	75.3	77.0	0.4
New Zealand-----	69.2	69.4	0.1	74.8	75.6	0.2

¹Data for the German Democratic Republic refer to the average for the period 1969-70; data for Ireland and Italy refer to 1972.

²Data for Ireland and Italy refer to 1975; data for France, German Democratic Republic, and New Zealand refer to 1976; data for Canada, England and Wales, and Australia refer to 1977.

³Jewish population only for 1973.

NOTE: Countries are grouped by continent.

SOURCES: World Health Organization: World Health Statistics, 1973-76 and 1980. Vol. 1. Geneva. World Health Organization, 1976 and 1980; United Nations: Demographic Yearbook, 1974. Pub. No. ST/ESA/STAT/R/3. New York, United Nations, 1975; National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1973, Vol. II, Sec. 5. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 77-1101. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977; Final mortality statistics, 1978. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 29, No. 6, Supplement. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-1120. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 17, 1980.

Table 15. Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and cause of death	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Total³	Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All causes	841.5	760.9	739.0	714.3	638.3	606.1	588.8	594.1
Diseases of heart	307.6	286.2	273.9	253.6	220.5	207.7	203.5	205.3
Cerebrovascular diseases	88.8	79.7	72.7	66.3	54.5	45.3	42.5	41.5
Malignant neoplasms	125.4	125.8	127.0	129.9	130.9	133.8	133.2	134.2
Respiratory system	12.8	19.2	23.0	28.4	32.5	35.4	35.8	36.7
Digestive system	47.7	41.1	38.3	35.2	33.6	33.4	33.8	33.4
Breast ⁴	22.2	22.3	22.8	23.1	22.8	23.1	22.8	—
Pneumonia and influenza	26.2	28.0	23.5	22.1	16.6	15.4	11.4	12.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	8.5	10.5	12.1	14.7	13.8	12.5	12.2	12.6
Diabetes mellitus	14.3	13.6	13.4	14.1	11.6	10.4	10.0	10.1
Accidents and adverse effects	57.5	49.9	53.3	53.7	44.8	44.3	43.7	43.4
Motor vehicle accidents	23.3	22.5	26.5	27.4	21.3	23.4	23.7	23.7
Suicide	11.0	10.6	11.4	11.8	12.6	12.0	11.9	12.2
Homicide and legal intervention	5.4	5.2	6.2	9.1	10.5	9.6	10.4	11.4
White male								
All causes	963.1	917.7	911.1	893.4	812.7	773.1	751.1	—
Diseases of heart	381.1	375.4	369.2	347.6	308.0	288.7	281.2	—
Cerebrovascular diseases	87.0	80.3	74.2	68.8	57.4	46.8	43.8	—
Malignant neoplasms	130.9	141.6	147.8	154.3	157.2	161.2	161.1	—
Respiratory system	21.6	34.6	41.5	49.9	54.6	57.4	57.8	—
Digestive system	54.0	47.5	45.1	41.9	40.2	40.0	40.7	—
Pneumonia and influenza	27.1	31.0	27.1	26.0	21.0	19.6	14.6	—
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	11.6	14.4	15.6	18.8	17.9	16.1	15.7	—
Diabetes mellitus	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.7	10.7	9.8	9.5	—
Accidents and adverse effects	80.9	70.5	75.5	76.2	64.8	64.5	64.5	—
Motor vehicle accidents	35.9	34.0	39.4	40.1	31.7	35.2	36.2	—
Suicide	18.1	17.5	17.7	18.2	19.8	19.2	18.9	—
Homicide and legal intervention	3.9	3.9	4.8	7.3	9.4	9.2	10.1	—
White female								
All causes	645.0	555.0	527.6	501.7	445.3	425.5	412.2	—
Diseases of heart	223.6	197.1	183.9	167.8	144.2	136.4	134.8	—
Cerebrovascular diseases	79.7	68.7	61.5	56.2	46.8	39.3	36.8	—
Malignant neoplasms	119.4	109.5	107.4	107.6	106.9	109.0	107.9	—
Respiratory system	4.6	5.1	6.8	10.1	13.8	16.8	17.3	—
Digestive system	41.1	33.9	30.9	28.1	26.4	26.1	26.2	—
Breast ⁴	22.5	22.4	22.9	23.4	23.0	23.1	22.8	—
Pneumonia and influenza	18.9	19.0	15.9	15.0	11.7	10.9	8.0	—
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	5.8	6.6	7.6	8.7	7.9	7.2	7.1	—
Diabetes mellitus	16.4	13.7	12.8	12.8	10.2	9.1	8.6	—
Accidents and adverse effects	30.6	25.5	27.6	27.2	22.4	22.9	22.0	—
Motor vehicle accidents	10.6	11.1	13.6	14.4	10.9	12.6	12.6	—
Suicide	5.3	5.3	6.7	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.4	—
Homicide and legal intervention	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1950-80—Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and cause of death	Year								
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979		1980 ²
Black male		Deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All causes-----	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,270.3	1,318.6	1,174.3	1,113.1	1,090.4	---	
Diseases of heart-----	415.5	381.2	384.1	375.9	328.9	321.0	319.0	---	
Cerebrovascular diseases-----	146.2	141.2	138.1	124.2	96.5	83.8	79.8	---	
Malignant neoplasms-----	126.1	158.5	174.1	198.0	214.4	223.7	224.4	---	
Respiratory system-----	16.9	36.6	44.7	60.8	72.5	79.1	78.8	---	
Digestive system-----	59.4	60.4	62.0	58.9	60.5	58.6	61.5	---	
Pneumonia and influenza-----	63.8	70.2	54.8	53.8	35.6	33.4	24.6	---	
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis-----	8.8	14.8	23.8	33.1	33.7	30.4	29.9	---	
Diabetes mellitus-----	11.5	16.2	17.7	21.2	18.7	17.4	17.3	---	
Accidents and adverse effects-----	105.7	100.0	108.9	119.5	92.4	84.0	82.3	---	
Motor vehicle accidents-----	39.8	38.2	45.2	50.1	35.8	35.0	34.2	---	
Suicide-----	7.0	7.8	9.1	9.9	11.6	12.1	12.7	---	
Homicide and legal intervention-----	51.1	44.9	54.5	82.1	80.6	65.6	71.3	---	
Black female									
All causes-----	1,106.7	916.9	859.9	814.4	688.4	650.5	636.1	---	
Diseases of heart-----	349.5	292.6	271.1	251.7	209.4	201.1	202.2	---	
Cerebrovascular diseases-----	155.6	139.5	126.4	107.9	81.3	68.7	64.7	---	
Malignant neoplasms-----	131.9	127.8	124.3	123.5	124.7	129.2	130.7	---	
Respiratory system-----	4.1	5.5	7.1	10.9	14.2	16.9	18.1	---	
Digestive system-----	40.2	37.5	35.6	34.1	33.9	34.8	37.0	---	
Breast ⁴ -----	19.3	21.3	21.8	21.5	22.5	24.1	23.4	---	
Pneumonia and influenza-----	50.4	43.9	33.4	29.2	16.7	15.5	11.4	---	
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis-----	5.7	8.9	12.9	17.8	15.9	14.7	13.6	---	
Diabetes mellitus-----	22.7	27.3	28.0	30.9	26.0	22.4	21.9	---	
Accidents and adverse effects-----	38.5	35.9	35.3	35.3	27.6	26.1	24.6	---	
Motor vehicle accidents-----	10.3	10.0	12.7	13.8	9.4	9.8	8.9	---	
Suicide-----	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	---	
Homicide and legal intervention-----	11.7	11.8	12.3	15.0	16.3	13.5	14.3	---	

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

²Provisional data.

³Includes all other races not shown separately.

⁴Female only.

NOTES: Age-adjusted rates are computed by the direct method to the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940, using 11 age groups. Because of decennial revisions to the International List of Causes of Death and changes in rules for cause-of-death selection, there is lack of comparability to a varying degree for some causes from one revision to the next. The beginning dates of the revisions are 1949, 1958, 1968, and 1979; and the cause-of-death titles are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960, by R. D. Grove and A. M. Hetzel. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1677. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968; Unpublished data from the Division of Vital Statistics; Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, 1950-79. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 310, 519, 721, and 870. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1965, Apr. 1974, Apr. 1978, and Jan. 1980; General population characteristics, United States Summary, 1960 and 1970. U.S. Census of Population. Final reports PC(1)-1B and PC(1)-1B1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961 and 1972.

Table 16. Death rates for diseases of heart, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Total³	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ —	307.6	286.2	273.9	253.6	220.5	207.7	203.5	205.3
All ages, crude—	355.5	369.0	368.0	362.0	336.2	334.2	333.1	343.0
Under 1 year—	3.5	6.6	9.8	13.1	20.3	26.3	21.1	21.8
1-4 years—	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.1	—
5-14 years—	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.4
15-24 years—	6.8	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
25-34 years—	19.4	15.6	14.0	11.4	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.6
35-44 years—	86.4	74.6	72.9	66.7	53.9	46.8	45.4	43.4
45-54 years—	308.6	271.8	261.3	238.4	205.1	188.3	184.5	181.9
55-64 years—	808.1	737.9	699.7	652.3	564.7	521.8	510.9	510.8
65-74 years—	1,839.8	1,740.5	1,640.7	1,558.2	1,323.7	1,230.7	1,204.9	1,210.8
75-84 years—	4,310.1	4,089.4	3,911.5	3,683.8	3,280.8	3,191.6	3,151.2	3,229.7
85 years and over—	9,150.6	9,317.8	9,538.4	8,468.0	7,282.0	7,084.2	6,887.7	7,134.7
White male								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ —	381.1	375.4	369.2	347.6	308.0	288.7	281.2	—
All ages, crude—	433.0	454.6	450.8	438.3	401.1	390.8	385.7	—
Under 1 year—	4.1	6.9	8.9	12.0	19.3	25.0	20.0	—
1-4 years—	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	—
5-14 years—	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	—
15-24 years—	5.8	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.9	—
25-34 years—	20.1	17.6	15.3	12.3	9.8	9.4	10.1	—
35-44 years—	110.6	107.5	104.3	94.6	76.9	66.5	63.5	—
45-54 years—	423.6	413.2	398.9	365.7	317.9	287.7	279.0	—
55-64 years—	1,081.7	1,056.0	1,033.8	979.3	853.0	777.1	754.6	—
65-74 years—	2,308.3	2,297.9	2,249.0	2,177.2	1,894.6	1,772.7	1,724.9	—
75-84 years—	4,907.3	4,839.9	4,792.6	4,617.6	4,237.2	4,122.4	4,040.7	—
85 years and over—	9,950.5	10,135.8	10,657.3	9,693.0	8,550.3	8,444.7	8,192.9	—
White female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ —	223.6	197.1	183.9	167.8	144.2	136.4	134.8	—
All ages, crude—	289.4	306.5	310.7	313.8	301.3	308.5	311.2	—
Under 1 year—	2.7	4.3	7.4	7.0	16.0	19.3	13.7	—
1-4 years—	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.7	—
5-14 years—	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	—
15-24 years—	5.3	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	—
25-34 years—	12.2	8.2	7.1	5.5	4.2	3.8	4.0	—
35-44 years—	40.5	28.6	26.4	23.9	19.8	16.7	17.0	—
45-54 years—	141.9	103.4	101.2	91.4	78.1	71.3	71.8	—
55-64 years—	460.2	383.0	342.0	317.7	272.3	254.2	253.6	—
65-74 years—	1,400.9	1,229.8	1,128.5	1,044.0	854.9	794.9	781.2	—
75-84 years—	3,925.2	3,629.7	3,381.1	3,143.5	2,763.0	2,658.2	2,627.3	—
85 years and over—	9,084.7	9,280.8	9,333.2	8,207.5	7,105.3	6,971.6	6,821.0	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Death rates for diseases of heart, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80—Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year								
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²	
Black male		Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	415.5	381.2	384.1	375.9	328.9	321.0	319.0	---	
All ages, crude-----	348.4	330.6	331.7	330.3	296.1	294.1	293.8	---	
Under 1 year-----	4.8	13.9	21.3	33.5	37.2	48.3	45.3	---	
1-4 years-----	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.3	---	
5-14 years-----	6.4	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.0	---	
15-24 years-----	18.0	8.7	8.9	8.3	6.9	6.6	6.3	---	
25-34 years-----	51.9	43.1	43.9	41.6	33.2	29.4	28.3	---	
35-44 years-----	198.1	168.1	187.6	189.2	148.4	136.9	132.3	---	
45-54 years-----	624.1	514.0	524.2	512.8	435.3	417.3	414.9	---	
55-64 years-----	1,434.0	1,236.8	1,218.9	1,135.4	984.6	989.8	977.4	---	
65-74 years-----	2,140.1	2,281.4	2,185.0	2,237.8	1,918.2	1,744.8	1,723.2	---	
75-84 years-----	4,107.9	3,533.6	3,656.7	3,783.4	3,617.8	3,958.5	4,064.7	---	
85 years and over-----	6,037.9	7,113.3	6,330.8	5,296.2	4,726.2	4,527.1	---	---	
Black female									
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	349.5	292.6	271.1	251.7	209.4	201.1	202.2	---	
All ages, crude-----	289.9	268.5	263.8	261.0	235.7	237.5	239.2	---	
Under 1 year-----	3.9	12.0	17.9	31.3	34.8	51.7	40.8	---	
1-4 years-----	2.8	2.8	3.2	4.2	2.7	4.8	3.9	---	
5-14 years-----	8.8	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	---	
15-24 years-----	19.8	10.0	7.5	6.0	4.9	5.0	4.5	---	
25-34 years-----	52.0	35.9	30.2	24.7	14.0	13.6	16.1	---	
35-44 years-----	185.0	125.3	117.1	99.8	69.5	58.0	60.5	---	
45-54 years-----	526.8	360.7	321.5	290.9	217.4	209.4	206.4	---	
55-64 years-----	1,210.7	952.3	852.1	710.5	592.8	549.3	539.9	---	
65-74 years-----	1,659.4	1,680.5	1,513.7	1,553.2	1,309.3	1,136.5	1,136.6	---	
75-84 years-----	3,499.3	2,926.9	2,968.0	2,964.1	2,703.6	3,094.9	3,245.8	---	
85 years and over-----	5,650.0	6,030.4	5,669.8	4,398.0	4,044.6	3,759.3	---	---	

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

²Provisional data.

³Includes all races and both sexes.

⁴Age adjusted by the direct method to the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940, using 11 age groups.

NOTE: For the data years shown, the code numbers for diseases of heart are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases: for 1950, the Sixth Revision, Nos. 400-402, 410-443; for 1960 and 1965, the Seventh Revision, Nos. 400-402, 410-443; for 1970-78, the Eighth Revision, Adapted for Use in the United States, Nos. 390-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429; for 1979 and 1980, the Ninth Revision, Nos. 390-398, 402, 404-429.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, 1950-79. Public Health Service, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service, Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 310, 519, 721, and 870. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1965, Apr. 1974, Apr. 1978, and Jan. 1980; 1950 Nonwhite Population by Race, Special report P-E No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; General population characteristics, United States summary, 1960 and 1970. U.S. Census of Population. Final reports PC(1)-1B and PC(1)-B1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961 and 1972.

Table 17. Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Total³	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ —	125.4	125.8	127.0	129.9	130.9	133.8	133.2	134.2
All ages, crude—	139.8	149.2	153.8	162.8	171.7	181.9	183.3	186.3
Under 1 year—	8.7	7.2	6.0	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.5	1.5
1-4 years—	11.7	10.9	8.9	7.5	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.7
5-14 years—	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.0	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.7
15-24 years—	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.6
25-34 years—	20.0	19.5	18.9	16.5	14.9	14.2	13.7	12.6
35-44 years—	62.7	59.7	60.7	59.5	53.0	49.6	48.4	48.8
45-54 years—	175.1	177.0	179.8	182.5	181.8	184.4	181.3	178.9
55-64 years—	392.9	396.8	403.9	423.0	430.7	441.8	439.5	442.5
65-74 years—	692.5	713.9	726.9	754.2	775.5	800.7	803.4	814.8
75-84 years—	1,153.3	1,127.4	1,116.1	1,169.2	1,221.9	1,293.8	1,300.9	1,331.8
85 years and over—	1,451.0	1,450.0	1,483.6	1,417.3	1,408.8	1,450.5	1,434.7	1,413.1
White male								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ —	130.9	141.6	147.8	154.3	157.2	161.2	161.1	—
All ages, crude—	147.2	166.1	173.7	185.1	194.8	206.4	208.8	—
Under 1 year—	9.6	7.9	6.2	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.0	—
1-4 years—	13.1	13.1	10.0	8.5	6.4	5.7	5.2	—
5-14 years—	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.0	5.5	4.8	5.3	—
15-24 years—	9.9	10.3	10.0	10.6	8.2	7.6	7.7	—
25-34 years—	17.7	18.8	18.0	16.2	15.1	14.0	13.6	—
35-44 years—	44.5	46.3	49.8	50.1	44.2	41.8	40.4	—
45-54 years—	150.8	164.1	169.1	172.0	175.0	179.2	177.1	—
55-64 years—	409.4	450.9	469.5	498.1	489.8	498.7	497.4	—
65-74 years—	798.7	887.3	941.7	997.0	1,035.1	1,060.0	1,065.4	—
75-84 years—	1,367.6	1,413.7	1,470.0	1,592.7	1,732.8	1,843.2	1,853.7	—
85 years and over—	1,732.7	1,791.4	1,958.7	1,948.1	2,046.6	2,213.6	2,213.3	—
White female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ —	119.4	109.5	107.4	107.6	106.9	109.0	107.9	—
All ages, crude—	139.9	139.8	141.9	149.4	157.7	167.7	168.4	—
Under 1 year—	7.8	6.8	6.2	5.4	4.2	4.7	3.0	—
1-4 years—	11.3	9.7	9.0	6.9	5.0	4.6	4.4	—
5-14 years—	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.4	4.2	3.7	3.9	—
15-24 years—	7.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.5	4.9	4.8	—
25-34 years—	20.9	18.8	18.7	16.3	14.4	13.8	13.3	—
35-44 years—	74.5	66.6	65.2	62.4	56.0	51.1	50.4	—
45-54 years—	185.8	175.7	176.9	177.3	171.9	172.7	167.9	—
55-64 years—	362.5	329.0	324.8	338.6	351.9	363.9	359.6	—
65-74 years—	616.5	562.1	550.5	554.7	559.1	585.8	587.7	—
75-84 years—	1,026.6	939.3	888.9	903.5	914.8	957.7	955.2	—
85 years and over—	1,348.3	1,304.9	1,257.5	1,179.4	1,165.9	1,178.4	1,167.7	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80—Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							1980 ²
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	
Black male								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	126.1	158.5	174.1	198.0	214.4	223.7	224.4	---
All ages, crude-----	106.6	136.7	149.2	171.6	188.5	200.6	202.0	---
Under 1 year-----	8.2	6.8	6.0	5.3	3.1	3.8	4.5	---
1-4 years-----	7.9	7.9	6.0	7.6	5.1	4.9	4.0	---
5-14 years-----	5.8	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.4	---
15-24 years-----	7.9	9.7	8.8	9.4	7.6	8.4	7.3	---
25-34 years-----	18.0	18.4	17.0	18.8	15.8	14.7	14.1	---
35-44 years-----	55.7	72.9	78.7	81.3	78.6	74.6	76.3	---
45-54 years-----	211.7	244.7	267.0	311.2	319.8	324.1	317.0	---
55-64 years-----	490.8	579.7	634.6	689.2	778.4	801.3	797.4	---
65-74 years-----	636.4	938.5	1,019.4	1,168.9	1,280.8	1,305.6	1,298.1	---
75-84 years-----	853.5	1,053.3	1,247.1	1,624.8	1,839.3	2,187.2	2,333.2	---
85 years and over-----	1,155.2	1,456.7	1,635.9	1,573.6	1,666.2	1,624.3	---	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	131.9	127.8	124.3	123.5	124.7	129.2	130.7	---
All ages, crude-----	111.8	113.8	113.6	117.3	123.3	131.8	133.8	---
Under 1 year-----	7.0	6.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.4	---
1-4 years-----	6.9	6.9	5.1	5.7	5.3	3.1	4.5	---
5-14 years-----	3.9	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.4	---
15-24 years-----	8.8	6.9	7.6	6.4	5.1	4.8	5.5	---
25-34 years-----	34.3	31.0	30.2	20.9	17.7	18.7	18.3	---
35-44 years-----	119.8	102.4	98.7	94.6	77.4	77.8	71.3	---
45-54 years-----	277.0	254.8	238.4	228.6	229.8	225.5	231.8	---
55-64 years-----	484.6	442.7	428.4	404.8	428.1	447.6	454.0	---
65-74 years-----	477.3	541.6	547.2	615.8	618.2	630.8	626.6	---
75-84 years-----	605.3	696.3	671.0	763.3	903.6	1,061.8	1,138.1	---
85 years and over-----	728.9	934.8	896.8	733.3	792.3	747.1	---	---

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

²Provisional data.

³Includes all races and both sexes.

⁴Age adjusted by the direct method to the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940, using 11 age groups.

NOTE: For the data years shown, the code numbers for malignant neoplasms are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases: for 1950, the Sixth Revision, Nos. 140-205; for 1960 and 1965, the Seventh Revision, Nos. 140-205; for 1970-78, the Eighth Revision, Adapted for Use in the United States, Nos. 140-209; for 1979 and 1980, the Ninth Revision, Nos. 140-208.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, 1950-79. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 310, 519, 721, and 870. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1965, Apr. 1974, Apr. 1978, and Jan. 1980; 1950 Nonwhite Population by Race, Special report P-E No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; General population characteristics, United States summary, 1960 and 1970. U.S. Census of Population. Final reports PC(1)-1B and PC(1)-1B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961 and 1972.

Table 18. Death rates for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Total³	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	12.8	19.2	23.0	28.4	32.5	35.4	35.8	36.7
All ages, crude-----	14.1	22.2	26.9	34.2	40.7	45.8	46.9	48.6
Under 1 year-----	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-
1-4 years-----	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
5-14 years-----	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24 years-----	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
25-34 years-----	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
35-44 years-----	5.1	7.3	9.3	11.6	11.0	10.1	9.8	9.5
45-54 years-----	22.9	32.0	38.4	46.2	52.3	56.6	56.0	55.4
55-64 years-----	55.2	81.5	93.5	116.2	131.9	142.3	144.3	146.6
65-74 years-----	69.3	117.2	142.9	174.6	205.3	227.3	232.0	244.3
75-84 years-----	69.3	102.9	129.2	175.1	212.4	246.6	256.5	270.5
85 years and over-----	64.0	79.1	97.1	121.8	142.8	158.6	160.4	159.5
White male								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	21.6	34.6	41.5	49.9	54.6	57.4	57.8	---
All ages, crude-----	24.1	39.6	47.5	58.3	65.8	71.7	72.9	---
Under 1 year-----	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	---
1-4 years-----	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	---
5-14 years-----	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---
15-24 years-----	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	---
25-34 years-----	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	---
35-44 years-----	7.9	10.4	12.9	15.4	13.4	11.7	11.5	---
45-54 years-----	39.1	53.0	60.7	67.6	73.0	75.0	74.6	---
55-64 years-----	95.9	149.8	169.7	199.3	206.3	214.4	214.8	---
65-74 years-----	119.4	225.1	282.5	344.8	385.2	407.5	409.6	---
75-84 years-----	109.1	191.9	259.2	360.7	452.0	510.7	526.1	---
85 years and over-----	102.7	133.9	181.5	243.8	298.2	359.3	369.2	---
White female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	4.6	5.1	6.8	10.1	13.8	16.8	17.3	---
All ages, crude-----	5.4	6.4	8.6	13.1	18.8	23.6	24.7	---
Under 1 year-----	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	---
1-4 years-----	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	---
5-14 years-----	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	---
15-24 years-----	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	---
25-34 years-----	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	---
35-44 years-----	2.2	3.4	4.5	6.0	7.1	7.0	6.5	---
45-54 years-----	6.5	9.8	14.8	22.1	27.7	32.7	32.7	---
55-64 years-----	15.5	16.7	23.4	39.3	58.9	69.9	72.4	---
65-74 years-----	27.2	26.5	33.1	45.4	68.1	90.5	97.3	---
75-84 years-----	40.0	36.5	41.1	56.8	71.3	91.4	97.1	---
85 years and over-----	44.0	45.2	51.2	60.1	73.1	77.6	77.9	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Death rates for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80--Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Black male								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	16.9	36.6	44.7	60.8	72.5	79.1	78.8	---
All ages, crude-----	14.3	31.1	37.6	51.2	61.8	68.7	68.9	---
Under 1 year-----	-	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	-	*0.4	---
1-4 years-----	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	---
5-14 years-----	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	-	*0.1	---
15-24 years-----	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	*0.1	---
25-34 years-----	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	---
35-44 years-----	9.4	20.7	26.1	32.6	30.7	26.8	26.9	---
45-54 years-----	41.1	75.0	90.4	123.5	136.9	147.6	135.4	---
55-64 years-----	78.8	161.8	182.7	250.3	313.2	339.7	340.9	---
65-74 years-----	65.2	184.6	248.1	322.2	404.7	439.5	444.7	---
75-84 years-----	-	126.3	172.6	290.6	370.7	493.6	536.9	---
85 years and over-----	42.4	110.3	140.0	182.1	220.8	215.4	225.7	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	4.1	5.5	7.1	10.9	14.2	16.9	18.1	---
All ages, crude-----	3.4	4.9	6.3	10.1	13.4	16.3	17.5	---
Under 1 year-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	---
1-4 years-----	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	---
5-14 years-----	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	*0.0	---
15-24 years-----	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	*0.2	---
25-34 years-----	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	*0.7	---
35-44 years-----	2.7	3.4	6.3	10.5	9.5	8.6	8.7	---
45-54 years-----	8.8	12.8	17.6	25.3	33.6	41.6	44.0	---
55-64 years-----	15.3	20.7	26.0	36.4	55.0	68.5	76.1	---
65-74 years-----	16.4	20.7	28.2	49.3	63.7	70.3	72.2	---
75-84 years-----	-	33.1	24.5	52.6	65.5	92.0	104.4	---
85 years and over-----	19.2	44.7	30.4	54.0	53.5	50.8	50.7	---

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

²Provisional data.

³Includes all races and both sexes.

⁴Age adjusted by the direct method to the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940, using 11 age groups.

NOTE: For the data years shown, the code numbers for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases: for 1950, the Sixth Revision, Nos. 160-164; for 1960 and 1965, the Seventh Revision, Nos. 160-164; for 1970-78, the Eighth Revision, Adapted for Use in the United States, Nos. 160-163; for 1979 and 1980, the Ninth Revision, Nos. 160-165.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, 1950-79. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, Nos. 310, 519, 721, and 870. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1965, Apr. 1974, Apr. 1978, and Jan. 1980; 1950 Nonwhite Population by Race, Special report P-E No. 38. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; General population characteristics, United States summary, 1960 and 1970. *U.S. Census of Population*. Final reports PC(1)-1B and PC(1)-B1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961 and 1972.

Table 19. Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Total³	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	88.8	79.7	72.7	66.3	54.5	45.3	42.5	41.5
All ages, crude-----	104.0	108.0	103.9	101.9	91.1	80.5	77.0	76.6
Under 1 year-----	5.1	4.1	4.1	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.8	3.8
1-4 years-----	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3
5-14 years-----	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
15-24 years-----	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.2
25-34 years-----	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
35-44 years-----	18.7	14.7	15.4	15.6	11.7	9.8	9.1	8.6
45-54 years-----	70.4	49.2	45.5	41.6	32.2	27.4	26.4	26.1
55-64 years-----	195.3	147.3	127.1	115.8	91.7	74.1	69.7	67.8
65-74 years-----	549.7	469.2	415.5	384.1	303.1	243.6	227.9	222.4
75-84 years-----	1,499.6	1,491.3	1,349.0	1,254.2	1,076.3	910.2	855.2	834.7
85 years and over-----	2,990.1	3,680.5	3,717.6	3,234.6	2,654.8	2,281.6	2,133.8	2,094.0
White male								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	87.0	80.3	74.2	68.8	57.4	46.8	43.8	---
All ages, crude-----	100.5	102.7	96.5	93.5	81.1	68.9	65.4	---
Under 1 year-----	5.9	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.7	---
1-4 years-----	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.3	---
5-14 years-----	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	---
15-24 years-----	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	---
25-34 years-----	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.3	---
35-44 years-----	13.1	11.3	10.9	11.8	8.7	7.6	6.8	---
45-54 years-----	53.7	40.9	37.7	35.6	27.6	22.4	22.2	---
55-64 years-----	182.2	139.0	126.4	119.9	94.4	73.3	68.8	---
65-74 years-----	569.7	501.0	446.0	420.0	340.4	269.9	250.5	---
75-84 years-----	1,556.3	1,564.8	1,437.7	1,361.6	1,175.7	975.0	919.8	---
85 years and over-----	3,127.1	3,734.8	3,815.7	3,317.6	2,761.4	2,352.3	2,154.6	---
White female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	79.7	68.7	61.5	56.2	46.8	39.3	36.8	---
All ages, crude-----	103.3	110.1	108.0	109.8	102.8	93.5	90.2	---
Under 1 year-----	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.2	4.0	3.8	3.4	---
1-4 years-----	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	---
5-14 years-----	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	---
15-24 years-----	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	---
25-34 years-----	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.0	---
35-44 years-----	13.6	10.1	10.9	11.5	9.3	7.8	6.9	---
45-54 years-----	55.0	33.8	31.2	30.5	25.1	21.7	20.1	---
55-64 years-----	156.9	103.0	82.8	78.1	65.6	54.7	52.2	---
65-74 years-----	498.1	383.3	328.0	303.2	234.8	190.7	180.6	---
75-84 years-----	1,471.3	1,444.7	1,280.5	1,176.8	1,007.8	849.5	793.7	---
85 years and over-----	3,017.9	3,795.7	3,813.4	3,316.1	2,746.4	2,389.6	2,258.7	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80—Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Black male								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	146.2	141.2	138.1	124.2	96.5	83.8	79.8	---
All ages, crude-----	122.0	122.9	120.0	108.7	88.5	78.4	74.7	---
Under 1 year-----	2.5	8.5	7.5	12.2	9.3	14.6	13.5	---
1-4 years-----	0.7	1.9	*1.6	*1.4	*1.1	*1.3	*0.5	---
5-14 years-----	0.7	*0.9	1.1	0.8	*0.7	*0.6	*0.3	---
15-24 years-----	3.3	3.7	2.6	3.0	2.6	1.4	1.4	---
25-34 years-----	12.0	12.8	12.6	14.6	9.7	8.2	7.7	---
35-44 years-----	59.3	47.4	58.1	52.7	36.9	32.7	34.3	---
45-54 years-----	211.9	166.1	161.4	136.2	95.2	87.8	84.0	---
55-64 years-----	522.8	439.9	401.3	343.4	255.9	213.5	205.7	---
65-74 years-----	783.6	899.2	873.1	780.0	609.9	497.2	449.4	---
75-84 years-----	1,504.9	1,475.2	1,523.6	1,442.6	1,305.2	1,243.1	1,226.7	---
85 years and over-----	2,700.0	2,606.7	2,315.4	1,835.8	1,509.2	1,367.1	---	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	155.6	139.5	126.4	107.9	81.3	68.7	64.7	---
All ages, crude-----	128.3	127.7	123.1	112.1	92.6	82.6	78.5	---
Under 1 year-----	2.8	*6.7	*4.9	9.1	*9.0	11.5	9.7	---
1-4 years-----	0.6	*1.3	*1.5	*1.4	*0.8	*0.7	*0.4	---
5-14 years-----	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	*0.7	*0.7	*0.4	---
15-24 years-----	4.2	3.4	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	---
25-34 years-----	15.9	17.4	15.2	14.3	8.7	6.8	6.9	---
35-44 years-----	75.0	57.4	53.3	49.1	31.1	22.4	21.4	---
45-54 years-----	248.9	166.2	151.1	119.4	82.4	65.7	62.8	---
55-64 years-----	567.7	452.0	367.4	272.5	192.9	158.0	140.8	---
65-74 years-----	754.4	830.5	757.9	673.4	497.3	385.5	366.6	---
75-84 years-----	1,496.7	1,413.1	1,386.5	1,337.8	1,190.5	1,188.4	1,141.0	---
85 years and over-----	2,578.9	2,739.1	2,504.8	1,804.0	1,496.9	1,397.9	---	---

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

²Provisional data.

³Includes all races and both sexes.

⁴Age adjusted by the direct method to the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940, using 11 age groups.

NOTE: For the data years shown, the code numbers for cerebrovascular diseases are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases: for 1950, the Sixth Revision, Nos. 330-334; for 1960 and 1965, the Seventh Revision, Nos. 330-334; for 1970-78, the Eighth Revision, Adapted for Use in the United States, Nos. 430-438; for 1979 and 1980, the Ninth Revision, Nos. 430-438.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, 1950-79. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 310, 519, 721, and 870. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1965, Apr. 1974, Apr. 1978, and Jan. 1980; 1950 Nonwhite Population by Race, Special Report P-E, No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; General population characteristics, United States summary, 1960 and 1970. U.S. Census of Population. Final reports PC(1)-1B and PC(1)-1B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961 and 1972.

Table 20. Death rates for motor vehicle accidents, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Total³	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	23.3	22.5	26.5	27.4	21.3	23.4	23.7	23.7
All ages, crude-----	23.1	21.3	25.4	26.9	21.5	24.0	24.3	24.4
Under 1 year-----	8.4	8.1	8.6	9.8	8.3	8.2	6.8	7.6
1-4 years-----	11.5	10.0	10.8	11.5	10.3	10.6	10.0	8.7
5-14 years-----	8.8	7.9	8.9	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.7
15-24 years-----	34.4	38.0	44.2	47.2	39.2	46.4	46.8	45.0
25-34 years-----	24.6	24.3	29.7	30.9	25.0	28.5	29.8	30.9
35-44 years-----	20.3	19.3	24.6	24.9	18.9	20.2	21.1	19.6
45-54 years-----	22.2	21.4	25.6	25.5	17.2	18.0	18.5	21.3
55-64 years-----	29.2	25.1	28.8	27.9	18.1	18.8	18.6	18.1
65-74 years-----	38.8	31.4	34.3	32.8	22.0	21.5	20.8	21.7
75-84 years-----	52.7	41.8	46.5	43.5	32.5	31.2	30.9	33.0
85 years and over-----	45.1	37.9	40.0	36.6	24.2	24.0	23.0	24.8
White male								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	35.9	34.0	39.4	40.1	31.7	35.2	36.2	---
All ages, crude-----	35.1	31.5	37.2	39.1	32.2	36.2	37.3	---
Under 1 year-----	9.1	8.8	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.5	7.7	---
1-4 years-----	13.2	11.3	11.4	12.2	10.9	11.0	10.0	---
5-14 years-----	12.0	10.3	11.5	12.6	10.8	11.3	10.9	---
15-24 years-----	58.3	62.7	71.4	75.2	64.6	75.4	77.3	---
25-34 years-----	39.1	38.6	45.8	47.0	38.2	44.5	47.4	---
35-44 years-----	30.9	28.4	35.3	35.2	27.7	29.7	30.8	---
45-54 years-----	31.6	29.7	35.7	34.6	24.0	25.3	26.4	---
55-64 years-----	41.9	34.4	39.3	39.0	24.4	25.4	25.8	---
65-74 years-----	59.1	45.5	48.6	46.2	30.3	29.4	29.1	---
75-84 years-----	86.4	66.8	74.8	69.2	52.3	48.5	49.2	---
85 years and over-----	79.3	61.9	74.4	72.0	48.8	52.6	46.9	---
White female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	10.6	11.1	13.6	14.4	10.9	12.6	12.6	---
All ages, crude-----	10.9	11.2	13.9	14.8	11.4	13.1	13.0	---
Under 1 year-----	7.8	7.5	7.9	10.2	8.4	8.5	6.4	---
1-4 years-----	10.1	8.3	8.9	9.6	8.2	8.6	9.2	---
5-14 years-----	5.6	5.3	6.0	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.2	---
15-24 years-----	12.6	15.6	19.5	22.7	18.4	23.8	23.3	---
25-34 years-----	9.0	9.0	11.8	12.7	10.5	12.2	12.5	---
35-44 years-----	8.1	8.9	12.3	12.3	8.6	9.6	10.5	---
45-54 years-----	10.8	11.4	14.3	14.3	8.9	9.6	9.9	---
55-64 years-----	15.0	15.3	17.8	16.1	10.5	11.2	10.7	---
65-74 years-----	20.9	19.3	22.7	22.1	14.4	14.9	13.8	---
75-84 years-----	25.4	23.8	28.2	28.1	20.9	20.4	20.3	---
85 years and over-----	22.3	22.2	21.4	18.9	13.0	12.5	13.5	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Death rates for motor vehicle accidents, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80—Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Black male								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	39.8	38.2	45.2	50.1	35.8	35.0	34.2	---
All ages, crude-----	37.2	33.1	39.1	44.2	32.7	32.6	32.0	---
Under 1 year-----	9.0	*6.8	*5.6	10.6	*8.8	*6.7	*4.1	---
1-4 years-----		12.7	18.1	16.9	16.4	13.9	13.0	---
5-14 years-----	9.7	10.4	12.8	16.1	13.0	11.0	11.2	---
15-24 years-----	41.6	46.4	54.0	58.1	34.0	38.4	35.5	---
25-34 years-----	57.4	51.0	62.7	70.4	51.5	49.6	49.5	---
35-44 years-----	45.9	43.6	53.7	59.5	43.2	42.6	42.0	---
45-54 years-----	49.9	48.1	52.2	61.4	41.9	38.8	40.3	---
55-64 years-----	58.8	47.3	58.3	62.1	45.1	42.0	42.4	---
65-74 years-----	48.5	46.1	51.7	54.9	49.0	40.4	39.6	---
75-84 years-----	61.8	51.8	50.3	51.5	49.7	66.5	48.7	---
85 years and over-----		*58.6	*53.3	53.8	*37.7	33.8	41.4	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	10.3	10.0	12.7	13.8	9.4	9.8	8.9	---
All ages, crude-----	10.2	9.7	12.1	13.4	9.2	9.7	8.9	---
Under 1 year-----	7.0	8.1	*6.7	11.9	*8.1	11.1	*6.3	---
1-4 years-----		8.8	10.5	12.6	11.1	13.2	9.5	---
5-14 years-----	6.2	5.9	7.0	9.3	5.9	5.7	5.3	---
15-24 years-----	11.5	9.9	14.5	13.4	8.8	10.9	9.6	---
25-34 years-----	10.7	9.8	13.2	13.3	8.8	9.5	9.8	---
35-44 years-----	11.1	11.0	13.8	16.1	9.5	9.4	8.2	---
45-54 years-----	10.6	11.8	15.4	16.4	12.1	10.7	9.0	---
55-64 years-----	14.0	14.0	14.7	17.1	11.9	12.9	11.8	---
65-74 years-----	12.7	14.2	17.3	16.3	11.4	8.7	10.5	---
75-84 years-----	17.6	8.8	12.0	14.3	16.0	13.1	17.6	---
85 years and over-----		*21.1	*13.0	17.5	*8.1	*5.4	*5.7	---

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

²Provisional data.

³Includes all races and both sexes.

⁴Age adjusted by the direct method to the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940, using 11 age groups.

NOTE: For the data years shown, the code numbers for motor vehicle accidents are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases: for 1950, the Sixth Revision, Nos. E810-E835; for 1960 and 1965, the Seventh Revision, Nos. E810-E835; for 1970-78, the Eighth Revision, Adapted for Use in the United States, Nos. E810-E823; for 1979 and 1980, the Ninth Revision, Nos. E810-E825.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, 1950-79. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 310, 519, 721, and 870. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1965, Apr. 1974, Apr. 1978, and Jan. 1980; 1950 Nonwhite Population by Race, Special Report P-E, No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; General population characteristics, United States summary, 1960 and 1970. U.S. Census of Population. Final reports PC(1)-1B and PC(1)-1L. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961 and 1972.

Table 21. Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Total³	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	5.4	5.2	6.2	9.1	10.5	9.6	10.4	11.4
All ages, crude-----	5.3	4.7	5.5	8.3	10.0	9.4	10.2	11.3
Under 1 year-----	4.4	4.8	5.6	4.3	5.8	5.0	5.2	7.6
1-4 years-----	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.4
5-14 years-----	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4
15-24 years-----	6.3	5.9	6.8	11.7	13.7	13.2	14.9	16.9
25-34 years-----	9.9	9.7	11.8	16.6	18.4	16.9	18.8	21.0
35-44 years-----	8.8	8.1	9.9	13.7	15.8	14.0	14.3	14.3
45-54 years-----	6.1	6.2	7.0	10.1	11.6	9.9	10.8	12.9
55-64 years-----	4.0	4.2	5.0	7.1	8.0	6.7	7.2	7.3
65-74 years-----	3.2	2.8	3.2	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.5	5.5
75-84 years-----	2.6	2.4	2.8	4.0	5.7	4.7	5.2	6.1
85 years and over-----	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.7	3.7
White male								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	3.9	3.9	4.8	7.3	9.4	9.2	10.1	---
All ages, crude-----	3.9	3.6	4.4	6.8	9.1	9.2	10.1	---
Under 1 year-----	4.3	3.8	5.4	2.9	5.0	3.5	4.2	---
1-4 years-----	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	---
5-14 years-----	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	---
15-24 years-----	3.7	4.4	4.9	7.9	11.2	12.4	14.8	---
25-34 years-----	5.4	6.2	7.8	13.0	15.6	15.3	17.4	---
35-44 years-----	6.4	5.5	7.3	11.0	14.4	13.9	13.9	---
45-54 years-----	5.5	5.0	6.1	9.0	11.3	10.4	11.2	---
55-64 years-----	4.4	4.3	5.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	7.5	---
65-74 years-----	4.1	3.4	3.5	5.6	7.1	5.5	6.0	---
75-84 years-----	3.5	2.7	3.6	5.1	6.6	4.7	5.8	---
85 years and over-----	1.8	*2.7	*3.0	7.0	5.6	6.4	5.8	---
White female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	---
All ages, crude-----	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	---
Under 1 year-----	3.9	3.5	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.6	2.9	---
1-4 years-----	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	---
5-14 years-----	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	---
15-24 years-----	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.7	4.0	4.1	4.4	---
25-34 years-----	1.9	2.0	2.5	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.2	---
35-44 years-----	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.6	---
45-54 years-----	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	---
55-64 years-----	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.2	---
65-74 years-----	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.1	2.6	---
75-84 years-----	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.5	3.8	3.4	3.1	---
85 years and over-----	1.9	*1.5	*1.3	2.0	3.1	3.0	4.0	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80--Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year								
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²	
Black male									
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population									
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	51.1	44.9	54.5	82.1	80.6	65.6	71.3	---	
All ages, crude-----	47.3	36.6	43.3	67.5	69.5	58.6	64.6	---	
Under 1 year-----	}	10.3	11.9	14.3	15.0	13.3	17.6	---	
1-4 years-----		1.8	*1.7	2.7	5.1	7.9	8.6	6.2	---
5-14 years-----		1.8	1.4	2.2	4.2	2.7	3.4	3.2	---
15-24 years-----		58.9	46.4	57.1	102.5	90.5	72.5	78.8	---
25-34 years-----		110.5	92.0	111.4	158.5	162.6	134.6	148.9	---
35-44 years-----		83.7	77.5	93.5	126.2	125.5	104.3	110.9	---
45-54 years-----		54.6	54.8	63.7	100.6	99.0	73.5	80.2	---
55-64 years-----		35.7	31.8	39.2	59.8	62.9	50.1	58.2	---
65-74 years-----		18.7	19.1	27.3	40.6	40.1	32.2	31.1	---
75-84 years-----	}	16.1	17.8	18.9	26.7	26.6	31.6	---	
85 years and over-----		11.5	*10.3	*16.7	23.1	*22.6	*7.7	*12.9	---
Black female									
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	11.7	11.8	12.3	15.0	16.3	13.5	14.3	---	
All ages, crude-----	11.5	10.4	10.5	13.2	15.0	13.0	13.8	---	
Under 1 year-----	}	13.8	12.3	10.7	14.0	13.7	11.3	---	
1-4 years-----		2.6	*1.7	2.8	6.3	6.6	7.6	7.7	---
5-14 years-----		1.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.1	---
15-24 years-----		16.5	11.9	12.3	17.7	20.6	17.7	18.8	---
25-34 years-----		26.6	24.9	25.3	25.6	28.3	24.0	24.7	---
35-44 years-----		17.8	20.5	22.4	25.1	24.5	18.8	18.4	---
45-54 years-----		8.5	12.7	13.0	17.5	17.9	10.7	14.2	---
55-64 years-----		3.6	6.8	6.9	8.1	10.7	9.3	10.9	---
65-74 years-----		3.4	*3.3	*2.8	7.7	9.0	8.6	9.5	---
75-84 years-----	}	*2.5	*4.0	*5.7	8.4	8.4	13.2	---	
85 years and over-----		4.0	*2.6	*4.3	11.1	*7.1	*8.5	*4.3	---

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

²Provisional data.

³Includes all races and both sexes.

⁴Age adjusted by the direct method to the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940, using 11 age groups.

NOTE: For the data years shown, the code numbers for homicide and legal intervention are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases: for 1950, the Sixth Revision, Nos. E964, E980-E985; for 1960 and 1965, the Seventh Revision, Nos. E964, E980-E985; for 1970-78, the Eighth Revision, Adapted for Use in the United States, Nos. E960-E978; for 1979 and 1980, the Ninth Revision, Nos. E960-E978.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, 1950-79. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, Nos. 310, 519, 721, and 870. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1965, Apr. 1974, Apr. 1978, and Jan. 1980; *1950 Nonwhite Population by Race*, Special Report P-E, No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; General population characteristics, United States summary, 1960 and 1970. *U.S. Census of Population*. Final reports PC(1)-1B and PC(1)-1B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961 and 1972.

Table 22. Death rates for suicide, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980 ²
Total ³	Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population							
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	11.0	10.6	11.4	11.8	12.6	12.0	11.9	12.2
All ages, crude-----	11.4	10.6	11.1	11.6	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.7
Under 1 year-----	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4 years-----	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-14 years-----	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
15-24 years-----	4.5	5.2	6.2	8.8	11.8	12.4	12.7	12.8
25-34 years-----	9.1	10.0	12.2	14.1	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.8
35-44 years-----	14.3	14.2	16.7	16.9	17.4	15.8	15.5	16.7
45-54 years-----	20.9	20.7	20.9	20.0	20.1	17.1	16.5	17.1
55-64 years-----	27.0	23.7	23.7	21.4	20.0	18.1	17.0	17.4
65-74 years-----	29.3	23.0	21.2	20.8	19.7	18.8	17.9	18.8
75-84 years-----	31.1	27.9	24.7	21.2	20.6	22.6	22.4	22.0
85 years and over-----	28.8	26.0	24.2	20.4	18.1	18.6	16.9	16.3
White male								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	18.1	17.5	17.7	18.2	19.8	19.2	18.9	---
All ages, crude-----	19.0	17.6	17.5	18.0	20.1	20.2	20.0	---
Under 1 year-----	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
1-4 years-----	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
5-14 years-----	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	---
15-24 years-----	6.6	8.6	9.5	13.9	19.6	20.8	21.0	---
25-34 years-----	13.8	14.9	17.7	19.9	24.4	25.8	26.2	---
35-44 years-----	22.4	21.9	23.5	23.3	24.5	22.5	22.5	---
45-54 years-----	34.1	33.7	31.1	29.5	29.7	24.7	23.9	---
55-64 years-----	45.9	40.2	39.5	35.0	32.1	29.3	26.6	---
65-74 years-----	53.2	42.0	38.5	38.7	36.1	35.5	33.5	---
75-84 years-----	61.9	55.7	50.8	45.5	44.8	50.9	51.0	---
85 years and over-----	61.9	61.3	59.0	50.3	50.3	53.1	48.7	---
White female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	5.3	5.3	6.7	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.4	---
All ages, crude-----	5.5	5.3	6.6	7.1	7.4	6.9	6.6	---
Under 1 year-----	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
1-4 years-----	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
5-14 years-----	0.1	*0.1	*0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	---
15-24 years-----	2.7	2.3	2.9	4.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	---
25-34 years-----	5.2	5.8	7.6	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.0	---
35-44 years-----	8.2	8.1	12.0	13.0	12.6	10.9	10.1	---
45-54 years-----	10.5	10.9	13.8	13.5	13.8	12.1	11.7	---
55-64 years-----	10.7	10.9	12.2	12.3	11.7	10.3	10.2	---
65-74 years-----	10.6	8.8	9.8	9.6	9.5	8.4	7.9	---
75-84 years-----	8.4	9.2	8.0	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.2	---
85 years and over-----	8.9	6.1	6.5	6.1	4.7	5.2	4.9	---

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Death rates for suicide, according to race, sex, and age: United States, selected years 1950-80—Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race, sex, and age	Year							1980 ²
	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1970	1975	1978	1979	
Black male								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	7.0	7.8	9.1	9.9	11.6	12.1	12.7	---
All ages, crude-----	6.3	6.4	7.3	8.0	10.0	10.8	11.6	---
Under 1 year-----	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
1-4 years-----	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
5-14 years-----	-	*0.1	*0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.3	*0.2	---
15-24 years-----	4.9	4.1	8.1	10.5	12.9	13.4	14.4	---
25-34 years-----	9.3	12.4	13.4	19.2	24.3	24.4	26.3	---
35-44 years-----	10.4	12.8	14.4	12.6	16.0	16.9	16.9	---
45-54 years-----	10.4	10.8	13.0	13.8	12.1	13.8	13.0	---
55-64 years-----	16.5	16.2	12.8	10.6	10.8	10.2	12.9	---
65-74 years-----	10.0	11.3	11.4	8.7	11.2	11.1	12.9	---
75-84 years-----	6.2	*6.6	13.4	*8.9	13.6	14.9	13.4	---
85 years and over-----	6.2	*6.9	*10.0	10.3	*3.8	*7.7	*11.4	---
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted ⁴ -----	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	---
All ages, crude-----	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	---
Under 1 year-----	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
1-4 years-----	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	---
5-14 years-----	-	*0.0	*0.1	*0.2	*0.1	*0.2	*0.1	---
15-24 years-----	1.8	1.3	*2.7	3.8	3.3	2.7	3.4	---
25-34 years-----	2.6	3.0	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	---
35-44 years-----	2.0	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.1	---
45-54 years-----	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	2.9	---
55-64 years-----	1.1	*3.0	*2.0	*2.0	3.5	3.2	4.0	---
65-74 years-----	1.9	*2.3	*0.9	*2.9	*3.0	*2.2	*2.6	---
75-84 years-----	2.4	*1.3	*2.0	*1.7	*1.5	*3.3	*3.3	---
85 years and over-----	2.4	-	*2.2	3.2	-	*0.8	*0.7	---

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.²Provisional data.³Includes all races and both sexes.⁴Age adjusted by the direct method to the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940, using 11 age groups.

NOTE: For the data years shown, the code numbers for suicide are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases: for 1950, the Sixth Revision, Nos. E963, E970-E979; for 1960 and 1965, the Seventh Revision, Nos. E963, E970-E979; for 1970-78, the Eighth Revision, Adapted for Use in the United States, Nos. E950-E959; for 1979 and 1980, the Ninth Revision, Nos. E950-E959.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, 1950-79. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Annual summary of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, United States, 1980. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 29-No. 13. DHHS Pub. NO. (PHS) 81-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 17, 1981; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, Nos. 310, 519, 721, and 870. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1965, Apr. 1974, Apr. 1978, and Jan. 1980; 1950 Nonwhite Population by Race, Special Report P-E, No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; General population characteristics, United States summary, 1960 and 1970. *U.S. Census of Population*. Final reports PC(1)-1B and PC(1)-1B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961 and 1972.

Table 23. Infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1967-69, 1972-74, and 1977-79

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Geographic division and State	1967-69			1972-74			1977-79		
	Total	White	All other ¹	Total ²	White	Black	Total ²	White	Black
Infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth per 100 total live births									
United States-----	8.2	7.1	13.6	7.6	6.4	13.3	7.0	5.9	12.7
New England-----	7.8	7.5	13.8	6.9	6.6	12.9	6.4	5.9	12.5
Maine-----	7.4	7.3	11.1	6.4	6.4	*6.1	5.4	5.4	*6.1
New Hampshire-----	7.2	7.2	8.4	6.6	6.6	10.9	5.8	5.8	*6.7
Vermont-----	7.8	7.9	*1.9	6.8	6.8	*7.3	6.5	6.4	*20.4
Massachusetts-----	7.8	7.5	13.2	7.0	6.7	12.5	6.3	6.0	11.4
Rhode Island-----	8.2	7.8	15.6	7.0	6.6	13.5	6.7	6.2	13.2
Connecticut-----	8.1	7.4	14.3	7.1	6.4	13.2	6.9	6.0	13.7
Middle Atlantic-----	8.6	7.3	15.1	7.9	6.6	14.0	7.4	6.1	13.2
New York-----	8.9	7.6	14.7	8.1	6.8	13.7	7.7	6.4	12.9
New Jersey-----	8.5	7.2	14.9	8.0	6.5	14.4	7.4	5.9	13.5
Pennsylvania-----	8.1	7.0	16.1	7.4	6.5	14.2	6.8	5.8	13.6
East North Central-----	7.8	6.8	14.2	7.3	6.2	13.6	6.9	5.7	13.3
Ohio-----	7.8	6.9	14.4	7.3	6.4	13.5	6.9	5.9	13.1
Indiana-----	7.4	6.8	13.4	6.7	6.1	11.8	6.5	5.8	12.2
Illinois-----	8.3	6.8	14.2	7.9	6.2	14.0	7.4	5.7	13.7
Michigan-----	7.9	6.8	14.5	7.6	6.2	14.0	7.1	5.9	13.4
Wisconsin-----	6.6	6.3	12.5	6.1	5.7	12.5	5.5	5.1	12.5
West North Central-----	6.8	6.4	12.7	6.4	5.9	13.0	5.9	5.3	12.8
Minnesota-----	6.4	6.3	11.0	5.7	5.5	12.5	5.2	5.0	11.1
Iowa-----	6.2	6.1	11.2	5.9	5.8	13.8	5.2	5.1	11.3
Missouri-----	7.8	6.7	13.8	7.4	6.2	13.4	6.9	5.7	13.3
North Dakota-----	5.9	5.9	7.0	5.6	5.5	7.1	5.2	5.0	10.2
South Dakota-----	6.2	6.0	8.1	6.5	6.2	18.9	5.3	5.2	12.3
Nebraska-----	6.6	6.2	13.5	6.2	5.9	12.2	5.6	5.3	12.3
Kansas-----	7.1	6.6	12.9	6.5	6.1	11.7	6.4	5.9	12.6
South Atlantic-----	9.3	7.4	13.9	8.5	6.6	13.3	8.1	6.1	12.6
Delaware-----	8.5	6.8	15.3	8.2	6.5	14.2	7.7	5.9	13.7
Maryland-----	8.9	7.2	14.6	7.8	6.2	12.8	7.7	5.8	12.5
District of Columbia-----	13.6	7.7	14.7	13.1	7.6	14.0	13.1	6.6	14.4
Virginia-----	8.7	7.3	13.5	7.8	6.3	12.9	7.4	5.9	11.9
West Virginia-----	8.2	7.9	13.9	7.4	7.2	13.0	6.9	6.6	12.4
North Carolina-----	9.5	7.6	13.9	8.7	6.8	13.4	8.0	6.2	12.4
South Carolina-----	10.0	7.7	13.6	8.9	6.5	12.8	8.9	6.1	13.0
Georgia-----	9.5	7.3	14.2	9.4	7.0	14.0	8.6	6.2	12.9
Florida-----	8.9	7.3	13.5	8.2	6.5	13.1	7.8	6.2	12.4
East South Central-----	8.8	7.3	12.9	8.3	6.6	12.8	7.9	6.3	12.2
Kentucky-----	8.2	7.7	13.4	7.4	6.8	12.7	7.0	6.5	12.7
Tennessee-----	8.8	7.2	14.6	8.1	6.7	13.4	8.0	6.6	12.9
Alabama-----	8.9	7.1	12.4	8.5	6.3	12.7	8.1	5.9	12.0
Mississippi-----	9.6	7.0	12.3	9.2	6.3	12.5	8.8	5.9	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1967-69, 1972-74, and 1977-79—Continued

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Geographic division and State	1967-69			1972-74			1977-79		
	Total	White	All other ¹	Total ²	White	Black	Total ²	White	Black
Infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth per 100 total live births									
West South Central-----	8.5	7.1	13.7	8.0	6.7	13.4	7.5	6.2	12.8
Arkansas-----	8.6	7.2	12.5	8.0	6.5	12.5	7.6	6.0	12.3
Louisiana-----	9.7	6.8	14.3	9.2	6.6	13.3	8.7	6.2	12.7
Oklahoma-----	7.7	7.1	11.4	7.6	7.0	14.5	6.9	6.3	12.6
Texas-----	8.2	7.2	13.9	7.8	6.7	13.5	7.2	6.2	13.0
Mountain-----	8.5	8.2	10.9	7.5	7.3	14.1	6.8	6.6	13.3
Montana-----	7.5	7.4	8.5	7.1	7.0	16.7	5.9	5.8	12.5
Idaho-----	6.9	6.9	*8.4	6.1	6.1	*2.7	5.4	5.4	11.8
Wyoming-----	9.2	9.0	12.9	9.0	8.9	17.4	7.8	7.7	15.2
Colorado-----	10.2	9.9	15.4	9.2	8.9	15.5	8.2	7.9	14.7
New Mexico-----	9.5	9.3	10.5	8.9	8.9	13.9	8.5	8.4	14.4
Arizona-----	7.7	7.4	9.5	6.7	6.4	11.7	6.1	5.9	11.7
Utah-----	6.8	6.7	10.0	5.7	5.6	17.6	5.5	5.5	11.3
Nevada-----	9.3	8.6	13.2	8.6	7.6	15.3	7.3	6.6	12.9
Pacific-----	7.2	6.6	11.1	6.4	5.7	12.1	6.0	5.3	11.4
Washington-----	6.7	6.4	10.2	6.1	5.8	11.3	5.4	5.1	9.8
Oregon-----	6.5	6.3	10.8	5.7	5.5	13.0	5.2	5.1	11.0
California-----	7.3	6.6	11.6	6.5	5.7	12.2	6.1	5.4	11.5
Alaska-----	6.9	6.3	8.5	6.1	5.6	10.7	5.5	5.1	8.1
Hawaii-----	9.0	7.2	9.7	7.8	5.7	7.0	7.2	5.6	9.2

¹Data by birth weight for the black population not available for these years. In the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central Divisions, more than 95 percent of the births in the "all other" racial category were black. However, in the Mountain and Pacific States, most of the births in the "all other" racial category were not black. Overall, 91 percent of the births in the "all other" racial category were black for the 3-year period. Based on more recent data, other than black infants of the "all other" racial category have a much lower low-birth-weight ratio than black infants. In fact, this other group's ratio is similar to the white ratio. Therefore, combining the black and other groups distorts the picture, making a trend difficult to interpret.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 24. Live births, according to race and selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1970-79

(Data are based on the national vital registration system)

Race and selected characteristic	Year					
	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1979
TOTAL¹	Percent of live births					
Birth weight²						
2,500 grams or less-----	7.94	7.67	7.42	7.26	7.11	6.94
1,500 grams or less-----	1.17	1.18	1.14	1.15	1.17	1.15
Education of mother						
Less than 12 years-----	30.8	31.0	29.2	27.4	26.1	24.4
16 years or more-----	8.6	9.2	10.9	12.1	13.1	13.7
Prenatal care began						
1st trimester-----	68.0	69.5	72.1	73.5	74.9	75.9
3rd trimester or no prenatal care-----	7.9	6.9	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.1
WHITE						
Birth weight²						
2,500 grams or less-----	6.84	6.49	6.30	6.13	5.94	5.80
1,500 grams or less-----	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.90
Education of mother						
Less than 12 years-----	27.0	27.2	25.5	23.9	23.4	21.3
16 years or more-----	9.5	10.2	12.1	13.5	14.4	15.2
Prenatal care began						
1st trimester-----	72.4	73.6	75.9	76.8	78.2	79.1
3rd trimester or no prenatal care-----	6.2	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3
BLACK						
Birth weight²						
2,500 grams or less-----	13.86	13.58	13.14	12.97	12.85	12.55
1,500 grams or less-----	2.40	2.38	2.27	2.40	2.43	2.37
Education of mother						
Less than 12 years-----	51.0	49.4	46.4	43.3	38.5	37.7
16 years or more-----	2.8	3.2	4.1	4.8	5.7	5.9
Prenatal care began						
1st trimester-----	44.4	49.0	53.9	57.7	60.2	61.6
3rd trimester or no prenatal care-----	16.6	13.3	11.4	9.9	9.3	8.9

¹Includes all other races not shown separately.²Since some of the birth-weight figures are less than 1 percent, all figures for this category were carried to 2 decimal places.

NOTE: Figures for 1970 are based on a 50-percent sample; for 1972-79, they are based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States. Percents are based only on records for which characteristic is stated.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. 1, for data years 1970-1976, Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1978 and 1979, Public Health Service. To be published.

Table 25. Vaccination status of children 1-4 years of age, according to race and standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) component: United States, 1974 and 1979

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Year, race, and SMSA component	Vaccination				
	Measles	Rubella	DTP ^{1,2}	Polio ²	Mumps
Percent of population					
1974					
Total-----	64.5	59.8	73.9	63.1	39.4
Race					
White-----	66.8	61.0	76.8	66.7	41.1
All other-----	53.1	53.6	59.6	45.0	31.2
SMSA component					
Central city-----	62.5	61.1	69.5	60.0	37.9
Poverty area ³ -----	52.9	55.3	57.3	51.5	28.9
Nonpoverty area-----	66.0	63.2	74.0	63.1	41.2
Remaining areas in SMSA-----	68.5	62.3	77.9	68.1	43.9
Non-SMSA-----	61.6	55.5	73.2	60.0	35.4
1979					
Total-----	63.5	62.7	65.4	59.1	55.4
Race					
White-----	66.2	64.7	69.0	63.6	57.5
All other-----	51.2	53.7	49.2	38.9	46.0
SMSA component					
Central city-----	57.8	58.0	58.0	52.1	49.5
Poverty area ³ -----	47.7	52.8	48.6	44.5	40.8
Nonpoverty area-----	60.9	59.6	61.0	54.4	52.1
Remaining areas in SMSA-----	65.6	65.1	69.1	61.6	57.2
Non-SMSA-----	66.1	64.1	67.7	62.6	58.5

¹Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis.

²Three doses or more.

³Geographic areas where 20 percent or more of the population falls below the poverty level as defined by the Bureau of the Census in 1970.

NOTE: Beginning in 1976, the category "don't know" was added to response categories. Prior to 1976, the lack of this option resulted in some forced positive answers particularly for vaccinations requiring multiple dose schedules, i.e., polio and DTP.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control: United States Immunization Survey, 1979. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga. To be published.

Table 26. Selected notifiable disease rates, according to disease: United States, selected years 1950-80

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments)

Disease	Year							
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
	Number of cases per 100,000 population							
Chickenpox-----	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	78.11	80.42	102.93	96.69
Diphtheria-----	3.83	0.51	0.08	0.21	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.00
Hepatitis A-----	(¹)	23.15	17.49	27.87	16.82	13.53	13.82	12.84
Hepatitis B-----				4.08	6.30	6.89	7.02	8.39
Measles (rubeola)-----	211.01	245.42	135.33	23.23	11.44	12.32	6.18	5.96
Mumps-----	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	55.55	27.99	7.81	6.55	3.86
Pertussis (whooping cough)-----	79.82	8.23	3.51	2.08	0.82	0.95	0.74	0.76
Poliomyelitis, total-----	22.02	1.77	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
Paralytic-----		1.40	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Rubella (German measles)-----	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	27.75	7.81	8.38	5.36	1.72
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever-----	(¹)	3.85	8.87	10.84	10.61	13.49	15.06	14.88
Shigellosis-----	15.45	6.94	5.70	6.79	7.78	8.95	9.15	8.41
Tuberculosis ² -----	80.50	30.83	25.33	18.22	15.95	13.08	12.57	12.25
Venereal diseases: ³								
Syphilis ⁴ -----	146.02	68.78	58.81	45.46	38.00	30.00	30.68	30.38
Primary and secondary-----	16.73	9.06	12.16	10.94	12.09	10.00	11.38	12.01
Early latent-----	39.71	10.11	9.10	8.11	12.57	9.07	9.40	8.96
Late and late latent-----	76.22	45.91	35.09	25.05	12.81	10.64	9.70	9.26
Congenital-----	8.97	2.48	1.86	0.97	0.43	0.20	0.20	0.12
Gonorrhea-----	192.45	145.33	169.36	298.52	472.91	468.30	459.44	443.27
Chancroid-----	3.34	0.94	0.51	0.70	0.33	0.24	0.38	0.35
Granuloma inguinale-----	1.19	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Lymphogranuloma venereum-----	0.95	0.47	0.46	0.30	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.09

¹Not reported nationally.²Data subsequent to 1974 are not comparable to prior years because of changes in reporting criteria that became effective in 1975.³Newly reported civilian cases.⁴Includes stage of syphilis not stated.

NOTE: Rates greater than 0 but less than 0.005 are shown as 0.00. The total resident population was used to calculate all rates except venereal diseases, for which the civilian resident population was used.

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control: Reported morbidity and mortality in the United States, 1980, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 29(54). Public Health Service, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1981; National Center for Health Statistics: Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Centers for Disease Control; Venereal Disease Control Division, Center for Prevention Services, Centers for Disease Control: Selected data.

Table 27. Self-assessment of health and limitation of activity, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1975 and 1980

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Self-assessment of health as fair or poor		With limitation of activity							
			Total		Limited but not in major activity		Limited in amount or kind of major activity		Unable to carry on major activity	
	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980
	Percent of population									
Total ^{1, 2, 3} -----	12.2	12.0	13.9	13.7	3.5	3.4	7.2	6.9	3.3	3.5
Age										
Under 17 years-----	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.1
17-44 years-----	9.2	8.6	9.0	8.6	3.4	3.1	4.5	4.3	1.2	1.2
45-64 years-----	21.9	21.3	23.7	23.9	5.0	5.1	13.1	12.3	5.6	6.4
65 years and over-----	30.2	31.0	46.7	45.2	6.2	6.2	23.2	21.8	17.2	17.2
Sex ¹										
Male-----	11.5	11.5	14.6	14.7	3.5	3.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8
Female-----	12.9	12.5	13.4	12.9	3.4	3.3	8.4	8.0	1.5	1.5
Race ^{1, 4}										
White-----	11.2	11.0	13.6	13.4	3.6	3.5	7.0	6.8	3.1	3.2
Black-----	20.9	20.1	17.2	16.8	2.7	3.0	9.2	8.1	5.4	5.8
Family income ^{1, 5}										
Less than \$7,000-----	23.0	22.7	22.6	22.4	4.1	3.9	11.6	11.3	6.8	7.1
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	17.2	16.7	17.6	17.5	3.7	3.5	9.0	8.5	4.8	5.5
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	13.7	13.3	14.5	14.2	3.5	3.3	7.4	7.1	3.6	3.7
\$15,000-\$24,999-----	10.5	8.9	12.1	11.5	3.4	3.2	6.2	5.9	2.6	2.4
\$25,000 or more-----	6.7	6.5	10.5	10.1	3.3	3.5	5.3	4.9	1.9	1.8
Geographic region ¹										
Northeast-----	10.6	10.2	13.3	12.4	3.4	3.0	7.0	6.3	3.0	3.0
North Central-----	10.9	10.9	12.9	13.3	3.3	3.4	7.0	6.8	2.6	3.0
South-----	15.1	14.9	14.5	14.8	3.2	3.4	7.2	7.4	4.1	4.0
West-----	11.2	10.5	15.3	14.3	4.3	3.8	7.6	6.9	3.5	3.6
Location of residence ¹										
Within SMSA-----	11.2	11.0	13.5	13.0	3.4	3.3	6.9	6.5	3.1	3.2
Outside SMSA-----	14.2	14.0	14.9	15.3	3.5	3.5	7.7	7.7	3.7	4.0

¹Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

³Includes unknown family income.

⁴In 1975, the racial classification of persons in the National Health Interview Survey was determined by interviewer observation. In 1980, race was determined by asking the household respondent.

⁵Family income categories for 1980. Adjusting for inflation, corresponding income categories in 1975 were: less than \$5,000; \$5,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; and \$15,000 or more.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 28. Restricted-activity and bed-disability days, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1975 and 1980

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Restricted-activity days		Bed-disability days	
	1975	1980	1975	1980
	Number per person per year			
Total ^{1, 2, 3}	17.6	18.6	6.5	6.8
Age				
Under 17 years	11.0	11.6	4.4	5.2
17-44 years	14.4	15.1	5.6	5.6
45-64 years	24.2	26.5	8.4	8.4
65 years and over	38.4	39.2	12.9	13.8
Sex ¹				
Male	15.8	17.2	5.5	5.9
Female	19.2	19.9	7.4	7.7
Race ^{1, 4}				
White	17.1	18.2	6.1	6.5
Black	23.4	24.1	10.0	10.4
Family income ^{1, 5}				
Less than \$7,000	28.4	30.6	10.4	11.5
\$7,000-\$9,999	22.3	22.2	8.3	8.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	17.5	19.4	6.5	7.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	15.4	15.5	5.6	5.6
\$25,000 or more	13.0	13.4	4.9	5.0
Geographic area ¹				
Northeast	16.3	17.2	6.4	6.8
North Central	15.7	16.9	5.7	6.2
South	18.6	19.4	7.0	7.4
West	20.9	21.8	6.8	7.0
Location of residence ¹				
Within SMSA	17.8	18.7	6.8	6.9
Outside SMSA	17.1	18.5	5.8	6.7

¹Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

³Includes unknown family income.

⁴In 1975, the racial classification of persons in the National Health Interview Survey was determined by interviewer observation. In 1980, race was determined by asking the household respondent.

⁵Family income categories for 1980. Adjusting for inflation, corresponding income categories in 1975 were: less than \$5,000; \$5,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; and \$15,000 or more.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 29. Disability days associated with acute conditions and incidence of acute conditions, according to age: United States, 1970-80

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Disability days, incidence of acute conditions, and age	Year ¹										
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Restricted-activity days	Number per person										
All ages ² -----	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.8
Under 17 years-----	8.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.9	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.1
17-44 years-----	8.0	8.0	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.4	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.9
45-64 years-----	8.7	7.2	9.3	8.6	8.2	9.8	9.1	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.7
65 years and over-----	9.8	10.3	10.9	10.8	10.7	12.1	11.6	10.1	12.1	11.6	10.7
Bed-disability days ³	Number per person										
All ages ² -----	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3
Under 17 years-----	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9
17-44 years-----	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.2
45-64 years-----	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4
65 years and over-----	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.5
Incidence of acute conditions	Number per 100 persons										
All ages ² -----	204.1	209.8	220.9	⁴ 199.6	⁴ 174.2	⁴ 199.1	218.4	222.6	224.2	222.4	226.2
Under 17 years-----	290.3	310.6	307.9	280.1	254.8	282.6	305.7	315.0	310.6	311.4	317.3
17-44 years-----	193.2	194.2	215.1	196.0	170.2	194.7	215.3	216.1	222.3	221.8	224.0
45-64 years-----	132.8	125.3	144.0	124.6	98.3	123.4	136.7	142.2	143.0	131.9	139.0
65 years and over-----	103.0	105.6	109.2	98.1	75.7	91.3	105.5	102.4	111.0	115.5	111.6

¹Fiscal year ending June 30.²Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.³A subset of restricted-activity days.⁴The 1974 estimates are artificially low because of modifications in the questionnaire design for the 1973 and 1974 surveys. Since the data are collected on a calendar year basis, the 1973 and 1975 estimates are also partially affected.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 30. Cigarette smoking status of persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1965, 1976, and 1980

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex, race, and age	Smoking status					
	Current smoker ¹			Former smoker		
	1965	1976	1980 ²	1965	1976	1980 ²
MALE						
Total ^{3,4}						
Percent of persons						
All ages, 20 years and over-----	52.4	41.9	38.3	20.5	28.9	29.3
20-24 years-----	59.2	45.9	39.7	9.0	12.2	12.1
25-34 years-----	60.7	48.5	43.1	14.7	18.3	20.6
35-44 years-----	58.2	47.6	42.6	20.6	27.3	27.6
45-64 years-----	51.9	41.3	40.8	24.1	37.1	36.9
65 years and over-----	28.5	23.0	17.9	28.1	44.4	47.4
White						
All ages, 20 years and over-----	51.5	41.2	37.4	21.4	30.0	30.9
20-24 years-----	58.1	45.3	39.0	9.6	13.3	12.2
25-34 years-----	60.1	47.7	42.0	15.5	18.9	21.9
35-44 years-----	57.3	46.8	42.4	21.5	28.9	28.8
45-64 years-----	51.3	40.6	40.0	25.1	38.1	38.4
65 years and over-----	27.7	22.8	16.6	28.7	45.6	50.1
Black						
All ages, 20 years and over-----	60.8	50.5	45.6	12.1	19.3	19.1
20-24 years-----	67.4	52.8	45.5	3.8	4.1	10.6
25-34 years-----	68.4	59.4	52.0	6.7	11.8	11.9
35-44 years-----	67.3	58.8	44.2	12.3	13.8	21.2
45-64 years-----	57.9	49.7	48.8	15.3	28.6	26.3
65 years and over-----	36.4	26.4	27.9	21.5	33.0	26.6
FEMALE						
Total ^{3,4}						
All ages, 20 years and over-----	34.1	32.0	29.4	8.2	13.8	15.5
20-24 years-----	41.9	34.2	32.7	7.3	10.4	11.0
25-34 years-----	43.7	37.5	31.6	9.9	12.9	14.4
35-44 years-----	43.7	38.2	34.9	9.6	15.8	18.9
45-64 years-----	32.0	34.8	30.8	8.6	15.9	17.1
65 years and over-----	9.6	12.8	16.8	4.5	11.7	14.2
White						
All ages, 20 years and over-----	34.2	31.8	29.5	8.5	14.4	16.0
20-24 years-----	41.9	34.4	33.3	8.0	11.4	12.5
25-34 years-----	43.4	37.1	31.6	10.3	13.7	14.7
35-44 years-----	43.9	38.1	35.6	9.9	17.0	20.2
45-64 years-----	32.7	34.7	30.6	8.8	16.4	17.4
65 years and over-----	9.8	13.2	17.4	4.5	11.5	14.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Cigarette smoking status of persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1965, 1976, and 1980—Continued

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex, race, and age	Smoking status					
	Current smoker ¹			Former smoker		
	1965	1976	1980 ²	1965	1976	1980 ²
Black	Percent of persons					
All ages, 20 years and over-----	34.4	35.1	30.8	6.0	9.9	11.2
20-24 years-----	44.2	34.9	32.3	2.5	5.0	2.2
25-34 years-----	47.8	42.5	34.2	6.7	8.9	11.6
35-44 years-----	42.8	41.3	36.5	7.0	9.6	12.5
45-64 years-----	25.7	38.1	34.3	6.6	11.9	14.1
65 years and over-----	7.1	9.2	9.4	4.5	13.3	14.1

¹A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes; includes occasional smokers.

²Based on data for the last 6 months of 1980.

³Base of percent excludes persons with unknown smoking status.

⁴Includes all other races not shown separately.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 31. Cigarettes smoked per day by persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1965, 1976, and 1980

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex, race, and age	Cigarettes smoked per day								
	Less than 15			15-24			25 or more		
	1965	1976	1980 ¹	1965	1976	1980 ¹	1965	1976	1980 ¹
MALE									
Total ^{2,3}									
Percent of current smokers ⁴									
All ages, 20 years and over—	28.3	24.2	23.4	46.3	44.8	42.2	25.4	31.0	34.3
20-24 years—	34.9	31.6	32.6	49.7	49.9	47.6	15.4	18.5	19.8
25-34 years—	25.7	25.5	23.1	50.0	45.8	46.8	24.3	28.7	30.1
35-44 years—	23.7	19.6	17.5	44.8	41.2	41.9	31.5	39.2	40.7
45-64 years—	26.7	18.5	21.5	45.3	44.1	35.9	28.0	37.4	42.6
65 years and over—	47.1	39.1	32.4	39.0	42.7	42.5	13.8	18.2	25.2
White									
All ages, 20 years and over—	25.9	21.4	19.1	46.8	44.9	43.2	27.4	33.7	37.7
20-24 years—	32.3	27.5	27.5	50.8	52.8	50.5	16.9	19.7	22.1
25-34 years—	22.8	22.1	18.9	51.1	46.5	47.6	26.1	31.4	33.6
35-44 years—	21.3	17.2	13.4	44.8	40.4	41.9	33.9	42.5	44.8
45-64 years—	24.6	16.2	17.3	45.4	43.3	36.9	30.0	40.4	45.8
65 years and over—	44.6	37.5	29.0	40.3	42.2	44.0	15.1	20.4	27.0
Black									
All ages, 20 years and over—	48.1	43.8	48.5	42.6	44.8	38.9	9.3	11.5	12.5
20-24 years—	52.7	56.9	58.6	41.9	34.2	34.5	*5.3	*8.9	6.9
25-34 years—	47.8	46.0	42.0	41.7	43.5	47.6	10.5	10.5	10.4
35-44 years—	42.5	38.5	50.1	45.5	44.8	36.4	12.0	16.7	13.7
45-64 years—	46.9	35.9	50.4	43.7	50.8	34.4	9.4	13.3	15.2
65 years and over—	64.9	53.0	42.1	31.9	47.0	37.4	*3.2	*-	20.9
FEMALE									
Total ^{2,3}									
All ages, 20 years and over—	43.6	36.5	34.2	42.2	43.8	42.0	14.2	19.6	23.8
20-24 years—	48.4	43.1	43.5	41.9	42.4	40.6	9.7	14.5	15.9
25-34 years—	41.4	34.3	33.7	43.1	45.2	42.1	15.5	20.5	24.2
35-44 years—	39.1	33.8	27.6	43.7	44.4	39.7	17.1	21.8	32.7
45-64 years—	44.4	34.3	29.6	42.0	44.2	45.5	13.6	21.5	24.9
65 years and over—	62.6	49.3	48.7	31.0	38.9	38.2	6.4	11.8	13.1
White									
All ages, 20 years and over—	41.0	33.2	30.0	43.9	45.2	44.3	15.1	21.6	25.7
20-24 years—	45.3	39.3	37.3	44.4	44.3	44.0	10.4	16.4	18.7
25-34 years—	37.9	30.6	28.3	45.4	46.8	45.7	16.7	22.6	26.0
35-44 years—	36.2	29.5	24.1	45.3	45.4	40.5	18.4	25.1	35.5
45-64 years—	42.4	32.0	25.4	43.2	45.1	47.9	14.5	23.0	26.7
65 years and over—	61.5	45.7	47.6	31.8	41.7	38.4	6.8	12.6	14.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Cigarettes smoked per day by persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age:
United States, 1965, 1976, and 1980—Continued

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex, race, and age	Cigarettes smoked per day								
	Less than 15			15-24			25 or more		
	1965	1976	1980 ¹	1965	1976	1980 ¹	1965	1976	1980 ¹
Percent of current smokers ⁴									
Black									
All ages, 20 years and over-----	67.7	60.0	61.6	26.4	33.8	28.4	5.9	6.1	9.9
20-24 years-----	73.4	65.7	80.0	22.1	31.3	20.0	*4.5	*3.0	*-
25-34 years-----	66.2	58.8	59.9	25.1	33.6	22.9	8.7	*7.7	17.4
35-44 years-----	63.4	60.4	57.2	30.4	38.1	34.3	*6.2	*1.4	8.5
45-64 years-----	69.4	53.2	56.1	26.9	36.7	33.3	*3.6	10.1	10.7
65 years and over-----	83.2	100.0	62.7	*16.8	*-	37.3	*-	*-	*-

¹Based on data for the last 6 months of 1980.

²Base of percent excludes unknown amount smoked.

³Includes all other races not shown separately.

⁴A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes; includes occasional smokers.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 32. Teenage cigarette smoking, according to smoking status, sex, and age: United States, 1968, 1974, and 1979

(Data are based on telephone interviews of samples of the noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and age	Current smoker ¹			Former smoker		
	1968	1974	1979	1968	1974	1979
	Percent of teenagers					
Both sexes, 12-18 years-----	13.5	16.1	12.1	4.5	8.5	6.9
Male						
12-18 years-----	17.0	16.3	11.1	5.9	9.2	8.1
12-14 years-----	4.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	5.1	4.0
15-16 years-----	19.3	18.1	14.6	5.5	12.4	10.1
17-18 years-----	34.0	32.6	19.6	11.3	12.1	12.3
Female						
12-18 years-----	10.0	15.9	13.1	3.1	7.9	5.8
12-14 years-----	1.4	5.1	4.3	0.7	4.7	3.4
15-16 years-----	11.8	21.6	12.3	3.8	9.1	5.9
17-18 years-----	21.0	26.4	27.0	6.0	11.4	9.1

¹A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes; includes occasional smokers.

SOURCE: Green, D. E.: Teenage Smoking, Immediate and Long-Term Patterns. Chilton Research Services. Contract No. 400-79-0010. Prepared for the National Institute of Education. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 1979.

Table 33. Alcohol consumption status of persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex: United States, selected years 1971-79

(Data are based on interviews of samples of the noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and alcohol consumption	Year						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1979
Total	Percent of persons						
Abstain-----	36	36	34	36	36	33	33
Light-----	34	32	29	28	31	38	34
Moderate-----	20	23	23	28	21	19	24
Heavy-----	10	10	14	11	12	10	9
Male							
Abstain-----	30	28	25	24	27	26	25
Light-----	29	29	24	24	27	33	29
Moderate-----	26	28	29	34	26	24	31
Heavy-----	15	15	22	18	20	18	14
Female							
Abstain-----	42	44	42	42	45	39	40
Light-----	40	34	35	32	35	44	38
Moderate-----	13	18	17	21	15	15	18
Heavy-----	5	4	6	5	4	3	4

NOTE: Alcohol consumption status is defined in ounces of absolute alcohol (ethanol) consumed per day as follows: abstain, 0; light, .01-.21; moderate, .22-.99; and heavy, 1.00 or more.

SOURCE: Clark, W. B., Midanik, L., and Knupfer, G.: Report on the 1979 National Survey. University of California. Contract No. ADM 281-77-0021. Prepared for the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Rockville, Md., Dec. 1981.

Table 34. Air pollution, according to source and type of pollutant: United States, selected years 1970-80

(Data are calculated emissions estimates)

Type of pollutant and year	Source					
	All sources	Transportation	Stationary fuel combustion	Industrial processes	Solid waste	Other
Particulate matter						
Emissions in 10 ⁶ metric tons per year						
1970	17.6	1.2	4.1	10.1	1.1	1.1
1975	10.1	1.3	2.0	5.5	0.6	0.7
1976	9.4	1.4	1.7	4.9	0.4	1.0
1977	8.5	1.4	1.6	4.3	0.4	0.8
1978	8.6	1.4	1.6	4.4	0.4	0.8
1979	8.5	1.4	1.5	4.3	0.4	0.9
1980	7.8	1.4	1.4	3.7	0.4	0.9
Sulfur oxides						
1970	27.9	0.6	20.8	6.4	(¹)	0.1
1975	25.6	0.6	20.4	4.6	(¹)	(¹)
1976	26.4	0.8	21.1	4.5	(¹)	(¹)
1977	26.4	0.8	21.2	4.4	(¹)	(¹)
1978	24.8	0.8	19.7	4.3	(¹)	(¹)
1979	25.3	0.9	19.8	4.6	(¹)	(¹)
1980	23.7	0.9	19.0	3.8	(¹)	(¹)
Nitrogen oxides						
1970	18.5	7.5	9.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
1975	19.6	8.9	9.8	0.7	0.1	0.1
1976	20.9	9.3	10.5	0.8	0.1	0.2
1977	21.3	9.4	10.8	0.8	0.1	0.2
1978	21.5	9.7	10.7	0.8	0.1	0.2
1979	21.5	9.6	10.8	0.8	0.1	0.2
1980	20.7	9.1	10.6	0.7	0.1	0.2
Hydrocarbons						
1970	27.1	12.1	0.2	9.8	1.8	3.2
1975	22.8	10.3	0.1	9.2	0.9	2.3
1976	23.7	10.2	0.1	10.0	0.8	2.6
1977	23.8	9.9	0.1	10.5	0.8	2.5
1978	24.4	9.6	0.2	11.4	0.8	2.4
1979	23.4	8.7	0.1	11.4	0.7	2.5
1980	21.8	7.8	0.2	10.8	0.6	2.4
Carbon monoxide						
1970	110.9	86.6	1.9	9.0	6.4	7.0
1975	98.1	81.8	1.6	6.8	3.1	4.8
1976	100.4	81.9	1.7	7.0	2.7	7.1
1977	97.8	80.5	1.8	7.1	2.6	5.8
1978	96.7	79.6	1.9	7.0	2.5	5.7
1979	92.6	75.3	2.0	6.8	2.3	6.2
1980	85.4	69.1	2.1	5.8	2.2	6.2

¹Emissions of less than 50,000 metric tons per year.NOTE: Because of modifications in methodology and use of more refined emission factors, data from this table should not be compared with data in *Health, United States, 1981*.SOURCE: Monitoring and Data Analysis Division: *National Air Pollutant Emission Estimates, 1940-1980*. EPA-450/4-82-001. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, N.C., Jan. 1982.

Table 35. Physician visits, according to source or place of care and selected patient characteristics:
United States, 1964, 1975, and 1980

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Physician visits											
	All sources or places ¹			Doctor's office or clinic or group practice			Hospital outpatient department ²			Telephone		
	1964	1975	1980	1964	1975	1980	1964	1975	1980	1964	1975	1980
	Number per person						Percent of visits					
Total ^{3,4,5} -----	4.6	5.0	4.7	69.7	67.1	67.1	12.2	13.2	13.1	11.0	13.1	12.8
Age												
Under 17 years-----	3.7	4.2	4.4	62.2	62.2	63.1	13.7	14.6	13.1	18.3	17.7	17.3
17-44 years-----	4.6	5.0	4.4	73.8	66.1	66.4	13.0	13.7	14.2	8.1	12.2	11.3
45-64 years-----	5.0	5.6	5.1	76.8	72.6	70.7	10.0	12.1	12.3	6.1	9.7	10.2
65 years and over-----	6.7	6.6	6.4	64.2	76.2	75.7	8.5	9.0	10.2	8.2	8.5	8.9
Sex ³												
Male-----	4.0	4.4	4.1	69.9	65.4	65.7	13.2	15.0	15.4	9.3	11.5	11.3
Female-----	5.1	5.6	5.3	69.5	68.1	68.0	11.4	12.0	11.6	12.2	14.1	13.8
Race ^{3,6}												
White-----	4.7	5.1	4.8	71.0	68.1	68.4	10.2	11.9	11.3	11.7	14.0	13.8
Black ⁷ -----	3.6	4.9	4.6	56.2	58.5	57.0	32.7	23.5	26.2	4.2	7.0	5.5
Family income ^{3,8}												
Less than \$7,000-----	3.9	5.9	5.5	62.0	60.1	58.8	25.9	19.7	20.7	4.8	10.0	9.1
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	4.2	5.2	4.4	65.2	64.0	61.7	22.3	17.9	16.0	6.6	9.8	13.8
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	4.7	5.0	4.9	69.5	64.5	66.1	11.1	16.1	14.0	11.7	12.9	13.2
\$15,000-\$24,999-----	4.8	4.9	4.7	71.5	68.6	70.5	7.4	12.4	10.8	13.8	13.7	12.9
\$25,000 or more-----	5.2	5.0	4.6	72.9	70.2	70.6	6.7	8.9	9.0	12.9	15.7	14.5
Geographic region ³												
Northeast-----	4.5	5.3	4.7	67.2	63.4	63.0	10.1	15.5	15.7	11.5	14.0	13.6
North Central-----	4.4	4.7	4.7	72.2	68.4	69.4	10.6	11.7	10.7	11.7	14.7	14.9
South-----	4.3	4.6	4.6	68.9	67.7	66.8	14.0	13.1	13.2	11.0	11.2	11.3
West-----	5.5	5.9	4.9	70.9	69.1	69.2	14.3	12.7	13.0	9.5	12.9	11.4
Location of residence ³												
Within SMSA-----	4.8	5.3	4.9	68.2	65.6	66.1	12.3	14.0	13.8	12.1	13.6	13.1
Outside SMSA-----	4.1	4.4	4.4	72.9	71.0	69.5	11.9	11.4	11.3	8.8	11.9	12.0

¹Includes all other sources or places of care not shown separately.

²Includes hospital outpatient clinic or emergency room.

³Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

⁴Includes all other races not shown separately.

⁵Includes unknown family income.

⁶In 1964 and 1975, the racial classification of persons in the National Health Interview Survey was determined by interviewer observation. In 1980, race was determined by asking the household respondent.

⁷1964 data are for all other races.

⁸Family income categories for 1980. Adjusting for inflation, corresponding income categories in 1964 were: less than \$2,000; \$2,000-\$3,999; \$4,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; and \$10,000 or more; and, in 1975 were: less than \$5,000; \$5,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; and \$15,000 or more.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 36. Interval since last physician visit, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1975, and 1980

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Interval since last physician visit								
	Less than 1 year			1 year-less than 2 years			2 years or more		
	1964	1975	1980	1964	1975	1980	1964	1975	1980
	Percent of population								
Total ^{1, 2, 3}	66.0	75.1	75.0	13.8	11.0	10.9	17.6	13.1	13.0
Age									
Under 17 years	67.0	73.6	76.7	14.8	14.0	12.8	14.7	11.2	9.2
17-44 years	65.9	76.0	73.4	14.7	10.7	11.4	17.2	12.5	14.1
45-64 years	63.5	74.1	73.3	12.8	8.9	9.2	21.8	16.3	16.8
65 years and over	68.8	78.8	79.4	9.2	6.1	6.0	20.3	14.7	14.0
Sex ¹									
Male	62.4	70.7	70.6	14.7	12.3	11.9	19.7	16.0	16.2
Female	69.3	79.1	79.1	13.0	9.8	9.9	15.8	10.4	10.1
Race ^{1, 4}									
White	67.3	75.7	75.4	13.7	10.8	10.7	17.0	12.7	13.0
Black ⁵	57.0	72.0	74.0	14.6	11.8	11.7	21.8	14.7	12.4
Family income ^{1, 6}									
Less than \$7,000	57.5	74.6	75.7	12.9	10.2	10.6	23.3	14.1	12.6
\$7,000-\$9,999	61.6	72.4	75.0	14.0	11.7	10.7	20.8	14.9	13.4
\$10,000-\$14,999	66.3	73.9	74.4	14.3	11.6	10.7	17.6	13.8	14.1
\$15,000-\$24,999	69.7	75.2	75.3	13.9	11.1	10.6	15.2	13.1	13.3
\$25,000 or more	73.0	77.9	76.9	12.8	10.4	10.9	13.2	11.2	11.6
Geographic region ¹									
Northeast	67.5	76.3	76.6	14.0	11.0	10.8	17.3	12.0	11.8
North Central	65.9	75.3	75.6	14.0	10.6	10.7	18.4	13.3	12.8
South	64.0	73.7	74.0	13.6	11.7	11.1	17.9	13.6	13.8
West	68.4	75.6	74.3	13.5	10.1	11.0	16.2	13.0	13.4
Location of residence ¹									
Within SMSA	67.5	76.0	75.8	13.7	10.6	10.8	16.9	12.5	12.4
Outside SMSA	63.5	73.0	73.5	14.0	11.8	11.2	18.9	14.4	14.5

¹Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

³Includes unknown family income.

⁴In 1964 and 1975, the racial classification of persons in the National Health Interview Survey was determined by interviewer observation. In 1980, race was determined by asking the household respondent.

⁵1964 data are for all other races.

⁶Family income categories for 1980. Adjusting for inflation, corresponding income categories in 1964 were: less than \$2,000; \$2,000-\$3,999; \$4,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; and \$10,000 or more; and, in 1975 were: less than \$5,000; \$5,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; and \$15,000 or more.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 37. Office visits to physicians, according to physician specialty and selected patient characteristics: United States, 1975 and 1980

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians)

Selected characteristic	Specialty											
	All specialties ¹		General and family practice		Internal medicine		Obstetrics and gynecology		Pediatrics		General surgery	
	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980
	Visits per person											
Total ² -----	2.69	2.63	1.11	0.86	0.28	0.30	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.37	0.19	0.13
Age												
Under 15 years-----	1.89	2.21	0.65	0.54	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.83	1.20	0.05	0.05
15-44 years-----	2.52	2.36	1.03	0.81	0.20	0.20	0.44	0.48	0.03	0.04	0.19	0.12
45-64 years-----	3.43	2.99	1.52	1.08	0.56	0.58	0.13	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.20
65 years and over-----	4.26	4.22	1.94	1.56	0.82	0.95	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.22
Sex ²												
Male-----	2.25	2.25	0.95	0.73	0.25	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.39	0.16	0.12
Female-----	3.14	2.98	1.25	0.98	0.32	0.33	0.42	0.44	0.25	0.34	0.22	0.13
Race ^{2,3}												
White-----	2.76	2.73	1.12	0.89	0.29	0.31	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.39	0.20	0.13
All other-----	2.25	2.03	1.05	0.70	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.25	0.13	0.08

¹Includes other specialties not shown separately.²Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.³A change in the coding procedure for racial categories in 1980 may be partially responsible for the drop in office visits for the all other racial group.

NOTE: Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 38. Office visits to physicians, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1975 and 1980

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of office-based physicians)

Selected characteristic	Office visit					
	Patient's first visit		Visit lasted 10 minutes or less ¹		Return visit scheduled	
	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980
	Percent of visits					
Total ²	15.6	15.3	50.9	47.3	56.4	58.0
Age						
Under 15 years.....	15.8	14.6	61.4	57.5	45.2	48.8
15-44 years.....	19.0	18.7	50.3	46.9	57.3	58.2
45-64 years.....	11.8	12.7	42.5	38.9	64.1	64.5
65 years and over.....	8.4	8.6	40.2	36.7	70.0	71.3
Sex ²						
Male.....	17.5	17.3	50.8	46.4	52.5	55.9
Female.....	14.7	14.4	50.8	47.7	58.6	58.9
Race ²						
White.....	15.2	14.8	50.3	47.3	56.4	57.8
All other.....	18.6	18.9	55.9	48.0	56.4	60.1
Location of physician's office ²						
Within SMSA.....	15.7	15.5	48.1	44.9	59.4	60.0
Outside SMSA.....	15.4	14.6	58.6	55.1	48.2	51.6

¹Time spent in face-to-face contact between physician and patient.

²Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

NOTE: Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Table 39. Dental visits and interval since last visit, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1975, and 1980

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Interval since last dental visit																	
	Dental visits			Interval since last dental visit									Never visited dentist					
	1964	1975	1980	Less than 1 year			1 year-less than 2 years			2 years or more			1964	1975	1980			
	Number per person						Percent of population											
Total ^{1, 2, 3} -----	1.6	1.6	1.7	42.0	50.3	49.8	12.8	10.8	13.3	28.1	26.9	25.2	15.6	10.9	10.7			
Age																		
Under 17 years-----	1.4	1.6	1.7	41.6	51.4	50.1	9.1	9.6	10.8	6.3	8.1	8.2	42.6	30.0	30.1			
17-44 years-----	1.9	1.7	1.7	50.0	55.8	54.3	17.2	13.8	17.3	27.8	27.1	25.4	3.2	2.1	1.8			
45-64 years-----	1.7	1.8	1.8	38.4	48.1	49.4	13.1	9.6	12.6	45.5	40.3	36.5	1.3	0.7	0.6			
65 years and over-----	0.8	1.2	1.4	20.8	30.3	32.8	7.7	6.4	8.1	66.8	61.6	57.8	1.5	0.8	0.6			
Sex ¹																		
Male-----	1.4	1.5	1.5	40.0	48.1	47.7	13.0	11.1	13.5	28.8	28.4	26.6	16.1	11.2	11.0			
Female-----	1.7	1.7	1.9	43.9	52.4	51.9	12.5	10.6	13.1	27.6	25.6	23.7	15.1	10.5	10.5			
Race ^{1, 4}																		
White-----	1.7	1.7	1.8	44.7	52.6	52.2	12.9	10.6	12.8	27.3	26.0	24.1	13.8	9.8	10.0			
Black ⁵ -----	0.9	1.0	1.0	22.8	34.9	33.8	11.7	13.0	16.5	35.3	34.1	33.3	27.1	16.6	14.8			
Family income ^{1, 6}																		
Less than \$7,000-----	0.9	1.1	1.1	25.8	37.6	36.7	10.7	10.0	14.7	34.6	34.6	33.2	27.0	16.9	14.6			
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	0.9	1.2	1.2	29.2	38.3	38.8	12.5	11.6	14.1	34.3	33.8	32.4	22.0	15.5	14.1			
\$10,000-\$14,999-----	1.4	1.4	1.4	39.1	42.5	41.6	13.7	11.7	14.4	30.0	31.6	29.6	16.1	13.2	13.8			
\$15,000-\$24,999-----	1.9	1.6	1.7	49.6	49.5	52.2	13.4	11.0	13.1	24.9	27.5	23.8	11.0	11.3	10.2			
\$25,000 or more-----	2.8	2.2	2.4	63.3	64.2	64.7	12.2	10.4	12.0	16.6	18.3	16.1	7.0	6.2	6.5			
Geographic region ¹																		
Northeast-----	2.1	1.9	2.0	47.9	54.6	54.7	12.7	10.9	12.9	25.7	24.5	22.8	12.7	8.9	8.9			
North Central-----	1.6	1.7	1.6	44.0	52.8	51.7	13.0	10.4	13.1	28.8	26.7	24.6	13.0	9.3	9.7			
South-----	1.2	1.3	1.4	35.0	44.5	44.4	12.0	11.2	13.2	30.0	29.6	28.5	20.8	13.6	12.7			
West-----	1.8	1.8	1.9	43.3	51.7	51.2	13.8	10.9	14.1	27.5	25.4	22.7	14.5	10.8	10.8			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Dental visits and interval since last visit, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1975, and 1980--Continued

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Dental visits			Interval since last dental visit									Never visited dentist		
				Less than 1 year			1 year-less than 2 years			2 years or more					
	1964	1975	1980	1964	1975	1980	1964	1975	1980	1964	1975	1980	1964	1975	1980
Location of residence ¹	Number per person						Percent of population								
Within SMSA-----	1.8	1.8	1.8	44.5	52.7	51.9	13.1	10.8	13.4	26.8	25.2	23.3	14.3	10.2	10.5
Outside SMSA-----	1.2	1.3	1.4	37.8	45.1	45.5	12.1	10.9	13.2	30.5	30.6	29.1	17.9	12.3	11.3

¹Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

³Includes unknown family income.

⁴In 1964 and 1975, the racial classification of persons in the National Health Interview Survey was determined by interviewer observation. In 1980, race was determined by asking the household respondent.

⁵1964 data are for all other races.

⁶Family income categories for 1980. Adjusting for inflation, corresponding income categories in 1964 were: less than \$2,000; \$2,000-\$3,999; \$4,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; and \$10,000 or more; and, in 1975 were: less than \$5,000; \$5,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; and \$15,000 or more.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 40. Admissions, average length of stay, and outpatient visits in short-stay hospitals,¹ according to type of ownership: United States, selected years 1960-80

(Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals)

Type of ownership	Year								
	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
Admissions		Number in thousands							
All ownerships-----	24,324	30,706	35,270	35,901	36,227	36,433	37,034	38,140	
Federal-----	1,354	1,454	1,751	1,832	1,874	1,858	1,874	1,942	
Non-Federal-----	22,970	29,252	33,519	34,068	34,353	34,575	35,160	36,198	
Nonprofit-----	16,788	20,948	23,735	24,098	24,284	24,443	24,885	25,576	
Proprietary-----	1,550	2,031	2,646	2,734	2,849	2,880	2,963	3,165	
State-local government-----	4,632	6,273	7,138	7,237	7,220	7,253	7,312	7,458	
Average length of stay		Number of days							
All ownerships-----	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	
Federal-----	21.4	17.0	14.4	13.2	12.9	13.2	12.8	12.9	
Non-Federal-----	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	
Nonprofit-----	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	
Proprietary-----	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5	
State-local government-----	8.8	8.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	
Outpatient visits		Number in thousands							
All ownerships-----	---	173,058	245,938	261,278	254,483	253,896	252,461	255,320	
Federal-----	---	39,514	49,627	53,553	50,245	47,434	48,587	48,568	
Non-Federal-----	---	133,545	196,311	207,725	204,238	206,461	203,873	206,752	
Nonprofit-----	---	90,992	132,368	141,781	139,045	142,617	140,525	142,864	
Proprietary-----	---	4,698	7,713	8,048	8,355	8,911	9,289	9,696	
State-local government-----	---	37,854	56,230	57,896	56,838	54,933	54,060	54,192	

¹Excludes psychiatric and tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. *JAHA* 35(15):396-401 and 45(15):463-467, Aug. 1961 and Aug. 1971; *Hospital Statistics, 1976-81 Editions*. Chicago, 1976-81. (Copyrights 1961, 1971, 1976-81: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association).

Table 41. Discharges from and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1975 and 1980

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges		Days of care	
	1975	1980	1975	1980
Both sexes ¹				
	Number per 1,000 population			
Total ²	158.8	161.9	1,217.9	1,163.0
Diseases of heart.....	12.0	13.2	128.1	123.8
Malignant neoplasms.....	7.2	7.9	95.5	93.6
Fracture.....	5.4	5.0	60.3	52.9
Neuroses and nonpsychotic disorders.....	5.2	4.9	47.6	50.4
Pneumonia.....	3.5	3.6	31.5	28.5
Male				
All ages ¹	132.9	138.1	1,086.5	1,043.5
Diseases of heart.....	13.5	14.9	141.7	134.9
Malignant neoplasms.....	6.9	7.9	92.7	94.0
Fracture.....	5.8	5.2	56.6	46.6
Inguinal hernia.....	4.5	4.3	25.1	19.6
Pneumonia.....	3.8	4.0	32.7	31.5
Under 15 years ²	78.6	78.9	364.8	342.3
Pneumonia.....	5.0	5.2	29.7	25.3
Fracture.....	4.2	3.7	28.0	22.8
Congenital anomalies.....	3.8	4.0	22.8	22.3
Inguinal hernia.....	3.2	3.0	9.5	6.9
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma.....	3.1	4.0	15.9	16.3
Intercranial injury.....	2.7	1.9	7.8	7.0
15-44 years ²	92.8	92.7	633.9	588.7
Fracture.....	6.6	6.4	59.8	51.1
Neuroses and nonpsychotic disorders.....	6.4	7.0	53.5	67.9
Lacerations.....	3.6	3.5	19.8	18.3
Sprains and strains.....	3.0	3.3	19.9	18.7
Diseases of heart.....	2.8	2.9	24.1	21.1
Intercranial injury.....	2.7	2.0	16.1	11.5
45-64 years ²	188.3	196.9	1,699.9	1,602.5
Diseases of heart.....	30.8	33.3	312.6	283.2
Malignant neoplasms.....	12.5	14.5	165.4	168.7
Neuroses and nonpsychotic disorders.....	10.0	9.1	80.6	95.6
Inguinal hernia.....	7.8	7.0	46.7	36.8
Fracture.....	4.9	4.1	50.5	36.9
Ulcer.....	5.0	3.1	48.6	27.2
65 years and over ²	386.9	427.4	4,379.0	4,404.7
Diseases of heart.....	72.6	79.8	813.7	795.8
Malignant neoplasms.....	42.8	48.2	600.8	611.8
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	21.1	25.4	278.5	312.6
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	17.8	18.8	207.6	183.3
Pneumonia.....	13.1	15.6	155.8	172.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. Discharges from and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1975 and 1980—Continued

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges		Days of care	
	1975	1980	1975	1980
Female				
Number per 1,000 population				
All ages ¹ -----	184.0	185.3	1,346.3	1,281.0
Delivery-----	27.4	29.2	109.1	110.3
Diseases of heart-----	10.2	11.7	111.5	114.3
Malignant neoplasms-----	7.5	7.9	98.8	94.0
Fracture-----	5.1	4.8	63.4	58.2
Benign neoplasms-----	5.3	3.3	31.8	20.1
Under 15 years ² -----	64.1	64.3	289.7	289.4
Pneumonia-----	3.9	3.6	26.0	17.7
Fracture-----	2.6	2.4	15.7	12.5
Congenital anomalies-----	2.4	3.2	14.6	19.5
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma-----	2.1	2.5	8.7	9.6
Eye diseases and conditions-----	1.3	1.2	3.0	2.7
15-44 years ² -----	214.6	207.4	1,122.1	988.7
Delivery-----	66.3	70.9	263.7	265.2
Disorders of menstruation-----	8.2	6.6	32.0	22.4
Benign neoplasms-----	6.8	3.9	36.8	21.2
Neuroses and nonpsychotic disorders-----	7.0	5.8	68.0	58.4
Malignant neoplasms-----	2.9	2.1	26.8	19.2
Cholelithiasis (gallstones)-----	3.2	2.6	27.2	19.6
45-64 years ² -----	200.5	195.1	1,793.6	1,611.0
Diseases of heart-----	15.7	17.3	160.2	146.8
Malignant neoplasms-----	15.8	16.7	204.2	192.1
Benign neoplasms-----	8.9	5.6	59.6	37.7
Disorders of menstruation-----	7.8	3.8	30.3	12.9
Neuroses and nonpsychotic disorders-----	6.2	5.5	59.3	51.7
65 years and over ² -----	339.9	389.7	4,016.4	4,273.9
Diseases of heart-----	59.1	67.6	687.0	726.4
Malignant neoplasms-----	27.4	30.6	409.0	412.9
Fracture-----	20.6	20.6	349.5	331.3
Cerebrovascular diseases-----	19.6	23.1	273.5	307.6
Eye diseases and conditions-----	14.6	17.5	80.3	71.9
Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis-----	7.9	8.1	117.7	107.3

¹Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

²Includes all diagnoses.

NOTES: Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Diagnostic categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification for 1980 and the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States for 1975. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 42. Discharges from, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1975 and 1980

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges		Days of care		Average length of stay		
	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	
Both sexes		Number in thousands				Number of days	
All ages ¹	34,043	37,832	262,388	274,508	7.7	7.3	
Diseases of heart	2,535	3,125	27,199	29,540	10.7	9.5	
Malignant neoplasms	1,556	1,837	20,612	22,084	13.2	12.0	
Fracture	1,155	1,173	13,026	12,651	11.3	10.8	
Neuroses and nonpsychotic disorders	1,130	1,174	10,334	11,962	9.1	10.2	
Pneumonia	715	782	6,621	6,497	9.3	8.3	
Male							
All ages ¹	13,519	15,145	111,414	116,267	8.2	7.7	
Diseases of heart	1,385	1,655	14,529	15,038	10.5	9.1	
Malignant neoplasms	713	879	9,521	10,542	13.4	12.0	
Fracture	592	587	5,855	5,306	9.9	9.0	
Inguinal hernia	454	458	2,555	2,150	5.6	4.7	
Pneumonia	370	415	3,254	3,393	8.8	8.2	
Under 15 years ¹	2,143	2,063	9,954	8,950	4.6	4.3	
Pneumonia	136	136	810	660	5.9	4.9	
Fracture	115	97	765	595	6.6	6.2	
Congenital anomalies	104	106	621	582	6.0	5.5	
Inguinal hernia	87	77	259	181	3.0	2.3	
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	85	105	433	426	5.1	4.0	
Intercranial injury	72	49	212	182	2.9	3.7	
15-44 years ¹	4,107	4,687	28,058	29,748	6.8	6.3	
Fracture	290	324	2,647	2,582	9.1	8.0	
Neuroses and nonpsychotic disorders	282	355	2,370	3,433	8.4	9.7	
Lacerations	159	178	877	924	5.5	5.2	
Sprains and strains	131	166	879	946	6.7	5.7	
Diseases of heart	121	145	1,043	1,068	8.6	7.4	
Intercranial injury	119	99	714	583	6.0	5.9	
45-64 years ¹	3,870	4,127	34,937	33,589	9.0	8.1	
Diseases of heart	623	699	6,332	5,936	10.2	8.5	
Malignant neoplasms	257	304	3,399	3,535	13.2	11.6	
Neuroses and nonpsychotic disorders	206	192	1,657	2,003	8.0	10.4	
Inguinal hernia	161	146	960	771	6.0	5.3	
Fracture	101	86	1,037	774	10.3	9.0	
Ulcer	102	66	999	570	9.8	8.6	
65 years and over ¹	3,399	4,268	38,465	43,981	11.3	10.3	
Diseases of heart	628	797	7,075	7,947	11.3	10.0	
Malignant neoplasms	376	482	5,277	6,109	14.0	12.7	
Cerebrovascular diseases	185	253	2,446	3,121	13.2	12.3	
Hyperplasia of prostate	156	188	1,824	1,831	11.7	9.7	
Pneumonia	115	156	1,368	1,721	11.9	11.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. Discharges from, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals for all patients and for patients with surgery, according to bed size of hospital and age of patient: United States, 1975 and 1980

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Bed size of hospital and age of patient	Discharges				Days of care				Average length of stay			
	All patients		Patients with surgery		All patients		Patients with surgery		All patients		Patients with surgery	
	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980
All sizes	Number per 1,000 population								Number of days			
All ages ^{1,2} -----	158.8	161.9	66.3	65.9	1,217.9	1,163.0	517.4	492.1	6.6	6.1	6.8	6.4
Under 15 years-----	71.5	71.8	31.6	27.0	328.0	316.4	130.5	113.0	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.2
15-44 years-----	155.4	151.3	71.9	70.4	885.1	793.1	425.2	375.7	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.3
45-64 years-----	194.7	196.0	83.0	80.9	1,748.9	1,607.0	783.1	714.5	9.0	8.2	9.4	8.8
65 years and over-----	359.3	405.2	110.9	131.4	4,165.9	4,327.5	1,500.1	1,648.7	11.6	10.7	13.5	12.6
6-99 beds												
All ages ^{1,2} -----	31.2	32.2	9.1	8.8	195.6	191.4	56.0	51.3	5.2	5.0	5.5	5.3
Under 15 years-----	13.0	15.2	4.6	4.6	47.6	56.5	14.9	17.1	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.7
15-44 years-----	28.6	27.8	10.5	9.8	129.2	123.5	50.4	43.7	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.5
45-64 years-----	36.7	37.3	10.5	9.4	249.1	245.7	76.2	62.6	6.8	6.6	7.3	6.7
65 years and over-----	85.4	90.8	14.1	15.6	808.4	769.3	160.2	162.7	9.5	8.5	11.4	10.4
100-199 beds												
All ages ^{1,2} -----	26.3	28.4	10.1	11.3	188.6	188.5	69.0	75.0	6.1	5.5	6.0	5.6
Under 15 years-----	12.3	12.8	5.1	4.5	49.9	48.9	17.5	15.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5
15-44 years-----	25.2	26.5	11.2	12.3	129.5	124.7	58.6	56.8	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.6
45-64 years-----	30.6	32.6	11.4	12.9	258.0	246.0	93.1	100.3	8.4	7.5	8.1	7.8
65 years and over-----	63.8	74.9	17.7	23.7	708.0	755.9	216.8	276.7	11.1	10.1	12.2	11.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. Discharges from, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals for all patients and for patients with surgery, according to bed size of hospital and age of patient: United States, 1975 and 1980--Continued

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Bed size of hospital and age of patient	Discharges				Days of care				Average length of stay			
	All patients		Patients with surgery		All patients		Patients with surgery		All patients		Patients with surgery	
	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980
	Number per 1,000 population				Number of days							
200-299 beds												
All ages ^{1,2} -----	24.6	28.5	10.8	12.1	185.4	204.2	82.8	87.9	6.5	6.0	6.7	6.1
Under 15 years-----	12.1	13.0	5.7	5.2	54.0	55.4	21.9	19.1	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.7
15-44 years-----	24.5	26.6	11.8	12.8	131.5	136.4	67.1	66.3	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.2
45-64 years-----	28.4	34.2	12.6	14.7	246.5	276.2	115.1	122.7	8.7	8.1	9.1	8.4
65 years and over-----	54.9	71.2	18.3	24.7	678.7	785.3	263.1	311.9	12.4	11.0	14.4	12.6
300-499 beds												
All ages ^{1,2} -----	42.5	37.1	19.7	16.6	347.6	287.0	158.9	131.3	7.1	6.4	7.0	6.5
Under 15 years-----	19.1	15.7	9.3	6.3	91.8	69.0	38.7	24.7	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.9
15-44 years-----	41.7	34.5	20.5	16.9	254.0	191.1	125.1	94.0	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.5
45-64 years-----	55.0	46.8	26.4	21.7	531.1	402.0	253.2	195.0	9.7	8.6	9.6	9.0
65 years and over-----	89.9	92.0	33.1	35.6	1,119.6	1,103.3	460.6	473.7	12.5	12.0	13.9	13.3
500 beds or more												
All ages ^{1,2} -----	34.1	35.6	16.6	17.1	300.6	291.9	150.7	146.6	7.9	7.3	8.1	7.6
Under 15 years-----	14.9	15.0	7.0	6.4	84.8	86.6	37.5	36.7	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.7
15-44 years-----	35.4	35.8	18.0	18.5	240.8	217.4	124.0	114.8	6.8	6.1	6.9	6.2
45-64 years-----	43.9	45.0	22.1	22.3	464.2	436.9	245.6	234.0	10.6	9.7	11.1	10.5
65 years and over-----	65.3	76.3	27.7	31.7	851.2	913.7	399.4	423.7	13.0	12.0	14.4	13.3

¹Includes age not stated.

²Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 44. Discharges from, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1975 and 1980

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Selected characteristic	Discharges ¹		Days of care ¹		Average length of stay ¹	
	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980
	Number per 1,000 population				Number of days	
Total ^{2,3,4}	124.4	120.0	1,046.8	958.4	7.5	7.1
Age						
Under 17 years	69.3	62.0	385.8	324.6	5.6	5.2
17-44 years	112.7	105.2	762.0	713.0	6.8	6.8
45-64 years	174.6	165.7	1,691.9	1,558.7	9.7	9.4
65 years and over	249.8	276.8	3,007.3	2,771.6	12.0	10.0
Sex ²						
Male	117.2	119.4	1,051.5	1,043.8	7.9	7.9
Female	131.4	121.0	1,045.1	882.2	7.2	6.5
Race ^{2,5}						
White	124.5	119.9	1,016.3	921.0	7.2	6.9
Black	129.3	130.4	1,359.3	1,365.7	9.8	9.2
Family income ^{2,6}						
Less than \$7,000	161.2	157.5	1,674.6	1,457.8	9.6	8.4
\$7,000-\$9,999	147.4	141.6	1,222.0	1,270.4	7.6	8.2
\$10,000-\$14,999	129.3	120.4	1,092.1	959.6	7.7	6.9
\$15,000-\$24,999	122.9	111.2	1,010.2	782.9	7.0	6.5
\$25,000 or more	106.5	102.4	808.3	714.1	6.6	6.0
Geographic area ²						
Northeast	110.8	105.2	1,128.4	918.0	9.2	7.8
North Central	127.7	126.4	1,086.8	978.1	7.5	7.0
South	136.5	139.2	1,077.2	1,118.0	7.0	7.1
West	116.7	95.9	819.8	701.1	6.2	6.4
Location of residence ²						
Within SMSA	119.0	110.0	1,043.3	910.7	7.8	7.5
Outside SMSA	136.3	141.0	1,057.1	1,058.3	6.8	6.7

¹ Excluding deliveries.

² Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

³ Includes all other races not shown separately.

⁴ Includes unknown family income.

⁵ In 1975, the racial classification of persons in the National Health Interview Survey was determined by interviewer observation. In 1980, race was determined by asking the household respondent.

⁶ Family income categories for 1980. Adjusting for inflation, corresponding income categories in 1975 were: less than \$5,000; \$5,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; and \$15,000 or more.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 45. Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1975 and 1980

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and surgical category	Operations			
	1975	1980	1975	1980
		Number in thousands	Number per 1,000 population	
Both sexes¹				
Total ² -----	20,040	22,348	93.5	95.3
Biopsy-----	1,107	1,351	5.1	5.7
Dilation and curettage of uterus-----	1,070	959	4.9	4.0
Hysterectomy-----	725	649	3.3	2.7
Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy-----	685	464	3.5	2.4
Repair of inguinal hernia-----	549	537	2.7	2.4
Male				
All ages ^{1,2} -----	7,379	8,505	74.2	79.4
Repair of inguinal hernia-----	484	484	4.9	4.5
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy-----	297	175	3.0	1.9
Biopsy-----	353	548	3.6	5.2
Prostatectomy-----	266	323	2.8	3.2
Under 15 years ² -----	1,250	1,068	45.8	40.8
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy-----	233	138	8.5	5.3
Myringotomy-----	112	115	4.1	4.4
Repair of inguinal hernia-----	96	86	3.5	3.3
Closed reduction of fracture without fixation-----	62	35	2.3	1.3
Appendectomy ³ -----	54	43	2.0	1.6
15-44 years ² -----	2,521	2,900	57.0	57.4
Repair of inguinal hernia-----	115	127	2.6	2.5
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee joint-----	86	94	1.9	1.9
Appendectomy ³ -----	86	85	1.9	1.7
Suture of skin or mucous membrane-----	83	81	1.9	1.6
Biopsy-----	70	92	1.6	1.8
45-64 years ² -----	2,041	2,313	99.3	110.4
Repair of inguinal hernia-----	168	152	8.2	7.2
Biopsy-----	129	190	6.3	9.1
Cardiac catheterization-----	74	129	3.6	6.2
Prostatectomy-----	77	83	3.7	4.0
Excision of lesion of skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	60	62	2.9	3.0
65 years and over ² -----	1,567	2,224	178.4	222.7
Prostatectomy-----	187	251	21.3	25.1
Biopsy-----	139	239	15.8	24.0
Repair of inguinal hernia-----	105	119	12.0	11.9
Extraction of lens-----	86	124	9.8	12.4
Local excision and destruction of lesion of bladder-----	46	57	5.3	5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1975 and 1980—Continued

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and surgical category	Operations			
	1975	1980	1975	1980
	Number in thousands		Number per 1,000 population	
Female				
All ages ^{1,2} -----	12,661	13,842	112.0	110.9
Dilation and curettage of uterus-----	1,070	959	9.4	7.6
Hysterectomy-----	725	649	6.4	5.2
Cesarean section-----	328	619	2.8	4.8
Biopsy-----	755	803	6.6	6.4
Under 15 years ² -----	917	764	35.0	30.5
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy-----	238	156	9.1	6.2
Myringotomy-----	89	87	3.4	3.5
Appendectomy ³ -----	47	34	1.8	1.4
Dilation of urethra-----	40	21	1.5	0.9
Closed reduction of fracture without fixation-----	37	21	1.4	0.9
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy-----	34	31	1.3	1.2
15-44 years ² -----	6,736	7,487	143.6	141.8
Dilation and curettage of uterus-----	717	661	15.3	12.5
Hysterectomy-----	435	402	9.3	7.6
Cesarean section-----	325	614	6.9	11.6
Ligation and division of fallopian tubes, bilateral-----	362	632	7.7	12.0
Biopsy-----	304	279	6.5	5.3
Oophorectomy, salpingo-oophorectomy-----	253	286	5.4	5.4
45-64 years ² -----	3,276	3,111	145.2	133.9
Biopsy-----	279	275	12.4	11.8
Dilation and curettage of uterus-----	304	241	13.5	10.4
Hysterectomy-----	249	203	11.0	8.8
Oophorectomy, salpingo-oophorectomy-----	187	162	8.3	7.0
Cholecystectomy-----	118	107	5.2	4.6
65 years and over ² -----	1,732	2,480	138.3	172.7
Biopsy-----	157	235	12.5	16.4
Extraction of lens-----	151	211	12.1	14.7
Reduction of fracture with fixation-----	108	90	5.1	6.3
Cholecystectomy-----	70	83	5.6	5.8
Excision of lesion of skin and subcutaneous tissue-----	44	48	3.5	3.3
Dilation and curettage of uterus-----	45	55	3.6	3.8

¹Age adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population, using 4 age intervals.

²Includes operations not listed in table.

³Limited to estimated number of appendectomies, excluding those performed incidental to other abdominal surgery.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Surgical categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification for 1980 and the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States for 1975. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey.

Table 46. Nursing home residents, according to selected functional status and age: United States, 1973-74 and 1977

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Functional status	1973-74 ¹					1977				
	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
Number of residents										
All residents-----	1,075,800	114,300	163,100	384,900	413,600	1,303,100	177,100	211,400	464,700	449,900
Percent distribution										
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dressing										
Independent-----	29.3	34.8	34.4	30.2	25.0	30.6	44.8	38.8	27.5	24.2
Requires assistance, includes those who do not dress-----	70.8	65.2	65.6	69.9	75.1	69.4	55.2	61.2	72.5	75.8
Using toilet room										
Independent-----	47.5	56.4	53.6	48.0	42.2	47.5	61.8	53.1	45.7	41.0
Requires assistance-----	30.8	21.6	27.3	31.5	34.1	42.5	28.1	37.8	44.7	48.0
Does not use toilet room-----	21.7	22.0	19.1	20.5	23.7	10.1	10.1	9.1	9.6	11.0
Mobility										
Walks independently-----	48.6	58.2	55.4	49.6	42.2	33.9	53.6	43.2	33.2	22.5
Walks with assistance-----	20.2	11.1	15.5	20.4	24.4	28.8	15.7	21.4	30.5	35.6
Chairfast-----	26.5	24.8	24.9	25.9	28.2	32.0	25.5	30.5	31.5	35.9
Bedfast-----	4.7	5.9	4.1	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	6.1
Continence										
No difficulty controlling bowel or bladder-----	66.2	72.6	70.9	66.8	61.9	54.7	68.0	62.4	52.9	47.8
Difficulty controlling bowel-----	1.1	*0.8	*1.2	1.1	1.2	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.8
Difficulty controlling bladder-----	4.2	2.4	4.4	4.2	4.7	9.0	5.8	6.5	9.4	11.1
Difficulty controlling both bowel and bladder-----	28.1	23.4	23.0	27.5	31.9	25.9	16.8	20.6	26.9	30.8
Ostomy in either bowel or bladder-----	0.4	*0.8	*0.4	*0.4	*0.3	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. Nursing home residents, according to selected functional status and age: United States, 1973-74 and 1977--Continued

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Functional status	1973-74 ¹					1977				
	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
Percent distribution										
Eating										
Independent-----	65.2	67.0	68.1	66.0	62.8	67.4	73.8	72.9	66.2	63.5
Requires assistance, includes those who are tube or intravenously fed-----	34.8	33.0	31.9	34.0	37.2	32.6	26.2	27.1	33.8	36.5
Vision										
Not impaired-----	53.5	70.6	62.3	53.8	45.0	67.2	81.0	75.4	67.9	57.2
Partially impaired-----	33.7	21.7	28.8	35.0	37.6	19.0	11.0	13.4	19.6	24.1
Severely impaired-----	10.0	5.0	6.3	8.9	14.0	6.6	2.2	3.3	6.1	10.4
Completely lost-----	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.8
Unknown-----	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	3.8	5.3	3.9	4.5
Hearing										
Not impaired-----	67.8	88.4	80.3	70.0	55.2	69.5	87.6	81.0	71.6	54.9
Partially impaired-----	26.1	9.2	17.0	25.5	34.8	21.7	6.6	11.4	21.2	33.1
Severely impaired-----	5.1	1.6	1.9	3.8	8.7	4.3	*0.4	1.9	3.0	8.4
Completely lost-----	1.0	*0.8	*0.8	0.7	1.4	0.7	*1.1	*0.7	*0.6	*0.7
Unknown-----	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	4.4	5.0	3.6	3.0

¹Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data from the National Nursing Home Survey.

Table 47. Nursing home and personal care home residents 65 years of age and over and number per 1,000 population, according to sex and race: United States, 1963, 1969, 1973-74, and 1977

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Year and age	Total	Sex		Race		Total	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White ¹	All other		Male	Female	White ¹	All other
1963										
Number of residents						Number per 1,000 population				
65 years and over---	445,600	141,000	304,500	431,700	13,800	25.4	18.1	31.1	26.6	10.3
65-74 years-----	89,600	35,100	54,500	84,400	5,200	7.9	6.8	6.8	8.1	5.9
75-84 years-----	207,200	65,200	142,000	202,000	5,300	39.6	29.1	47.5	41.7	13.8
85 years and over-----	148,700	40,700	108,000	145,400	3,300	148.4	105.6	175.1	157.7	41.8
1969										
65 years and over---	722,200	207,100	515,200	695,000	27,300	37.1	25.0	46.1	38.8	17.6
65-74 years-----	138,500	52,200	86,300	129,500	9,000	11.6	9.9	12.9	11.7	9.6
75-84 years-----	321,800	90,800	231,100	310,900	10,900	51.7	36.0	62.3	54.1	22.9
85 years and over-----	261,900	64,100	197,800	254,500	7,400	203.2	130.8	247.6	221.9	52.4
1973-74 ²										
65 years and over---	961,500	265,700	695,800	920,600	40,900	45.1	30.2	55.5	47.3	21.9
65-74 years-----	163,100	65,100	98,100	150,100	13,000	12.3	11.3	13.1	12.5	10.6
75-84 years-----	384,900	102,300	282,600	369,700	15,200	59.4	40.8	71.1	61.9	30.1
85 years and over-----	413,600	98,300	315,300	400,800	12,800	253.7	180.4	290.6	269.0	91.4
1977 ³										
65 years and over---	1,126,000	294,000	832,000	1,059,900	66,100	47.9	30.7	59.7	49.7	30.4
65-74 years-----	211,400	80,200	131,200	187,500	23,800	14.5	12.7	15.9	14.2	16.8
75-84 years-----	464,700	122,100	342,600	443,200	21,500	68.0	47.4	80.6	70.6	38.6
85 years and over-----	449,900	91,700	358,200	429,100	20,800	216.4	140.0	251.5	229.0	102.0

¹Includes Hispanics.

²Excludes residents in personal care homes.

³Includes residents in domiciliary care homes.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics; Characteristics of residents in institutions for the aged and chronically ill, United States, April-June 1963, by G. S. Wunderlich. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 12-No. 2. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1965; Measures of chronic illness among residents of nursing and personal care homes, United States, by D. K. Ingram. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 12-No. 24. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 74-1709. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1974; Unpublished data from the National Nursing Home Survey.

Table 48. Additions to mental health facilities and average annual percent change, according to service setting and type of facility:
United States, 1971 and 1979

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Type of facility	Service setting								
	Inpatient			Outpatient			Day treatment		
	1971	1979 ¹	Average annual percent change 1971-79	1971	1979 ¹	Average annual percent change 1971-79	1971	1979 ¹	Average annual percent change 1971-79
	Number of additions			Number of additions			Number of additions		
All facilities-----	1,336,312	1,589,026	2.2	1,378,822	2,399,932	7.2	75,545	187,404	12.0
Non-Federal psychiatric hospitals-----	561,923	527,612	-0.8	147,383	111,923	-3.4	18,448	13,275	-4.0
State and county hospitals-----	474,923	383,323	-2.6	129,133	81,919	-5.5	16,554	9,808	-6.3
Private hospitals-----	87,000	144,289	6.5	18,250	30,004	6.4	1,894	3,467	7.9
Veterans Administration hospitals ² -----	134,065	183,461	5.4	51,645	120,940	15.2	4,023	6,978	9.6
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric units-----	519,926	552,437	1.0	282,677	230,412	-3.3	11,563	12,724	1.6
Government-----	215,158	135,460	-7.4	139,077	107,186	-4.2	4,291	3,480	-3.4
Private-----	304,768	416,977	5.4	143,600	123,226	-2.5	7,272	9,244	4.1
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children-----	11,148	15,453	4.2	10,156	19,653	8.6	994	2,519	12.3
Federally-funded community mental health centers-----	75,900	286,026	20.9	335,648	980,685	16.6	21,092	113,405	27.2
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics-----	-	-	-	484,677	825,046	6.9	10,642	29,587	13.6
Government-----	-	-	-	273,358	324,174	2.2	7,737	15,046	8.7
Private-----	-	-	-	211,319	500,872	11.4	2,905	14,541	22.3
Other mental health facilities-----	33,350	24,037	-4.0	66,636	111,273	6.6	8,783	8,916	0.2

¹Provisional data. 1979 data are not yet available for Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals, general hospital psychiatric services (Veterans Administration and non-Federal) and federally funded community mental health centers (CMHC's); 1978 data are used for CMHC's, and 1977 data are used for Veterans Administration psychiatric services and non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services.

²Includes Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals and Veterans Administration general hospitals with separate psychiatric modalities.

SOURCE: National Institute of Mental Health: Unpublished data from the Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Table 49. Inpatient and outpatient care episodes in selected mental health facilities and number per 1,000 population, according to type of facility: United States, selected years 1955-79

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Type of facility	Year									
	1955	1965	1975	1977	1979 ¹	1955	1965	1975	1977	1979 ¹
	Number of episodes in thousands					Number per 1,000 population				
All facilities-----	1,675	2,637	6,409	6,393	6,404	10.3	13.8	30.3	29.6	28.6
Inpatient services-----	1,296	1,566	1,791	1,817	1,802	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.1
General hospital psychiatric service-----	266	519	566	572	---	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	---
State and county hospitals-----	819	805	599	574	529	5.0	4.2	2.8	2.7	2.4
Private hospitals ² -----	123	125	165	184	107	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Veterans Administration psychiatric service ³ ---	88	116	214	218	---	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	---
Federally-funded community mental health centers-----	---	---	247	269	299	---	---	1.2	1.3	1.3
Outpatient services ⁴ -----	379	1,071	4,618	4,576	4,602	2.3	5.6	21.9	21.2	20.6
Federally-funded community mental health centers-----	---	---	1,585	1,742	1,950	---	---	7.5	8.1	8.7
Other mental health facilities-----	379	1,071	3,033	2,835	2,653	2.3	5.6	14.4	13.1	11.9

¹Provisional data. 1979 data are not yet available for Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospital inpatient units, general hospital inpatient psychiatric units (Veterans Administration and non-Federal), and federally funded community mental health centers (CMHC's) inpatient and outpatient services; 1978 data are used for CMHC's, and 1977 data are used for Veterans Administration psychiatric inpatient settings and for separate psychiatric inpatient and outpatient services of non-Federal general hospitals.

²Includes estimates of episodes of care in residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children.

³Includes Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals and Veterans Administration general hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient settings.

⁴Excludes partial care episodes and outpatient episodes of Veterans Administration hospitals and clinics.

SOURCE: National Institute of Mental Health: Trends in patient care episodes in mental health facilities, 1955-1977. Statistical Note 154. Public Health Service, Rockville, Md., Sept. 1980; Unpublished data from the Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Table 50. Inpatient days of care in mental health facilities and average annual percent change, according to type of facility: United States, 1971, 1975, and 1979

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Type of facility	Year			Average annual percent change 1971-79
	1971	1975	1979 ¹	
	Number of inpatient days in thousands			
All facilities ² -----	153,104	104,907	83,491	-7.3
Non-Federal psychiatric hospitals-----	123,420	74,985	55,184	-9.6
State and county hospitals-----	119,200	70,584	50,110	-10.3
Private hospitals-----	4,220	4,401	5,074	2.3
Veterans Administration psychiatric services ³ -----	14,277	11,725	10,628	-4.8
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric units-----	6,826	8,349	7,085	0.6
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children-----	6,356	5,900	6,531	0.3
Federally-funded community mental health centers-----	2,225	3,948	4,063	7.8

¹1979 data are not yet available for Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals, general hospital inpatient psychiatric units (Veterans Administration and non-Federal), and federally funded community mental health centers (CMHC's); 1978 data are used for CMHC's, and 1977 data are used for Veterans Administration psychiatric services and non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units.

²Excludes inpatient days for multiservice mental health facilities not elsewhere classified which represent less than 1 percent of all inpatient days in each year.

³Includes Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals and Veterans Administration general hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient settings.

SOURCE: National Institute of Mental Health: Unpublished data from the Division of Biometry and Epidemiology.

Table 51. Persons employed in the health service industry, according to place of employment:
United States, selected years 1970-81

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Place of employment	Year						
	1970 ¹	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Number of persons in thousands						
Total-----	4,246	5,865	6,330	6,706	6,885	7,226	7,507
Offices of physicians-----	477	607	677	753	755	756	789
Offices of dentists-----	222	327	321	360	385	407	415
Offices of chiropractors ² -----	19	30	31	33	36	40	46
Hospitals-----	2,690	3,394	3,645	3,781	3,843	3,947	4,095
Convalescent institutions-----	509	884	949	1,009	1,035	1,185	1,216
Offices of other health practitioners-----	42	60	75	83	84	85	82
Other health service sites-----	288	563	632	687	747	806	864

¹April 1, derived from decennial census; all other data years are July 1 estimates.

²Data for 1977-81 are from the American Chiropractic Association; data for the preceding years are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Totals exclude persons in health-related occupations who are working in nonhealth industries, as classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, such as pharmacists employed in drugstores, school nurses, and nurses working in private households.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1970 Census of Population, occupation by industry. Subject Reports. Final Report PC(2)-7C. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Oct. 1972; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment and Earnings, March 1977, January 1979, January 1980, January 1981, and January 1982. Vol. 24, No. 3, Vol. 26, No. 1, Vol. 27, No. 1, Vol. 28, No. 1, and Vol. 29, No. 1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1977, Jan. 1979, Jan. 1980, Jan. 1981, and Jan. 1982; Unpublished data; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 52. Active physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s), according to type of physician, and number per 10,000 population: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected 1950-80 estimates and 1985, 1990, and 2000 projections

(Data are based on reporting by physicians and medical schools)

Year	Type of physician			Active physicians per 10,000 population
	Total	Doctors of medicine (M.D.)	Doctors of osteopathy (D.O.)	
	Number of physicians			
1950	219,900	209,000	10,900	14.1
1960	251,900	239,700	12,200	13.6
1970	326,500	314,200	12,300	15.6
1971	337,400	325,000	12,400	16.1
1972	348,300	335,500	12,800	16.4
1973	355,700	342,500	13,200	16.4
1974	370,000	356,400	13,600	16.9
1975	384,500	370,400	14,100	17.4
1976	399,500	385,000	14,500	17.9
1977	405,900	390,800	15,100	18.0
1978	424,000	408,300	15,700	18.6
1979	440,400	424,000	16,400	19.1
1980	457,500	440,400	17,100	19.7
1985	523,900	502,000	21,900	22.5
1990	591,200	563,300	27,900	24.3
2000	704,700	665,700	39,000	27.1

NOTES: The population for selected years 1950-80 includes residents in the 50 States, District of Columbia, and civilians in Puerto Rico and other U.S. outlying areas; U.S. citizens in foreign countries; and the Armed Forces in the United States and abroad. For 1985 and 1990, the Series II projections of the total population from the U.S. Bureau of the Census are used. Estimation and projection methods used are from the Bureau of Health Professions. The numbers of M.D.'s differ from American Medical Association figures because a variant proportion of the physicians not classified by activity status and whose addresses are unknown is allocated into the totals.

SOURCES: Bureau of Health Professions: Third Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Professions Personnel in the United States. DHHS Pub. No. (HRA) 82-2. Health Resources Administration. Hyattsville, Md., Jan. 1982; Unpublished data.

Table 53. Physicians (M.D.'s), according to activity: United States, selected years 1970-80

(Data are based on reporting by physicians)

Activity	Year					
	1970	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Number of physicians					
Doctors of medicine-----	328,020	388,626	416,645	432,434	449,327	462,276
Professionally active physicians-----	304,926	335,608	359,515	371,343	389,157	409,992
Non-Federal-----	278,855	309,410	340,603	352,390	371,788	393,407
Patient care-----	252,778	285,345	312,872	322,835	338,328	358,470
Office-based practice-----	187,637	211,776	229,208	237,071	246,946	269,001
General practice ¹ -----	50,415	45,863	44,548	44,649	46,220	47,265
Internal medicine-----	22,841	28,070	31,474	33,485	34,944	40,276
Pediatrics-----	10,203	12,559	14,025	14,602	15,412	17,204
General surgery-----	17,975	19,613	20,648	20,279	21,150	22,262
Obstetrics and gynecology-----	13,732	15,469	17,111	17,325	18,128	19,306
Other specialty-----	72,471	90,202	101,402	106,731	111,092	122,688
Hospital-based practice-----	65,141	73,569	83,664	85,764	91,382	89,469
Residents ² -----	45,514	53,150	58,517	56,866	60,964	59,127
Full-time hospital staff-----	19,627	20,419	25,147	28,898	30,418	30,342
Other professional activity ³ -----	26,077	24,065	27,731	29,555	33,460	34,937
Federal-----	26,071	26,198	18,912	18,953	17,369	16,585
Patient care-----	20,566	22,325	15,774	15,777	14,257	13,513
Office-based practice-----	2,819	1,841	902	865	608	679
Hospital-based practice-----	17,747	20,484	14,872	14,912	13,649	12,834
Residents ² -----	5,173	4,089	3,527	3,297	2,793	2,323
Full-time hospital staff-----	12,574	16,395	11,345	11,615	10,856	10,511
Other professional activity ³ -----	5,505	3,873	3,138	3,176	3,112	3,072
Inactive physicians-----	19,533	21,360	28,231	26,698	28,151	25,609
Not classified ⁴ -----	357	25,790	17,953	25,102	23,059	20,285
Unknown ⁵ -----	3,204	5,868	10,946	9,291	8,960	6,390

¹Includes general practice and family practice.²Includes interns and residents, all years.³Includes medical teaching, administration, research, and other.⁴Information not available.⁵Physicians with unknown address.

NOTE: Federal and non-Federal doctors of medicine (M.D.'s) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are included.

SOURCES: Haug, J. N., Roback, G. A., and Martin, B. C.: Distribution of Physicians in the United States, 1970. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1971. (Copyright 1971: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); Goodman, L. J., and Mason, H. R.: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1975. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1976. (Copyright 1976: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); Goodman, L. J.: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1976. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1977. (Copyright 1977: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); Department of Statistical Analysis: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1978. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1980. (Copyright 1980: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); Wunderman, L. E.: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1979. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1981. (Copyright 1981: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); Bidese, C. M., and Danais, D. G.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1982. (Copyright 1982: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.)

Table 54. Active health personnel and number per 100,000 population, according to occupation and geographic region: United States, 1970 and 1980

(Data are based on reporting by health personnel)

Year and occupation	Number of active health personnel	United States	Geographic region			
			North-east	North Central	South	West
1970		Number per 100,000 population ¹				
Physicians ² -----	290,862	142.7	185.0	127.5	114.8	158.2
M.D.'s ³ -----	279,212	137.0	178.7	118.2	111.5	154.8
D.O.'s-----	11,650	5.7	6.3	9.3	3.3	3.4
Dentists ² -----	95,680	47.4	58.9	46.3	35.3	54.9
Optometrists-----	18,400	9.0	9.7	10.3	6.6	10.5
Pharmacists ³ -----	112,570	55.4	60.1	57.5	50.6	52.9
Podiatrists-----	7,110	3.5	6.0	3.6	1.6	3.0
Registered nurses ⁴ -----	750,000	368.9	491.2	367.5	281.8	355.9
Veterinarians-----	25,900	12.7	8.3	16.1	11.8	15.0
1980						
Physicians ² -----	422,310	191.4	233.6	175.0	163.7	212.3
M.D.'s ^{3,5} -----	405,800	183.9	224.9	162.5	159.4	208.0
D.O.'s-----	16,510	7.5	8.7	12.5	4.3	4.3
Dentists ² -----	121,240	54.9	65.2	53.1	44.4	63.7
Optometrists-----	22,330	10.1	10.2	11.2	8.0	12.3
Pharmacists ³ -----	142,780	64.7	60.8	67.7	65.0	64.6
Podiatrists-----	8,880	4.0	6.3	3.9	2.5	4.1
Registered nurses ⁴ -----	1,164,000	520.1	620.3	547.4	423.8	529.7
Veterinarians-----	36,000	16.3	10.8	19.9	16.0	18.5

¹Ratios for physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) and dentists are based on civilian population; ratios for all other health occupations are based on resident population.

²Excludes physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) in Federal service; excludes dentists in military service.

³Excludes physicians (M.D.'s) and pharmacists in United States Possessions.

⁴Data for registered nurses are as of January 1 for 1971 and 1981.

⁵Number for physicians (M.D.'s) is adjusted for 1980.

SOURCE: Division of Health Professions Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions: Supply and Characteristics of Selected Health Personnel. DHHS Pub. No. (HRA) 81-20. Health Resources Administration. Hyattsville, Md., June 1981.

Table 55. Active non-Federal physicians (M.D.'s) per 10,000 civilian population, according to geographic region, primary specialty, and activity: United States, 1975 and 1980

(Data are based on reporting by physicians)

Year, specialty, and activity	United States	Geographic region			
		North-east	North Central	South	West
1975		Number of physicians per 10,000 civilian population			
Total ¹ -----	15.9	20.2	13.8	13.3	17.8
Patient care-----	13.5	16.9	11.8	11.4	15.4
Office based-----	10.0	11.4	8.7	8.8	12.5
Hospital based-----	3.5	5.6	3.1	2.6	2.9
Other professional activities ² -----	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.2
Primary care ³ -----	5.7	7.0	5.2	4.7	6.3
Patient care-----	5.3	6.5	4.9	4.5	6.0
Office based-----	4.1	4.5	3.8	3.6	5.0
Hospital based-----	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Other professional activities ² -----	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other medical specialties ⁴ -----	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0
Patient care-----	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.9
Office based-----	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8
Hospital based-----	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other professional activities ² -----	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Surgical specialties ⁵ -----	4.2	5.1	3.6	3.8	4.6
Patient care-----	4.1	4.9	3.5	3.7	4.5
Office based-----	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.8
Hospital based-----	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7
Other professional activities ² -----	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
1980					
Total ¹ -----	18.8	23.0	16.2	16.7	21.1
Patient care-----	16.3	19.3	14.2	14.5	18.6
Office based-----	12.2	13.5	10.5	11.2	14.9
Hospital based-----	4.1	5.8	3.7	3.3	3.7
Other professional activities ² -----	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.6
Primary care ³ -----	6.9	8.2	6.2	6.1	7.7
Patient care-----	6.4	7.4	5.8	5.6	7.2
Office based-----	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.7
Hospital based-----	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.5
Other professional activities ² -----	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other medical specialties ⁴ -----	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.3
Patient care-----	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.1
Office based-----	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0
Hospital based-----	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other professional activities ² -----	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Active non-Federal physicians (M.D.'s) per 10,000 civilian population, according to geographic region, primary specialty, and activity: United States, 1975 and 1980—Continued

(Data are based on reporting by physicians)

Year, specialty, and activity	United States	Geographic region			
		North-east	North Central	South	West
	Number of physicians per 10,000 civilian population				
Surgical specialties ⁵ -----	4.8	5.6	4.1	4.6	5.3
Patient care-----	4.7	5.4	4.0	4.5	5.1
Office based-----	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.6	4.3
Hospital based-----	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
Other professional activities ² -----	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2

¹Includes active non-Federal doctors of medicine (M.D.'s) in all other specialties not shown separately and those not classified.

²Includes medical teaching, administration, research, and other professional activities.

³Includes general practice, internal medicine, and pediatrics.

⁴Includes dermatology, pediatric allergy, pediatric cardiology, gastroenterology, pulmonary diseases, allergy, and cardiovascular diseases.

⁵Includes general and neurological surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, plastic surgery, colon and rectal surgery, thoracic surgery, and urology.

SOURCES: Goodman, L. J., and Mason, H. R.: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1975. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1976. (Copyright 1976: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); Bidese, C. M., and Danais, D. G.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1982. (Copyright 1982: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 727. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1978 and unpublished data.

Table 56. Graduates of health professions schools and number of schools, according to profession: United States, selected 1950-79 estimates and 1980, 1990, and 2000 projections

(Data are based on reporting by health professions schools)

Year	Profession				
	Medicine	Osteopathy	Dentistry	Optometry	Pharmacy
	Number of graduates				
1950-----	5,553	373	2,565	961	---
1960-----	7,081	427	3,253	364	3,497
1970-----	8,367	432	3,749	445	4,758
1975-----	12,714	702	4,969	806	6,712
1978-----	14,393	963	5,324	980	7,785
1979-----	14,966	1,004	5,424	1,051	6,856
1980-----	15,346	1,029	5,216	1,077	7,070
1990-----	16,695	1,502	5,270	1,077	5,240
2000-----	16,523	1,486	5,120	1,077	5,110
	Number of schools				
1950-----	79	6	42	10	---
1960-----	86	6	47	10	76
1970-----	103	7	53	11	74
1975-----	114	9	59	12	73
1978-----	122	12	59	12	72
1979-----	125	14	60	13	72
1980-----	124	14	60	15	72
1990-----	126	14	60	15	72
2000-----	126	14	60	15	72

SOURCES: Bureau of Health Manpower: A Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Professions Personnel in the United States. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 78-93. Health Resources Administration. Hyattsville, Md., Aug. 1978; Unpublished data from the Division of Health Professions Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions.

Table 57. Short-stay hospitals,¹ beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of ownership: United States, selected years 1960-80

(Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals)

Type of ownership	Year							
	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Hospitals								
	Number							
All ownerships-----	5,768	6,193	6,310	6,288	6,307	6,266	6,247	6,229
Federal-----	361	334	331	332	334	331	324	325
Non-Federal-----	5,407	5,859	5,979	5,956	5,973	5,935	5,923	5,904
Nonprofit-----	3,291	3,386	3,364	3,368	3,371	3,360	3,350	3,339
Proprietary-----	856	769	775	752	751	732	727	730
State-local government-----	1,260	1,704	1,840	1,836	1,851	1,843	1,846	1,835
Beds								
All ownerships-----	735,451	935,724	1,036,025	1,047,912	1,059,903	1,067,566	1,073,671	1,080,164
Federal-----	96,394	87,492	89,049	86,737	86,037	87,907	85,984	88,144
Non-Federal-----	639,057	848,232	946,976	961,175	973,866	979,659	987,687	992,020
Nonprofit-----	445,753	591,937	658,948	670,939	679,501	683,856	690,278	692,929
Proprietary-----	37,029	52,739	73,495	76,416	80,322	81,046	83,338	87,033
State-local government-----	156,275	203,556	214,533	213,820	214,043	214,757	214,071	212,058
Occupancy rate								
	Percent of beds occupied							
All ownerships-----	75.7	77.9	75.0	74.5	73.9	73.7	74.0	75.6
Federal-----	82.5	77.5	77.6	76.4	77.3	76.3	76.3	77.8
Non-Federal-----	74.7	78.0	74.8	74.4	73.6	73.5	73.8	75.4
Nonprofit-----	76.6	80.1	77.4	77.1	76.3	76.1	76.5	78.2
Proprietary-----	65.4	72.2	65.9	64.8	64.6	63.8	63.9	65.2
State-local government-----	71.6	73.2	69.7	69.2	68.3	68.7	69.1	70.7

¹ Excludes psychiatric and tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. *JAHA* 35(15):396-401 and 45(15):463-467, Aug. 1961 and Aug. 1971; *Hospital Statistics, 1976-81 Editions*. Chicago, 1976-81. (Copyrights 1961, 1971, 1976-81: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association).

Table 58. Community hospital beds per 1,000 population and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-80

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Year							Period			
	1940 ¹	1950 ¹	1960 ²	1970	1975	1979	1980	1940-60 ^{1,2}	1960-70 ²	1970-75	1975-80
	Community hospital beds per 1,000 population ³							Average annual percent change			
United States-----	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	0.6	1.8	1.4	-0.4
New England-----	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	-0.6	0.5	0.5	-0.5
Maine-----	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.6	3.3	-	-
New Hampshire-----	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	0.2	-0.9	1.0	-1.5
Vermont-----	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	1.6	-	1.3	-1.7
Massachusetts-----	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	-1.0	0.5	0.9	-0.9
Rhode Island-----	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	-0.3	0.8	-1.0	-
Connecticut-----	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	-0.4	-	0.6	-
Middle Atlantic-----	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.1	1.0	0.9	-
New York-----	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	-	0.7	0.4	-0.9
New Jersey-----	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	-0.6	1.5	2.1	1.0
Pennsylvania-----	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	0.8	1.4	-	0.4
East North Central-----	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.6	2.0	1.3	-
Ohio-----	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	1.2	2.1	1.8	0.4
Indiana-----	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	1.5	2.6	1.9	0.5
Illinois-----	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8
Michigan-----	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	-1.0	2.7	0.9	-0.4
Wisconsin-----	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	1.2	1.9	-0.4	-0.8
West North Central-----	3.1	3.7	4.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	1.6	2.9	0.3	-
Minnesota-----	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	1.0	2.4	-0.3	-1.0
Iowa-----	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.7	1.9	3.7	1.4	-1.0
Missouri-----	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	1.5	2.7	1.5	0.7
North Dakota-----	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.4	2.0	2.7	-0.3	2.0
South Dakota-----	2.8	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	2.4	2.2	-0.4	-
Nebraska-----	3.4	4.2	4.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.0	1.3	3.5	-0.3	-0.3
Kansas-----	2.8	3.4	4.2	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	2.0	2.5	1.1	0.3
South Atlantic-----	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	0.9
Delaware-----	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	-0.9	-	-1.1	0.6
Maryland-----	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	-0.8	-0.6	0.6	2.4
District of Columbia-----	5.5	5.5	5.9	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.3	0.4	2.3	-0.8	0.6
Virginia-----	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.6	2.1	2.1	-
West Virginia-----	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.5	2.1	2.8	1.4	-1.1
North Carolina-----	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
South Carolina-----	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.5	1.1	-
Georgia-----	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.6	2.5	3.1	3.0	0.9
Florida-----	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.1	0.5	3.6	2.2	0.8
East South Central-----	1.7	2.1	3.0	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	2.9	3.9	2.2	0.8
Kentucky-----	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	2.6	2.9	1.5	0.9
Tennessee-----	1.9	2.3	3.4	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.5	3.0	3.3	2.8	0.4
Alabama-----	1.5	2.0	2.8	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.1	3.2	4.4	2.6	0.8
Mississippi-----	1.4	1.7	2.9	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.3	3.7	4.3	2.2	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58. Community hospital beds per 1,000 population and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-80—Continued

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Year							Period			
	1940 ¹	1950 ¹	1960 ²	1970	1975	1979	1980	1940-60 ^{1,2}	1960-70 ²	1970-75	1975-80
	Community hospital beds per 1,000 population ³							Average annual percent change			
West South Central—	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.3	2.7	1.8	-
Arkansas—	1.4	1.6	2.9	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.8	1.8	1.7
Louisiana—	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	1.2	0.7	2.3	0.4
Oklahoma—	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	2.6	3.5	0.4	-
Texas—	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.5	2.7	1.8	-
Mountain—	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	-0.1	2.1	-1.4	-1.0
Montana—	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.8	5.9	0.2	1.3	-2.2	2.6
Idaho—	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	1.0	2.3	-0.5	-1.0
Wyoming—	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	4.5	3.7	3.6	1.4	1.8	-3.9	-4.4
Colorado—	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	-0.1	1.9	-0.9	-0.9
New Mexico—	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	0.4	1.9	-0.6	-1.8
Arizona—	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	-0.6	3.2	-1.5	-1.1
Utah—	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	-0.7	2.5	-2.3	-0.6
Nevada—	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	-1.2	0.7	0.5	-0.5
Pacific—	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	-1.4	1.8	1.1	-2.1
Washington—	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	-0.1	0.6	-0.6	-1.8
Oregon—	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.5	-	1.3	-0.5	-2.1
California—	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.6	-1.9	2.4	1.0	-2.1
Alaska—	...	...	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7	...	-0.4	-0.9	4.2
Hawaii—	...	...	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	...	-0.8	-0.6	-1.2

¹1940 and 1950 data are estimated based on published figures.

²1960 includes hospital units of institutions.

³Civilian population.

NOTE: Community hospitals include all non-Federal short-stay hospitals classified by the American Hospital Association according to one of the following services: general medical and surgical; obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; rehabilitation; orthopedic; other specialty; children's general; children's eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's rehabilitation; children's orthopedic; and children's other specialty.

SOURCES: American Medical Association: Hospital service in the United States. *JAMA* 116(11): 1055-1144, 1941, and 146(2): 109-184, 1951. (Copyright 1941 and 1951: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); American Hospital Association: Hospitals. *JAHA* 35(15): 383-430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Master Facility Inventory; U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, Nos. 72, 304, 460, 640, 642, 868, and 876. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953, 1965, 1971, 1976, 1979, and 1980; Unpublished data.

Table 59. Occupancy rate in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-80

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Year						Period			
	1940 ¹	1960 ²	1970	1975	1979	1980	1940-60 ^{1,2}	1960-70 ²	1970-75	1975-80
	Percent of beds occupied						Average annual percent change			
United States-----	69.9	74.7	77.3	74.2	73.6	75.2	0.3	0.3	-0.8	0.3
New England-----	72.5	75.2	79.7	77.6	79.1	80.1	0.2	0.6	-0.5	0.6
Maine-----	72.4	73.2	73.0	71.1	74.2	74.5	0.1	-0.0	-0.5	0.9
New Hampshire-----	65.3	66.5	73.4	71.4	71.2	73.2	0.1	1.0	-0.6	0.5
Vermont-----	68.8	68.5	76.3	70.7	72.3	73.7	-0.0	1.1	-1.5	0.8
Massachusetts-----	71.8	75.8	80.3	79.1	80.8	81.7	0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.6
Rhode Island-----	77.7	75.7	82.9	82.2	84.3	85.9	-0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.9
Connecticut-----	75.9	78.2	82.6	78.6	79.7	80.4	0.1	0.5	-1.0	0.5
Middle Atlantic-----	75.5	78.1	82.4	81.4	82.0	83.2	0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.4
New York-----	78.9	79.4	82.9	84.2	85.5	85.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
New Jersey-----	72.4	78.4	82.5	81.1	81.4	82.8	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.4
Pennsylvania-----	71.3	76.0	81.5	77.2	77.4	79.5	0.3	0.7	-1.1	0.6
East North Central-----	71.0	78.4	79.5	77.2	75.7	76.9	0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.1
Ohio-----	72.1	81.3	81.8	80.6	77.4	79.2	0.6	0.1	-0.3	-0.3
Indiana-----	68.5	79.6	80.3	76.4	76.7	77.6	0.8	0.1	-1.0	0.3
Illinois-----	73.1	76.0	79.3	75.7	74.6	74.9	0.2	0.4	-0.9	-0.2
Michigan-----	71.5	80.5	80.6	78.8	77.1	78.2	0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.2
Wisconsin-----	65.2	73.9	73.2	71.5	71.5	73.6	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.6
West North Central-----	65.7	71.8	73.6	70.6	69.2	71.2	0.4	0.2	-0.8	0.2
Minnesota-----	71.0	72.3	73.9	70.7	71.1	73.7	0.1	0.2	-0.9	0.8
Iowa-----	63.6	72.6	71.9	67.4	66.7	68.7	0.7	-0.1	-1.3	0.4
Missouri-----	68.6	75.8	79.3	75.9	73.4	75.1	0.5	0.5	-0.9	-0.2
North Dakota-----	61.9	71.3	67.1	69.1	65.9	68.6	0.7	-0.6	0.6	-0.1
South Dakota-----	59.1	66.0	66.3	63.8	58.0	60.6	0.6	0.0	-0.8	-1.0
Nebraska-----	59.0	65.6	69.9	65.8	65.0	67.4	0.5	0.6	-1.2	0.5
Kansas-----	60.4	69.1	71.4	69.9	67.8	68.8	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-0.3
South Atlantic-----	66.7	74.8	77.9	73.9	73.4	75.5	0.6	0.4	-1.0	0.4
Delaware-----	59.2	70.2	78.8	81.0	81.7	81.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.2
Maryland-----	74.6	73.9	79.3	79.3	80.9	84.0	-0.0	0.7	-	1.2
District of Columbia-----	76.2	80.8	77.7	78.9	78.5	83.0	0.3	-0.4	0.3	1.0
Virginia-----	70.0	78.0	81.1	77.4	75.9	77.8	0.5	0.4	-0.9	0.1
West Virginia-----	62.1	74.5	79.3	75.3	74.9	75.6	0.9	0.6	-1.0	0.1
North Carolina-----	64.6	73.9	78.5	77.4	75.8	77.8	0.7	0.6	-0.3	0.1
South Carolina-----	69.1	76.9	76.4	74.2	75.3	77.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	0.7
Georgia-----	62.7	71.7	76.5	68.2	68.4	70.4	0.7	0.7	-2.3	0.6
Florida-----	57.5	73.9	76.2	70.2	69.4	71.7	1.3	0.3	-1.6	0.4
East South Central-----	62.6	71.8	78.2	74.0	73.8	74.6	0.7	0.9	-1.1	0.2
Kentucky-----	61.6	73.4	79.6	77.3	76.7	77.4	0.9	0.8	-0.6	0.0
Tennessee-----	65.5	75.9	78.2	74.4	74.1	75.9	0.7	0.3	-1.0	0.4
Alabama-----	59.0	70.8	80.0	72.6	72.8	73.3	0.9	1.2	-1.9	0.2
Mississippi-----	63.8	62.8	73.6	71.4	71.5	70.5	-0.1	1.6	-0.6	-0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59. Occupancy rate in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-80—Continued

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Year						Period			
	1940 ¹	1960 ²	1970	1975	1979	1980	1940-60 ^{1,2}	1960-70 ²	1970-75	1975-80
	Percent of beds occupied						Average annual percent change			
West South Central-----	62.5	68.7	73.2	69.1	67.6	69.7	0.5	0.6	-1.1	0.2
Arkansas-----	55.6	70.0	74.4	70.3	68.6	69.6	1.2	0.6	-1.1	-0.2
Louisiana-----	75.0	67.9	73.6	68.8	68.4	69.7	-0.5	0.8	-1.3	0.3
Oklahoma-----	54.5	71.0	72.5	69.3	66.7	68.1	1.3	0.2	-0.9	-0.3
Texas-----	59.6	68.2	73.0	69.0	67.4	70.1	0.7	0.7	-1.1	0.3
Mountain-----	60.9	69.9	71.2	68.4	66.7	69.6	0.7	0.2	-0.8	0.3
Montana-----	62.8	60.3	65.9	61.4	62.5	66.1	-0.2	0.9	-1.4	1.5
Idaho-----	65.4	55.9	66.1	68.2	65.0	65.2	-0.8	1.7	0.6	-0.9
Wyoming-----	47.5	61.1	63.1	55.9	54.2	57.2	1.3	0.3	-2.4	0.5
Colorado-----	62.1	80.6	74.0	69.1	66.0	71.6	1.3	-0.9	-1.4	0.7
New Mexico-----	47.8	65.1	69.8	63.6	64.3	66.2	1.6	0.7	-1.8	0.8
Arizona-----	61.2	74.2	73.3	73.5	73.6	74.2	1.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Utah-----	65.8	70.0	73.7	73.6	69.4	70.0	0.3	0.5	-0.0	-1.0
Nevada-----	67.9	70.7	72.7	67.2	63.9	68.8	0.2	0.3	-1.6	0.5
Pacific-----	69.7	71.4	71.0	66.2	66.5	69.0	0.1	-0.1	-1.4	0.8
Washington-----	67.5	63.4	69.7	67.7	68.4	71.7	-0.3	1.0	-0.6	1.2
Oregon-----	71.2	65.8	69.3	66.6	65.8	69.3	-0.4	0.5	-0.8	0.8
California-----	69.9	74.3	71.3	66.0	66.1	68.5	0.3	-0.4	-1.5	0.7
Alaska-----	...	53.8	59.1	63.3	59.7	58.3	...	0.9	1.4	-1.6
Hawaii-----	...	61.5	75.7	68.1	75.2	74.7	...	2.1	-2.1	1.9

¹1940 data are estimated based on published figures.

²1960 includes hospital units of institutions.

NOTE: Community hospitals include all non-Federal short-stay hospitals classified by the American Hospital Association according to one of the following services: general medical and surgical; obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; rehabilitation; orthopedic; other specialty; children's general; children's eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's rehabilitation; children's orthopedic; and children's other specialty.

SOURCES: American Medical Association: Hospital service in the United States. *JAMA* 116(11): 1055-1144, 1941. (Copyright 1941: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); American Hospital Association: Hospitals. *JAHA* 35(15): 383-430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Master Facility Inventory.

Table 60. Full-time equivalent employees per 100 average daily patients in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1960-80

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Year					Period		
	1960 ¹	1970	1975	1979	1980	1960-70 ¹	1970-75	1975-80
	Number of employees per 100 average daily patients					Average annual percent change		
United States-----	226	302	349	388	394	2.9	2.9	2.5
New England-----	249	351	412	441	456	3.5	3.3	2.1
Maine-----	227	289	359	404	409	2.4	4.4	2.6
New Hampshire-----	240	310	347	399	400	2.6	2.3	2.9
Vermont-----	227	318	346	364	348	3.4	1.7	0.1
Massachusetts-----	252	365	436	458	488	3.8	3.6	2.3
Rhode Island-----	270	383	433	461	454	3.6	2.5	1.0
Connecticut-----	247	347	397	434	440	3.5	2.7	2.1
Middle Atlantic-----	225	311	352	377	383	3.3	2.5	1.7
New York-----	233	336	375	387	396	3.7	2.2	1.1
New Jersey-----	225	278	308	333	332	2.1	2.1	1.5
Pennsylvania-----	214	287	340	387	390	3.0	3.4	2.8
East North Central-----	226	299	343	392	396	2.8	2.8	2.9
Ohio-----	232	302	334	387	392	2.7	2.0	3.3
Indiana-----	216	280	320	363	374	2.6	2.7	3.2
Illinois-----	226	301	357	408	407	2.9	3.5	2.7
Michigan-----	239	313	364	412	417	2.7	3.1	2.8
Wisconsin-----	199	277	315	358	367	3.4	2.6	3.1
West North Central-----	212	273	305	346	357	2.6	2.2	3.2
Minnesota-----	220	273	296	328	347	2.2	1.6	3.2
Iowa-----	208	258	293	346	349	2.2	2.6	3.6
Missouri-----	217	289	326	370	385	2.9	2.4	3.4
North Dakota-----	177	254	273	298	295	3.7	1.5	1.6
South Dakota-----	188	247	294	339	352	2.8	3.5	3.7
Nebraska-----	220	276	298	328	326	2.3	1.5	1.8
Kansas-----	210	270	313	358	368	2.5	3.0	3.3
South Atlantic-----	217	295	343	376	379	3.1	3.1	2.0
Delaware-----	243	328	390	403	405	3.0	3.5	0.8
Maryland-----	237	354	391	400	403	4.1	2.0	0.6
District of Columbia-----	240	363	443	493	483	4.2	4.1	1.7
Virginia-----	193	289	323	360	369	4.1	2.2	2.7
West Virginia-----	198	255	298	339	351	2.6	3.2	3.3
North Carolina-----	196	277	319	359	363	3.5	2.9	2.6
South Carolina-----	185	257	302	352	356	3.3	3.3	3.3
Georgia-----	233	294	364	397	396	2.4	4.4	1.7
Florida-----	245	295	346	376	375	1.9	3.2	1.6
East South Central-----	227	275	306	336	348	1.9	2.2	2.6
Kentucky-----	229	276	292	324	332	1.9	1.1	2.6
Tennessee-----	231	284	315	343	359	2.1	2.1	2.6
Alabama-----	233	266	308	343	357	1.3	3.0	3.0
Mississippi-----	207	270	300	328	334	2.7	2.1	2.2

See footnote at end of table.

Table 60. Full-time equivalent employees per 100 average daily patients in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1960-80--Continued

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Year					Period		
	1960 ¹	1970	1975	1979	1980	1960-70 ¹	1970-75	1975-80
	Number of employees per 100 average daily patients					Average annual percent change		
West South Central-----	225	297	346	379	384	2.8	3.1	2.1
Arkansas-----	209	274	318	349	355	2.7	3.0	2.2
Louisiana-----	218	292	354	393	392	3.0	3.9	2.1
Oklahoma-----	218	296	359	401	404	3.1	3.9	2.4
Texas-----	232	304	346	376	383	2.7	2.6	2.1
Mountain-----	226	299	364	410	413	2.8	4.0	2.6
Montana-----	216	247	301	300	302	1.4	4.0	0.1
Idaho-----	255	281	321	364	374	1.0	2.7	3.1
Wyoming-----	217	251	344	434	445	1.5	6.5	5.3
Colorado-----	221	306	373	417	398	3.3	4.0	1.3
New Mexico-----	228	314	389	442	430	3.3	4.4	2.0
Arizona-----	222	327	381	426	455	3.9	3.1	3.6
Utah-----	243	304	388	447	460	2.3	5.0	3.5
Nevada-----	224	284	344	431	427	2.4	3.9	4.4
Pacific-----	243	327	401	468	467	3.0	4.2	3.1
Washington-----	263	313	382	433	428	1.8	4.1	2.3
Oregon-----	232	303	387	433	417	2.7	5.0	1.5
California-----	241	334	407	480	481	3.3	4.0	3.4
Alaska-----	220	301	385	445	454	3.2	5.0	3.4
Hawaii-----	226	278	357	385	401	2.1	5.1	2.4

¹1960 includes hospital units of institutions, but excludes students, interns, and residents.

NOTE: Community hospitals include all non-Federal short-stay hospitals classified by the American Hospital Association according to one of the following services: general medical and surgical; obstetrics and gynecology; eye, ear, nose, and throat; rehabilitation; orthopedic; other specialty; children's general; children's eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's rehabilitation; children's orthopedic; and children's other specialty.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. *JAHA* 35(15): 383-430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Master Facility Inventory.

Table 61. Long-term hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of hospital and ownership:
United States, selected years 1970-80

(Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals)

Type of hospital and ownership	Year						
	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Hospitals							
	Number						
General-----	75	44	37	36	24	22	17
Federal-----	38	23	21	15	12	11	9
Non-Federal-----	37	21	16	21	12	11	8
Psychiatric-----	459	419	394	393	375	380	381
Federal-----	33	26	25	24	24	24	23
Nonprofit-----	56	45	43	47	47	46	47
Proprietary-----	39	51	50	51	54	57	57
State-local government-----	331	297	276	271	250	253	254
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases-----	103	34	19	17	13	11	10
All other-----	200	196	183	171	160	156	150
Federal-----	1	2	2	3	3	2	1
Nonprofit-----	110	94	84	78	73	68	66
Proprietary-----	2	9	9	9	9	10	11
State-local government-----	87	91	88	81	75	76	72
Beds							
General-----	42,569	17,329	18,664	15,166	11,465	9,710	8,253
Federal-----	31,403	14,406	16,146	11,869	9,305	8,050	7,205
Non-Federal-----	11,166	2,923	2,518	3,297	2,160	1,660	1,048
Psychiatric-----	551,847	344,257	301,374	270,701	237,234	232,344	218,400
Federal-----	41,500	27,523	25,069	23,725	23,158	22,290	20,871
Nonprofit-----	8,892	5,366	5,291	6,229	6,274	6,951	6,645
Proprietary-----	3,399	4,821	4,725	4,667	5,162	5,837	5,877
State-local government-----	498,056	306,547	266,289	236,080	202,640	197,266	185,007
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases-----	19,937	5,699	3,447	3,146	2,641	2,084	1,500
All other-----	49,152	49,268	47,469	43,372	40,763	39,702	37,911
Federal-----	357	968	1,022	1,550	1,489	1,024	357
Nonprofit-----	12,638	12,733	11,807	10,714	10,120	9,864	10,038
Proprietary-----	101	879	1,023	1,008	986	1,185	1,356
State-local government-----	36,056	34,688	33,617	30,100	28,168	27,629	26,160
Occupancy rate							
	Percent of beds occupied						
General-----	79.2	84.4	83.8	82.5	83.1	81.7	83.9
Federal-----	80.4	85.2	83.8	83.1	82.8	82.0	84.6
Non-Federal-----	75.8	80.4	84.0	80.1	84.4	80.5	79.0
Psychiatric-----	84.9	81.3	80.1	81.6	81.7	83.7	85.9
Federal-----	83.4	88.3	86.2	86.4	85.7	84.8	87.9
Nonprofit-----	85.2	84.8	83.5	77.4	93.7	86.7	87.2
Proprietary-----	78.4	74.1	74.6	76.6	75.8	76.8	76.3
State-local government-----	85.0	80.8	79.5	81.3	81.0	83.7	86.0
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases-----	61.9	57.6	57.8	59.9	59.8	61.9	66.4
All other-----	83.3	82.3	82.5	84.4	83.3	85.8	85.9
Federal-----	73.4	86.3	77.9	76.5	65.0	65.2	65.3
Nonprofit-----	82.8	83.3	83.1	86.3	86.4	87.7	87.3
Proprietary-----	87.1	86.0	78.6	78.7	80.8	80.8	86.5
State-local government-----	83.6	81.7	82.6	84.3	83.2	86.1	85.6

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 45(15):463-467, Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976-81 Editions. Chicago, 1976-81. (Copyrights 1971, 1976-81: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association).

Table 62. Nursing homes, beds, and bed rate, according to geographic division and State:
United States, 1976 and 1980

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Nursing homes					
	Number		Beds		Bed rate ²	
	1976 ¹	1980	1976 ¹	1980	1976 ¹	1980
United States-----	14,129	14,316	1,295,067	1,416,757	56.4	57.5
New England-----	1,213	1,182	92,189	95,841	66.0	64.8
Maine-----	121	139	7,027	8,586	54.9	63.6
New Hampshire-----	68	70	5,633	6,225	61.9	63.5
Vermont-----	53	55	3,477	3,603	65.6	64.3
Massachusetts-----	645	620	47,169	51,335	69.5	72.2
Rhode Island-----	85	93	6,766	8,360	58.3	68.0
Connecticut-----	241	³ 205	22,117	³ 17,732	66.8	³ 49.8
Middle Atlantic-----	1,567	1,519	187,435	210,463	44.1	47.3
New York-----	708	669	97,489	101,007	47.3	47.8
New Jersey-----	313	320	31,147	34,763	39.5	41.2
Pennsylvania-----	546	530	58,799	74,693	41.8	50.1
East North Central-----	2,899	2,871	284,035	310,149	68.2	70.9
Ohio-----	750	831	60,680	73,837	55.7	64.7
Indiana-----	420	421	35,799	43,832	65.9	76.9
Illinois-----	808	729	84,343	84,598	71.8	69.3
Michigan-----	505	495	54,442	59,686	65.3	67.3
Wisconsin-----	416	395	48,771	48,196	93.1	86.7
West North Central-----	1,964	2,086	156,992	171,532	75.7	79.3
Minnesota-----	385	377	38,177	40,249	85.4	85.6
Iowa-----	440	431	31,785	32,931	86.1	86.4
Missouri-----	408	509	32,539	41,027	53.3	64.6
North Dakota-----	81	81	6,357	6,253	84.8	78.2
South Dakota-----	117	117	8,047	8,479	93.6	94.2
Nebraska-----	210	223	18,399	18,069	93.4	88.6
Kansas-----	323	348	21,688	24,524	75.0	81.5
South Atlantic-----	1,475	1,631	142,383	158,888	38.4	38.3
Delaware-----	22	24	2,123	2,415	40.8	42.4
Maryland-----	165	170	18,559	19,874	53.0	52.3
District of Columbia-----	17	15	2,742	2,578	38.6	35.3
Virginia-----	208	223	23,816	23,868	54.1	49.4
West Virginia-----	73	79	4,858	5,881	22.6	26.0
North Carolina-----	276	354	20,903	28,225	40.8	49.4
South Carolina-----	102	131	8,311	11,132	34.8	41.4
Georgia-----	304	297	28,732	29,575	64.9	60.6
Florida-----	308	338	32,339	35,340	23.3	22.0
East South Central-----	856	859	66,994	78,684	45.5	49.7
Kentucky-----	267	277	19,929	24,847	53.3	63.2
Tennessee-----	258	228	19,448	21,339	42.9	43.4
Alabama-----	209	209	19,207	20,392	49.6	48.4
Mississippi-----	122	145	8,410	12,106	32.5	43.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 62. Nursing homes, beds, and bed rate, according to geographic division and State:
United States, 1976 and 1980—Continued

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Nursing homes					
	Number		Beds		Bed rate ²	
	1976 ¹	1980	1976 ¹	1980	1976 ¹	1980
West South Central-----	1,742	1,720	157,347	164,596	72.6	70.3
Arkansas-----	208	195	19,322	18,935	69.5	63.1
Louisiana-----	200	199	18,969	21,553	53.4	56.9
Oklahoma-----	341	340	25,990	26,318	76.2	72.5
Texas-----	993	986	93,066	97,790	78.0	75.1
Mountain-----	493	511	41,874	45,509	47.4	44.9
Montana-----	69	68	4,725	5,319	61.4	64.1
Idaho-----	53	51	4,215	4,213	52.0	46.3
Wyoming-----	22	19	1,753	1,742	51.6	48.4
Colorado-----	173	159	17,833	16,575	81.8	69.4
New Mexico-----	30	33	2,489	2,572	26.5	23.6
Arizona-----	67	95	5,832	8,591	24.6	29.7
Utah-----	63	68	3,707	4,729	39.0	44.6
Nevada-----	16	18	1,320	1,768	28.1	29.0
Pacific-----	1,920	1,937	165,818	181,095	58.5	58.3
Washington-----	318	374	29,415	34,562	78.4	83.3
Oregon-----	202	178	15,758	16,960	59.0	57.7
California-----	1,369	1,356	118,144	126,719	55.7	54.7
Alaska-----	8	9	738	1,029	82.0	102.9
Hawaii-----	23	20	1,763	1,825	29.4	26.1

¹The 1980 National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) excluded certain types of nursing homes that the 1976 NMFI included (nursing home units of hospitals, nursing homes for the blind, etc.). To make the data comparable, these types of homes and their beds were subtracted from the 1976 figures.

²Number of beds per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over.

³Excluded most homes for the aged.

SOURCE: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Master Facility Inventory.

Table 63. Beds and bed rates in psychiatric facilities, according to type of facility: United States, 1972, 1976, and 1980

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Type of facility	Year					
	1972	1976	1980 ¹	1972	1976	1980 ¹
	Number of beds			Beds per 100,000 population		
All facilities ² -----	471,800	331,134	273,825	225.7	156.0	123.2
Non-Federal psychiatric hospitals-----	375,990	238,293	174,028	179.8	112.3	77.5
State and county hospitals-----	361,578	222,202	156,396	172.9	104.7	69.7
Private hospitals-----	14,412	16,091	17,632	6.9	7.6	7.8
Veterans Administration psychiatric services ³ -----	42,545	35,913	33,796	20.3	16.9	15.7
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric units-----	23,308	28,706	29,384	11.2	13.5	13.6
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children-----	19,348	18,029	20,197	9.3	8.5	9.0
Federally-funded community mental health centers-----	10,609	10,193	16,420	5.1	4.8	7.4

¹Provisional data. 1980 data are not yet available for Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals, general hospital inpatient psychiatric units (Veterans Administration and non-Federal), and federally funded community mental health centers (CMHC's); 1979 data are used for CMHC's, and 1978 data are used for Veterans Administration psychiatric services and non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units.

²Excludes total inpatient days for multiservice mental health facilities not elsewhere classified which represent less than 1 percent of all inpatient days in each year.

³Includes Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals and Veterans Administration general hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient settings.

SOURCE: National Institute of Mental Health: State and regional distribution of psychiatric beds in 1972. Statistical Note 98. Public Health Service, Rockville, Md., Nov. 1973; State and regional distribution of psychiatric beds in 1976. Statistical Note 144. Public Health Service, Rockville, Md., Feb. 1978; State and regional distribution of psychiatric beds in 1978. Statistical Note 155. Public Health Service, Rockville, Md., Jan. 1981.

Table 64. Gross national product and national health expenditures: United States, selected years 1929-81

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year	Gross national product in billions	National health expenditures		
		Amount in billions	Percent of gross national product	Amount per capita
1929	\$ 103.4	\$ 3.6	3.5	\$ 29
1935	72.2	2.9	4.0	23
1940	100.0	4.0	4.0	30
1950	286.5	12.7	4.4	82
1955	400.0	17.7	4.4	105
1960	506.5	26.9	5.3	146
1965	691.0	41.7	6.0	211
1970	992.7	74.7	7.5	358
1971	1,077.6	83.3	7.7	394
1972	1,185.9	93.5	7.9	438
1973	1,326.4	103.2	7.8	478
1974	1,434.2	116.4	8.1	535
1975	1,549.2	132.7	8.6	604
1976	1,718.0	149.7	8.7	674
1977	1,918.0	169.2	8.8	755
1978	2,156.1	189.3	8.8	836
1979	2,413.9	215.0	8.9	938
1980	2,626.1	249.0	9.5	1,075
1981	2,925.5	286.6	9.8	1,225

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy: National health expenditures, 1981, by R. M. Gibson. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03146. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982.

Table 65. Personal health care expenditures, average annual percent change, and percent distribution of factors affecting growth: United States, 1965-81

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year	Personal health care expenditures in billions	Average annual percent change ¹	Factors affecting growth			
			All factors	Prices	Population	Intensity ²
1965-81	...	13.1	100	59	9	32
1966	\$ 39.6	10.6	100	46	11	43
1967	44.4	12.2	100	54	9	37
1968	50.2	13.1	100	43	8	49
1969	56.9	13.4	100	41	8	51
1970	65.1	14.5	100	48	8	44
1971	72.0	10.5	100	58	12	30
1972	80.2	11.5	100	40	10	50
1973	88.7	10.6	100	41	10	49
1974	101.0	13.9	100	66	7	27
1975	116.8	15.6	100	70	7	23
1976	131.8	12.9	100	69	8	23
1977	148.7	12.8	100	64	8	28
1978	166.7	12.1	100	69	9	22
1979	188.9	13.3	100	72	8	20
1980	219.4	16.1	100	72	7	21
1981	255.0	16.2	100	72	6	22

¹Refers to 1-year periods unless otherwise noted.

²Represents changes in use and/or kinds of services and supplies.

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 66. Personal health care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-78

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	Year						Average annual percent change 1966-78
	1966	1969	1972	1976	1977	1978	
	Per capita amount						
United States-----	\$200	\$280	\$380	\$ 601	\$ 672	\$ 745	11.6
New England-----	234	329	438	681	757	838	11.2
Maine-----	171	240	328	539	603	662	11.9
New Hampshire-----	189	246	326	502	544	605	10.2
Vermont-----	193	270	349	531	573	630	10.3
Massachusetts-----	254	362	485	755	842	935	11.5
Rhode Island-----	231	314	408	666	735	822	11.2
Connecticut-----	237	331	436	671	749	827	11.0
Middle Atlantic-----	225	316	416	657	722	794	11.1
New York-----	254	360	470	738	793	858	10.7
New Jersey-----	193	265	355	576	644	699	11.3
Pennsylvania-----	200	278	370	585	663	756	11.7
East North Central-----	203	278	380	604	678	758	11.6
Ohio-----	194	263	360	589	659	738	11.8
Indiana-----	180	249	336	536	607	671	11.6
Illinois-----	219	299	405	627	702	792	11.3
Michigan-----	212	289	394	630	713	802	11.7
Wisconsin-----	196	275	384	607	675	742	11.7
West North Central-----	200	272	368	594	671	753	11.7
Minnesota-----	217	289	386	606	674	738	10.7
Iowa-----	196	264	351	556	639	724	11.5
Missouri-----	198	274	365	611	696	790	12.2
North Dakota-----	193	269	367	624	711	788	12.4
South Dakota-----	178	238	328	516	587	667	11.6
Nebraska-----	194	267	371	590	653	737	11.8
Kansas-----	191	265	376	601	679	766	12.3
South Atlantic-----	169	242	342	550	617	682	12.3
Delaware-----	210	289	380	592	655	722	10.8
Maryland-----	189	271	386	602	663	744	12.1
District of Columbia-----	435	672	945	1,352	1,526	1,695	12.0
Virginia-----	150	211	299	494	562	628	12.7
West Virginia-----	160	226	316	502	555	611	11.8
North Carolina-----	144	204	282	458	514	576	12.2
South Carolina-----	123	180	247	421	474	521	12.8
Georgia-----	151	219	324	512	582	645	12.8
Florida-----	186	266	376	627	701	766	12.5
East South Central-----	148	210	294	483	548	610	12.5
Kentucky-----	155	218	287	440	490	542	11.0
Tennessee-----	165	231	323	531	608	675	12.4
Alabama-----	145	210	302	503	570	633	13.1
Mississippi-----	115	163	244	428	490	556	14.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66. Personal health care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-78—Continued

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	Year						Average annual percent change 1966-78
	1966	1969	1972	1976	1977	1978	
	Per capita amount						
West South Central	\$170	\$240	\$332	\$ 532	\$ 596	\$ 660	12.0
Arkansas	140	196	284	474	529	585	12.7
Louisiana	156	224	321	508	573	641	12.5
Oklahoma	183	263	350	536	599	664	11.3
Texas	176	247	339	549	613	678	11.9
Mountain	190	260	346	539	596	658	10.9
Montana	173	233	324	503	580	645	11.6
Idaho	153	209	292	451	512	554	11.3
Wyoming	197	263	329	450	505	551	8.9
Colorado	236	313	395	602	659	725	9.8
New Mexico	156	213	281	457	505	567	11.3
Arizona	192	271	375	582	630	698	11.4
Utah	161	215	286	455	503	556	10.9
Nevada	196	280	390	657	746	828	12.8
Pacific	234	327	443	687	776	858	11.5
Washington	218	294	389	575	648	710	10.4
Oregon	196	272	363	584	663	728	11.6
California	241	339	465	723	816	904	11.6
Alaska	226	283	335	587	669	735	10.3
Hawaii	210	300	394	595	676	744	11.1

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 67. Consumer Price Index (1967=100) and average annual percent change for all items and selected items:
United States, selected years 1950-81

(Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets)

Year	All items	Item					
		Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Energy	Personal care
Consumer Price Index							
1950-----	72.1	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	---	68.3
1955-----	80.2	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	---	77.9
1960-----	88.7	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	94.2	90.1
1965-----	94.5	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	96.3	95.2
1970-----	116.3	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.9	107.0	113.2
1975-----	161.2	168.6	175.4	142.3	166.8	176.6	150.7
1976-----	170.5	184.7	180.8	147.6	177.2	189.3	160.5
1977-----	181.5	202.4	192.2	154.2	189.6	207.3	170.9
1978-----	195.3	219.4	211.2	159.5	202.6	220.3	182.0
1979-----	217.7	240.1	234.7	166.4	227.5	277.7	195.5
1980-----	247.0	267.2	255.3	177.4	263.2	364.8	212.7
1981-----	272.3	295.1	274.9	186.6	293.2	413.4	229.8
Average annual percent change							
1950-55-----	2.2	3.8	1.8	1.3	2.5	---	2.7
1955-60-----	2.0	4.1	1.5	1.3	1.9	---	3.0
1960-65-----	1.3	2.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.1
1965-70-----	4.2	6.1	4.0	4.4	4.6	2.1	3.5
1970-75-----	6.7	6.9	8.8	4.2	7.0	10.5	5.9
1975-76-----	5.8	9.5	3.1	3.7	6.2	7.2	6.5
1976-77-----	6.5	9.6	6.3	4.5	7.0	9.5	6.5
1977-78-----	7.6	8.4	9.9	3.4	6.9	6.3	6.5
1978-79-----	11.5	9.4	11.1	4.3	12.3	26.1	7.4
1979-80-----	13.5	11.3	8.8	6.6	15.7	31.4	8.8
1980-81-----	10.2	10.4	7.7	5.2	11.4	13.3	8.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 68. Consumer Price Index (1967=100) for all items and medical care components: United States, selected years 1950-81

(Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets)

Item and medical care component	Year							
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981
	Consumer Price Index							
CPI, all items-----	72.1	80.2	88.7	94.5	116.3	161.2	247.0	272.3
Less medical care-----	—	—	89.4	94.9	116.1	160.9	245.6	270.8
CPI, all services-----	58.7	70.9	83.5	92.2	121.6	166.6	270.9	306.2
All medical care-----	53.7	64.8	79.1	89.5	120.6	168.6	267.2	295.1
Medical care services-----	49.2	60.4	74.9	87.3	124.2	179.1	288.9	318.6
Professional services-----	—	—	—	—	119.7	164.5	255.0	280.1
Physician services-----	55.2	65.4	77.0	88.3	121.4	169.4	274.3	303.5
Dental services-----	63.9	73.0	82.1	92.2	119.4	161.9	242.3	264.4
Other professional services ¹ -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	122.3	132.6
Other medical care services-----	—	—	—	—	129.7	196.9	330.4	365.9
Hospital and other medical services ¹ -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	132.7	151.4
Hospital room-----	30.3	42.3	57.3	75.9	145.4	236.1	416.3	476.8
Other hospital and medical care services ¹ -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	132.1	150.2
Medical care commodities-----	88.5	94.7	104.5	100.2	103.6	118.8	168.7	187.4
Prescription drugs-----	92.6	101.6	115.3	102.0	101.2	109.3	155.8	173.4
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies ¹ -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	121.3	134.5
Eyeglasses ¹ -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	116.9	124.5
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs-----	—	—	—	98.0	106.2	130.1	188.8	212.9
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies ¹ -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	118.9	130.7

¹Dec. 1977=100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 69. Consumer Price Index (1967=100) average annual percent change for all items and medical care components:
United States, selected years 1950-81

(Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets)

Item and medical care component	Period						
	1950-55	1955-60	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-81
	Average annual percent change						
CPI, all items-----	2.2	2.0	1.3	4.2	6.7	8.9	10.2
Less medical care-----	---	---	1.2	4.1	6.7	8.8	10.3
CPI, all services-----	3.8	3.3	2.0	5.7	6.5	10.2	13.0
All medical care-----	3.8	4.1	2.5	6.1	6.9	9.6	10.4
Medical care services-----	4.2	4.4	3.1	7.3	7.6	10.0	10.3
Professional services-----	---	---	---	---	6.6	9.2	9.8
Physician services-----	3.4	3.3	2.8	6.6	6.9	10.1	10.6
Dental services-----	2.7	2.4	2.3	5.3	6.3	8.4	9.1
Other professional services ¹ -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.4
Other medical care services-----	---	---	---	---	8.7	10.9	10.7
Hospital and other medical services ¹ -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.1
Hospital room-----	6.9	6.3	5.8	13.9	10.2	12.0	14.5
Other hospital and medical care services ¹ -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.7
Medical care commodities-----	1.4	2.0	-0.8	0.7	2.8	7.3	11.1
Prescription drugs-----	1.9	2.6	-2.4	-0.2	1.6	7.3	11.3
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies ¹ -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.9
Eyeglasses ¹ -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.5
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs-----	---	---	---	1.6	4.1	7.7	12.8
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies ¹ -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.9

¹Dec. 1977=100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 70. National health expenditures, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929-81

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year	All health expenditures in billions	Source of funds					
		Private			Public		
		Amount in billions	Amount per capita	Percent of total	Amount in billions	Amount per capita	Percent of total
1929	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.2	\$ 25	86.4	\$ 0.5	\$ 4	13.6
1935	2.9	2.4	18	80.8	0.6	4	19.2
1940	4.0	3.2	24	79.7	0.8	6	20.3
1950	12.7	9.2	60	72.8	3.4	22	27.2
1955	17.7	13.2	78	74.3	4.6	27	25.7
1960	26.9	20.3	110	75.3	6.6	36	24.7
1965	41.7	30.9	156	74.1	10.8	55	25.9
1970	74.7	46.9	225	62.8	27.8	133	37.2
1971	83.3	51.6	244	62.0	31.7	150	38.0
1972	93.5	58.1	272	62.1	35.4	166	37.9
1973	103.2	63.9	296	61.9	39.3	182	38.1
1974	116.4	69.3	318	59.5	47.1	216	40.5
1975	132.7	76.5	348	57.7	56.2	255	42.3
1976	149.7	86.7	391	57.9	62.9	284	42.1
1977	169.2	99.1	442	58.6	70.1	313	41.4
1978	189.3	109.8	485	58.0	79.5	351	42.0
1979	215.0	124.4	543	57.9	90.6	395	42.1
1980	249.0	143.6	620	57.7	105.4	455	42.3
1981	286.6	164.1	701	57.3	122.5	524	42.7

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy: National health expenditures, 1981, by R. M. Gibson. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03146. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982.

Table 71. National health expenditures average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, 1929-81

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Period	All health expenditures	Source of funds	
		Private	Public
Average annual percent change			
1929-81	8.8	7.9	11.2
1929-35	-3.5	-4.7	3.1
1935-40	6.6	5.9	5.9
1940-50	12.2	11.1	15.6
1950-55	6.9	7.5	6.2
1955-60	8.7	9.0	7.5
1960-65	9.2	8.8	10.4
1965-70	12.4	8.7	20.8
1970-75	12.2	10.3	15.1
1975-80	13.2	13.3	13.1
1970-71	11.5	10.0	14.0
1971-72	12.2	12.6	11.7
1972-73	10.4	10.0	11.0
1973-74	12.8	8.5	19.8
1974-75	14.0	10.4	19.3
1975-76	12.8	13.3	11.9
1976-77	13.0	14.3	11.4
1977-78	11.9	10.8	13.4
1978-79	13.6	13.3	14.0
1979-80	15.8	15.4	16.3
1980-81	15.1	14.3	16.2

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy: National health expenditures, 1981, by R. M. Gibson. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03146. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982.

Table 72. Personal health care expenditures and percent distribution, according to source of payment:
United States, selected years 1929-81

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year	All personal health care expenditures in billions ¹	Source of payment							
		All sources	Direct payment	Third-party payment					
				Total	Private health insurance	Philanthropy and industry	Government		
							Total	Federal	State and local
Percent distribution									
1929-----	\$ 3.2	100.0	² 88.4	11.6	---	2.6	9.0	2.7	6.3
1935-----	2.7	100.0	² 82.4	17.6	---	2.8	14.7	3.4	11.3
1940-----	3.5	100.0	² 81.3	18.7	---	2.6	16.1	4.1	12.0
1950-----	10.9	100.0	65.5	34.5	9.1	2.9	22.4	10.4	12.0
1955-----	15.7	100.0	58.1	41.9	16.1	2.8	23.0	10.5	12.5
1960-----	23.7	100.0	54.9	45.1	21.1	2.3	21.8	9.3	12.5
1965-----	35.8	100.0	51.7	48.3	24.5	2.2	21.6	10.1	11.4
1970-----	65.1	100.0	39.9	60.1	24.0	1.6	34.5	22.3	12.2
1971-----	72.0	100.0	38.6	61.4	24.1	1.7	35.6	23.3	12.3
1972-----	80.2	100.0	38.6	61.4	23.8	1.6	36.0	23.6	12.4
1973-----	88.7	100.0	38.6	61.4	23.8	1.5	36.1	23.8	12.4
1974-----	101.0	100.0	36.1	63.9	24.2	1.5	38.2	25.5	12.7
1975-----	116.8	100.0	33.4	66.6	25.8	1.4	39.5	26.9	12.6
1976-----	131.8	100.0	32.6	67.4	26.9	1.4	39.1	27.4	11.7
1977-----	148.7	100.0	32.8	67.2	26.9	1.4	38.9	27.6	11.4
1978-----	166.7	100.0	32.5	67.5	27.0	1.3	39.2	27.8	11.4
1979-----	188.9	100.0	32.7	67.3	26.6	1.4	39.3	28.2	11.1
1980-----	219.4	100.0	32.9	67.1	26.0	1.4	39.7	28.6	11.2
1981-----	255.0	100.0	32.1	67.9	26.2	1.4	40.4	29.3	11.1

¹Includes all expenditures for health services and supplies other than expenses for prepayment and administration, and government public health activities.

²Includes any insurance benefits and expenses for prepayment (insurance premiums less insurance benefits).

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy: National health expenditures, 1981, by R. M. Gibson. *Health Care Financing Review*. HCFA Pub. No. 03146. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982.

Table 73. National health expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1950-81

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Type of expenditure	Year						
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981
	Amount in billions						
Total-----	\$12.7	\$26.9	\$41.7	\$74.7	\$132.7	\$249.0	\$286.6
	Percent distribution						
All expenditures-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health services and supplies-----	92.4	93.6	91.6	92.8	93.7	95.2	95.4
Hospital care-----	30.4	33.8	33.3	37.2	39.3	40.3	41.2
Physician services-----	21.7	21.1	20.3	19.2	18.8	18.8	19.1
Dentist services-----	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.0
Nursing home care-----	1.5	2.0	5.0	6.3	7.6	8.3	8.4
Other professional services-----	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Drugs and drug sundries-----	13.6	13.6	12.4	10.7	9.0	7.8	7.5
Eyeglasses and appliances-----	3.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.0
Expenses for prepayment-----	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.3	3.9
Government public health activities-----	2.9	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.5
Other health services-----	4.2	4.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5
Research and construction-----	7.6	6.4	8.4	7.2	6.3	4.7	4.6
Research-----	0.9	2.5	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0
Construction-----	6.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	3.8	2.6	2.6

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy: National health expenditures, 1981, by R. M. Gibson. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03146. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982.

Table 74. National health expenditures average annual percent change, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1950-81

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Type of expenditure	Period					
	1950-80	1950-60	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-81
	Average annual percent change					
All expenditures-----	10.4	7.8	9.2	12.4	12.2	13.7
Health services and supplies-----	10.5	8.0	8.7	12.7	12.4	14.0
Hospital care-----	11.4	9.0	8.8	14.9	13.4	14.6
Physician services-----	10.0	7.5	8.3	11.0	11.7	14.1
Dentist services-----	9.7	7.5	7.0	10.9	11.8	13.3
Nursing home care-----	16.7	10.9	33.2	17.5	16.5	15.7
Other professional services-----	9.1	8.1	2.1	9.9	10.2	16.2
Drugs and drug sundries-----	8.4	7.8	7.0	9.0	8.3	10.3
Eyeglasses and appliances-----	8.0	4.7	8.4	9.6	11.0	10.1
Expenses for prepayment-----	10.6	9.1	7.8	11.0	10.3	16.8
Government public health activities-----	10.2	1.4	14.9	11.8	18.0	14.7
Other health services-----	8.3	7.7	-	13.8	12.4	11.7
Research and construction-----	8.5	5.9	15.5	9.1	9.2	7.7
Research-----	14.2	18.9	16.5	5.9	10.5	9.5
Construction-----	7.0	2.2	14.9	11.2	8.4	6.6

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy: National health expenditures, 1981, by R. M. Gibson. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03146. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982.

Table 75. Hospital care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-78

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	Year						Average annual percent change 1966-78
	1966	1969	1972	1976	1977	1978	
	Per capita amount						
United States-----	\$ 79	\$118	\$165	\$272	\$ 305	\$ 337	12.8
New England-----	100	150	205	328	370	403	12.3
Maine-----	73	106	137	241	275	296	12.3
New Hampshire-----	73	97	130	208	234	255	11.0
Vermont-----	85	125	160	238	254	271	10.2
Massachusetts-----	115	176	244	392	447	490	12.9
Rhode Island-----	100	147	195	321	355	390	12.0
Connecticut-----	90	132	184	290	321	351	12.0
Middle Atlantic-----	93	143	199	322	351	382	12.5
New York-----	109	170	234	369	394	416	11.8
New Jersey-----	70	102	144	249	276	294	12.7
Pennsylvania-----	81	126	177	295	334	386	13.9
East North Central-----	80	116	166	281	315	352	13.1
Ohio-----	73	107	153	268	298	334	13.5
Indiana-----	63	94	133	231	262	289	13.5
Illinois-----	89	131	193	317	359	402	13.4
Michigan-----	89	122	168	290	325	368	12.6
Wisconsin-----	76	116	161	263	287	314	12.6
West North Central-----	79	116	156	267	305	342	13.1
Minnesota-----	88	121	166	266	302	324	11.4
Iowa-----	68	102	137	232	273	307	13.4
Missouri-----	80	122	162	297	339	391	14.1
North Dakota-----	82	120	155	280	327	354	13.0
South Dakota-----	75	99	132	235	260	295	12.1
Nebraska-----	74	114	156	255	282	324	13.0
Kansas-----	75	115	159	261	301	340	13.4
South Atlantic-----	67	101	151	249	281	310	13.6
Delaware-----	91	130	173	285	313	342	11.7
Maryland-----	84	120	184	282	315	355	12.8
District of Columbia-----	189	326	554	899	1,007	1,115	16.0
Virginia-----	63	91	132	221	250	281	13.3
West Virginia-----	70	106	152	258	289	318	13.5
North Carolina-----	57	84	120	198	224	249	13.1
South Carolina-----	51	78	105	184	208	226	13.3
Georgia-----	56	86	135	224	254	283	14.4
Florida-----	66	102	151	263	301	326	14.3
East South Central-----	60	91	131	223	255	285	13.9
Kentucky-----	60	90	121	199	219	242	12.4
Tennessee-----	67	102	148	249	289	320	13.9
Alabama-----	60	91	134	234	272	305	14.5
Mississippi-----	48	72	110	194	222	252	14.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 75. Hospital care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-78--Continued

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	Year						Average annual percent change 1966-78
	1966	1969	1972	1976	1977	1978	
	Per capita amount						
West South Central-----	\$ 65	\$ 96	\$136	\$226	\$ 257	\$ 286	13.1
Arkansas-----	55	76	113	194	218	240	13.0
Louisiana-----	62	93	144	234	264	299	14.0
Oklahoma-----	62	100	132	221	254	283	13.5
Texas-----	68	100	138	230	262	291	12.8
Mountain-----	75	108	145	231	257	283	11.7
Montana-----	67	94	122	190	232	256	11.9
Idaho-----	50	75	103	159	183	197	12.1
Wyoming-----	84	115	123	185	204	225	8.5
Colorado-----	99	135	172	270	289	310	10.0
New Mexico-----	68	94	121	222	247	280	12.5
Arizona-----	77	117	168	255	284	317	12.5
Utah-----	58	81	113	185	210	226	12.0
Nevada-----	68	107	152	272	304	348	14.7
Pacific-----	84	122	169	275	311	346	12.5
Washington-----	71	101	133	213	239	260	11.4
Oregon-----	66	96	126	215	245	268	12.4
California-----	87	128	181	294	332	371	12.8
Alaska-----	145	164	165	274	318	367	8.0
Hawaii-----	79	114	148	219	249	278	11.1

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 76. Nursing home care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-78

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	Year						Average annual percent change 1966-78
	1966	1969	1972	1976	1977	1978	
	Per capita amount						
United States-----	\$12	\$19	\$31	\$52	\$60	\$ 68	15.6
New England-----	20	28	47	86	97	110	15.4
Maine-----	15	23	40	70	81	97	17.0
New Hampshire-----	16	20	35	43	46	59	11.8
Vermont-----	19	27	39	76	83	97	14.4
Massachusetts-----	22	32	52	95	106	117	14.8
Rhode Island-----	15	21	33	80	99	121	18.9
Connecticut-----	19	29	49	90	103	115	16.4
Middle Atlantic-----	11	18	28	66	74	82	17.9
New York-----	12	19	31	87	92	101	19.5
New Jersey-----	10	15	24	45	51	56	15.8
Pennsylvania-----	12	18	28	48	60	71	16.2
East North Central-----	13	20	34	54	63	74	15.5
Ohio-----	12	18	27	51	60	69	15.7
Indiana-----	12	20	33	58	66	76	16.6
Illinois-----	13	20	33	52	60	77	16.3
Michigan-----	13	21	35	49	57	64	14.4
Wisconsin-----	19	29	52	73	84	92	14.2
West North Central-----	18	28	43	70	83	95	15.0
Minnesota-----	22	33	55	94	112	126	15.6
Iowa-----	22	36	51	81	97	112	14.4
Missouri-----	12	19	29	48	57	66	15.3
North Dakota-----	19	33	47	60	71	82	13.1
South Dakota-----	18	30	49	69	81	97	14.8
Nebraska-----	17	27	42	68	77	86	14.6
Kansas-----	18	26	41	66	78	92	14.6
South Atlantic-----	8	12	21	33	39	44	15.7
Delaware-----	8	12	20	42	52	60	18.8
Maryland-----	9	17	24	46	51	56	16.2
District of Columbia-----	6	10	16	23	31	27	13.1
Virginia-----	6	9	16	31	38	44	17.9
West Virginia-----	3	5	12	20	20	25	18.1
North Carolina-----	7	11	16	29	36	44	17.3
South Carolina-----	6	9	16	28	34	42	17.8
Georgia-----	8	13	28	37	46	52	17.2
Florida-----	11	15	25	33	36	39	11.2
East South Central-----	7	11	19	35	40	48	17.7
Kentucky-----	9	14	23	40	45	54	16.0
Tennessee-----	6	10	16	29	34	40	17.8
Alabama-----	8	14	22	41	44	50	16.7
Mississippi-----	4	7	15	29	36	49	23.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 76. Nursing home care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-78—Continued

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	Year						Average annual percent change 1966-78
	1966	1969	1972	1976	1977	1978	
	Per capita amount						
West South Central-----	\$12	\$19	\$31	\$49	\$55	\$ 62	15.0
Arkansas-----	13	21	34	56	64	74	15.4
Louisiana-----	8	13	22	39	45	51	16.7
Oklahoma-----	19	31	46	59	67	74	11.9
Texas-----	11	18	30	49	54	61	15.6
Mountain-----	10	15	23	35	40	47	13.7
Montana-----	12	17	32	41	50	59	14.3
Idaho-----	12	17	25	46	52	58	14.1
Wyoming-----	6	12	23	24	28	30	13.6
Colorado-----	15	21	33	54	62	71	14.0
New Mexico-----	5	9	15	17	20	23	13.0
Arizona-----	8	13	17	22	25	28	10.8
Utah-----	9	12	17	30	36	48	15.6
Nevada-----	7	10	20	29	37	45	17.4
Pacific-----	13	20	35	49	57	64	14.2
Washington-----	16	21	43	61	69	78	14.2
Oregon-----	17	24	37	58	69	77	13.6
California-----	13	21	34	47	55	63	14.3
Alaska-----	1	2	9	19	16	12	20.4
Hawaii-----	6	10	18	28	32	31	14.8

SOURCE: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 77. Hospital expenses per inpatient day, personnel and number per 100 patients, and average annual percent change: United States, 1971-80

(Data are based on reporting by a census of hospitals)

Year and period	Adjusted expenses per inpatient day ¹			Labor costs as percent of total	Personnel ³	
	Total	Labor ²	Non-labor		Number in thousands	Number per 100 patients
1971-----	83	53	30	63.6	1,999	272
1972-----	95	59	35	62.6	2,056	278
1973-----	102	63	39	61.8	2,149	280
1974-----	113	69	44	60.7	2,289	289
1975-----	133	79	54	59.4	2,399	298
1976-----	152	88	64	57.9	2,483	304
1977-----	173	100	74	57.5	2,581	315
1978-----	194	111	83	57.2	2,662	323
1979-----	216	123	93	57.0	2,762	328
1980-----	244	138	107	56.4	2,879	334
	Average annual percent change					
1971-80-----	12.7	11.2	15.0	...	4.1	2.3
1971-72-----	13.4	11.6	16.6	...	2.9	2.2
1972-73-----	7.6	6.1	10.0	...	4.5	0.7
1973-74-----	11.2	9.4	14.2	...	6.5	3.2
1974-75-----	17.6	14.9	21.7	...	4.8	3.1
1975-76-----	14.4	11.5	18.6	...	3.5	2.0
1976-77-----	13.8	13.1	14.7	...	3.9	3.6
1977-78-----	11.9	11.2	12.7	...	3.1	2.5
1978-79-----	11.3	10.9	11.8	...	3.8	1.5
1979-80-----	13.3	12.0	15.0	...	4.2	1.8

¹Refers exclusively to expenses incurred for inpatient care.

²Labor expenses include employee benefits.

³Full-time equivalent personnel.

NOTE: Data refer to non-Federal short-term general and other specialty hospitals.

SOURCE: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1981 Edition. Chicago, 1981. (Copyright 1981: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 78. Average annual percent increases in hospital inpatient expenses per patient day, according to contributing factors: United States, selected years 1960-80

(Data are based on a number of government and private sources)

Contributing factor	Period					
	1960-65 ¹	1965-68	1968-71	1971-74	1974-77	1977-80
	Average annual percent increase					
Total	6.7	11.2	14.3	10.7	15.2	12.2
	Percent of total increase					
Wage rates	43	35	41	36	39	43
Prices of hospital purchases	7	12	15	28	19	38
Hospital employees	16	18	13	11	11	9
Other expenses ²	34	35	31	25	31	10

¹Statistics calculated on a per-patient-day basis; statistics for all other periods are calculated on a per-adjusted-patient-day basis. The latter includes an approximation of equivalent services to outpatients.

²Nonlabor expenses such as X-rays, laboratory tests, etc.

NOTE: For 1971-80, employee benefits are included as part of the wage component of total hospital expenses. Previously, they were included in the service component. As these benefits amount to a sizable portion of total hospital expenses (7.7 percent in 1980), this impacts on the distribution among contributing factors to hospital expenses.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1981 Edition. Chicago, 1981; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases.

Table 79. Nursing home average monthly charges and percent distribution of residents, according to primary source of payments and selected facility characteristics: United States, 1973-74 and 1977
(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Facility characteristic	1973-74 ¹						1977					
	All residents	Primary source of payment					All residents	Primary source of payment				
		Own income	Medi-care	Medi-caid	Public assistance welfare	All other sources		Own income	Medi-care	Medi-caid	Public assistance welfare	All other sources
	Average monthly charge ²											
All facilities-----	\$479	\$491	\$754	\$503	\$381	\$225	\$689	\$690	\$1,167	\$720	\$508	\$440
Ownership												
Proprietary-----	489	525	754	486	373	406	670	686	1,048	677	501	562
Nonprofit and government-----	456	427	*751	556	397	136	732	698	1,325	825	534	324
Certification ³												
Skilled nursing facility-----	566	585	765	567	468	290	880	866	1,136	955	575	606
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility-----	514	521	719	513	482	396	762	800	1,195	739	623	630
Intermediate facility-----	376	388	...	375	333	*389	556	567	...	563	479	*456
Not certified-----	329	377	...	...	330	*89	390	447	...	...	401	*155
Bed size												
Less than 50 beds-----	397	429	*625	431	296	*128	546	516	*869	663	394	*295
50-99 beds-----	448	484	*786	449	356	186	643	686	*1,141	634	493	468
100-199 beds-----	502	523	787	508	414	256	706	721	1,242	691	573	551
200 beds or more-----	576	506	*689	656	496	307	837	823	*1,179	925	602	370
Geographic region												
Northeast-----	651	637	*957	718	538	131	918	909	1,369	975	*511	395
North Central-----	433	449	*738	454	360	252	640	652	*1,160	639	537	524
South-----	410	452	*615	408	306	278	585	585	*1,096	619	452	342
West-----	454	487	*672	442	323	*314	653	663	*868	663	564	*499

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 79. Nursing home average monthly charges and percent distribution of residents, according to primary source of payments and selected facility characteristics: United States, 1973-74 and 1977--Continued

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Facility characteristic	1973-74 ¹						1977					
	All residents	Primary source of payment					All residents	Primary source of payment				
		Own income	Medi-care	Medi-caid	Public assistance welfare	All other sources		Own income	Medi-care	Medi-caid	Public assistance welfare	All other sources
	Percent distribution of residents											
All facilities-----	100.0	36.7	1.1	47.9	11.4	3.0	100	38.4	2.0	47.8	6.4	5.3
Ownership												
Proprietary-----	100.0	34.5	1.2	52.0	11.0	1.4	100	37.5	1.7	49.6	7.3	3.8
Nonprofit and government-----	100.0	41.9	0.9	38.4	12.2	6.6	100	40.4	2.7	43.8	4.4	8.6
Certification ³												
Skilled nursing facility-----	100.0	36.9	2.0	53.6	5.3	2.2	100	41.5	4.6	41.4	7.7	4.8
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility-----	100.0	29.8	1.1	59.7	7.6	1.8	100	31.6	2.6	58.3	3.2	4.1
Intermediate facility-----	100.0	35.8	...	53.1	9.7	1.4	100	36.3	...	55.3	5.3	3.1
Not certified-----	100.0	50.6	...	...	39.3	10.2	100	64.2	...	...	19.0	16.7
Bed size												
Less than 50 beds-----	100.0	41.5	*0.6	37.1	17.5	3.4	100	49.6	*1.8	32.7	10.5	5.4
50-99 beds-----	100.0	37.8	0.9	47.9	10.9	2.5	100	39.5	*1.2	46.5	8.1	4.7
100-199 beds-----	100.0	36.3	1.3	50.8	8.8	2.8	100	38.4	2.6	50.4	4.6	4.0
200 beds or more-----	100.0	30.7	*1.3	51.6	12.3	4.1	100	28.6	2.3	55.5	4.6	9.1
Geographic region												
Northeast-----	100.0	30.6	1.4	53.2	10.5	4.5	100	34.6	3.3	53.3	3.8	5.1
North Central-----	100.0	44.4	0.8	35.6	16.1	3.0	100	44.5	1.5	42.1	6.5	5.4
South-----	100.0	31.0	1.1	55.2	10.3	2.4	100	32.2	*1.4	52.5	8.2	5.7
West-----	100.0	37.9	*1.2	54.6	4.6	1.9	100	41.3	2.5	44.7	6.7	4.8

¹Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes. Excludes residents who did not live in the nursing home for at least 1 month.

²Includes life-care residents and no-charge residents.

³Medicare extended care facilities and Medicaid skilled nursing homes from the 1973-74 survey were considered to be equivalent to Medicare or Medicaid skilled nursing facilities in 1977 for the purposes of this comparison.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Charges for care and sources of payment for residents in nursing homes, United States, National Nursing Home Survey, August 1973-April 1974, by E. Hing. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13-No. 32. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1783. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 1977; The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States, by J. F. VanNostrand, A. Zappolo, and E. Hing, et al. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 13-No. 43. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 79-1794. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979.

Table 80. Monthly charge for care in nursing homes and percent distribution of residents, according to selected facility and resident characteristics: United States, 1964, 1973-74, and 1977

(Data are based on reporting by a sample of nursing homes)

Facility and resident characteristic	Year					
	1964		1973-74 ²		1977	
	Average total monthly charge ¹	Percent distribution of residents	Average total monthly charge ¹	Percent distribution of residents	Average total monthly charge ¹	Percent distribution of residents
FACILITY CHARACTERISTIC						
All facilities-----	\$186	100.0	\$479	100.0	\$689	100.0
Type of service provided						
Nursing care-----	212	67.4	495	64.8	719	85.4
Personal care with or without nursing-----	117	32.6	448	35.2	514	14.6
Ownership						
Proprietary-----	205	60.2	489	69.8	670	68.2
Nonprofit and government-----	145	39.8	456	30.2	732	31.8
Size						
Less than 50 beds-----	---	---	397	15.2	546	12.9
50-99 beds-----	---	---	448	34.1	643	30.5
100-199 beds-----	---	---	502	35.6	706	38.8
200 beds or more-----	---	---	576	15.1	837	17.9
Geographic region						
Northeast-----	213	28.6	651	22.0	918	22.4
North Central-----	171	36.6	433	34.6	640	34.5
South-----	161	18.1	410	26.0	585	27.2
West-----	204	16.7	454	17.4	653	15.9
RESIDENT CHARACTERISTIC						
All residents-----	186	100.0	479	100.0	689	100.0
Age						
Under 65 years-----	155	12.0	434	10.6	585	13.6
65-74 years-----	184	18.9	473	15.0	669	16.2
75-84 years-----	191	41.7	488	35.5	710	35.7
85 years and over-----	194	27.5	485	38.8	719	34.5
Sex						
Male-----	171	35.0	466	29.1	652	28.8
Female-----	194	65.0	484	70.9	705	71.2
Level of care received						
Intensive nursing care-----	224	31.0	510	40.6	758	43.8
Other nursing care-----	199	28.7	469	42.1	659	40.7
Personal care-----	164	26.9	435	16.4	586	14.4
No nursing or personal care-----	109	13.5	315	0.9	388	1.1

¹Includes life-care residents and no-charge residents.

²Data exclude residents of personal care homes.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Charges for care and sources for payment for residents in nursing homes, United States, National Nursing Home Survey, Aug. 1973-Apr. 1974, by E. Hing. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 13-No. 32. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1783. Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 1977; Unpublished data from the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey.

Table 81. Personal health care per capita expenditures, according to age, source of payment, and type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1965-78

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year and type of expenditure	All ages			Under 19 years			19-64 years			65 years and over		
	Source of payment			Source of payment			Source of payment			Source of payment		
	Per capita amount	Pri- vate	Public									
1965	Percent of total			Percent of total			Percent of total			Percent of total		
All expenditures-----	\$188.43	78.9	21.1	\$ 83.02	84.5	15.5	\$215.58	80.8	19.2	\$ 472.31	70.1	29.9
Hospital care-----	70.46	61.3	38.7	22.51	64.2	35.8	87.24	64.6	35.4	175.52	50.9	49.1
Physician services-----	42.85	93.1	6.9	22.27	97.7	2.3	49.21	91.6	8.4	92.50	93.1	6.9
Dentist services-----	14.20	98.3	1.7	10.04	97.5	2.5	17.85	99.0	1.0	11.30	94.4	5.6
Other professional services-----	5.22	96.4	3.6	1.76	95.5	4.5	6.41	96.4	3.6	12.99	96.7	3.3
Drugs and drug sundries-----	29.18	96.6	3.4	18.17	98.9	1.1	31.60	98.0	2.0	61.14	89.7	10.3
Eyeglasses and appliances-----	9.44	98.3	1.6	3.98	98.7	1.3	12.78	98.2	1.8	13.63	99.2	0.8
Nursing home care-----	10.48	65.6	34.4	---	---	---	2.42	70.0	30.0	97.19	65.0	35.0
Other health services-----	6.60	32.9	67.1	4.29	12.4	87.6	8.07	45.5	54.5	7.99	8.6	91.4
1970	Percent of total			Percent of total			Percent of total			Percent of total		
All expenditures-----	315.37	65.9	34.1	137.68	76.1	23.9	337.27	75.4	24.6	853.81	38.8	61.2
Hospital care-----	133.39	47.6	52.4	45.72	58.2	41.8	153.21	60.2	39.8	348.74	11.4	88.6
Physician services-----	68.81	78.5	21.5	36.39	89.6	10.4	75.90	89.0	11.0	149.80	38.5	61.5
Dentist services-----	22.80	95.3	4.7	15.80	93.5	6.5	27.88	96.2	3.8	20.42	93.5	6.5
Other professional services-----	7.70	86.1	13.9	2.43	78.6	21.4	9.05	92.6	7.4	19.23	73.3	26.7
Drugs and drug sundries-----	40.34	94.2	5.8	25.03	96.4	3.6	42.42	95.6	4.4	85.63	88.0	12.0
Eyeglasses and appliances-----	10.07	94.9	5.1	4.11	96.1	3.9	13.16	96.9	3.1	15.03	83.9	16.1
Nursing home care-----	22.44	51.2	48.8	.81	---	100.0	4.18	29.7	70.3	204.87	54.4	45.6
Other health services-----	9.90	28.8	71.2	7.39	10.3	89.7	11.48	39.9	60.1	10.09	8.9	91.2
1976	Percent of total			Percent of total			Percent of total			Percent of total		
All expenditures-----	602.45	60.9	39.1	232.34	71.1	28.9	624.31	71.1	28.9	1,623.88	35.5	64.5
Hospital care-----	272.69	45.2	54.8	83.92	54.4	45.6	300.75	58.5	41.5	702.80	11.2	88.8
Physician services-----	126.11	74.5	25.5	59.55	82.9	17.1	135.52	84.7	15.3	280.39	42.2	57.8
Dentist services-----	46.19	95.2	4.8	30.94	90.4	9.6	55.40	96.7	3.3	43.66	95.5	4.5
Other professional services-----	14.60	79.5	20.5	4.40	63.1	36.9	16.66	89.7	10.3	34.91	59.9	40.1
Drugs and drug sundries-----	58.40	91.1	8.9	34.62	93.6	6.4	61.10	93.0	7.0	111.07	83.3	16.7
Eyeglasses and appliances-----	14.60	91.9	8.1	5.83	95.4	4.6	18.40	95.5	4.5	21.12	72.9	27.3
Nursing home care-----	52.22	44.6	55.4	.77	---	100.0	16.04	20.6	79.4	404.96	50.0	50.0
Other health services-----	17.64	25.7	74.3	12.32	10.7	89.3	20.43	34.1	65.9	18.97	6.9	93.1

Table 81. Personal health care per capita expenditures, according to age, source of payment, and type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1965-78--Continued

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year and type of expenditure	All ages			Under 19 years			19-64 years			65 years and over		
	Source of payment			Source of payment			Source of payment			Source of payment		
	Per capita amount	Pri- vate	Public	Per capita amount	Pri- vate	Public	Per capita amount	Pri- vate	Public	Per capita amount	Pri- vate	Public
	Percent of total			Percent of total			Percent of total			Percent of total		
1977												
All expenditures-----	\$674.46	61.0	39.0	\$258.77	71.5	28.5	\$690.76	71.2	28.8	\$1,821.14	36.1	63.9
Hospital care-----	307.13	45.6	54.4	92.84	54.6	45.4	334.95	59.2	40.8	794.72	12.0	88.0
Physician services-----	141.29	74.1	25.9	67.61	84.4	15.6	148.66	84.5	15.5	320.59	41.8	58.2
Dentist services-----	52.69	95.7	4.3	35.33	91.4	8.6	62.85	96.9	3.1	49.96	96.1	3.9
Other professional services-----	16.73	77.3	22.7	4.98	48.9	51.1	18.99	88.5	11.5	39.53	59.0	41.0
Drugs and drug sundries-----	62.45	91.3	8.7	37.19	94.2	5.8	65.02	93.0	7.0	123.69	84.2	15.8
Eyeglasses and appliances-----	15.62	91.4	8.6	6.22	95.2	4.8	19.57	95.4	4.6	22.50	69.9	30.1
Nursing home care-----	60.44	45.5	54.5	.86	3.3	96.7	19.36	20.2	79.8	456.18	51.5	48.5
Other health services-----	18.11	27.1	72.9	13.72	10.6	89.4	21.36	35.1	64.9	13.96	10.0	90.0
1978												
All expenditures-----	752.98	61.3	38.7	286.07	71.3	28.7	763.96	71.4	28.6	2,026.19	36.9	63.2
Hospital care-----	340.93	46.2	53.8	101.76	54.2	45.8	369.98	59.9	40.1	868.86	12.5	87.5
Physician services-----	158.08	73.2	26.8	75.06	84.0	16.0	163.56	84.3	15.7	365.70	40.6	59.4
Dentist services-----	59.64	95.9	4.1	40.01	91.6	8.4	70.75	97.1	2.9	56.76	96.7	3.3
Other professional services-----	19.17	77.3	22.7	5.73	48.5	51.5	21.58	89.0	11.0	44.74	57.9	42.1
Drugs and drug sundries-----	67.70	91.4	8.6	40.63	93.9	6.1	70.02	93.1	6.9	132.61	84.4	15.6
Eyeglasses and appliances-----	17.40	90.8	9.2	6.92	95.4	4.6	21.62	95.2	4.8	24.83	66.9	33.2
Nursing home care-----	70.64	46.9	53.1	1.00	1.5	98.5	23.67	19.6	80.4	518.14	53.8	46.2
Other health services-----	19.43	27.1	72.9	14.97	10.9	89.1	22.77	35.0	65.0	14.53	9.9	90.1

SOURCE: Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Statistics: Age differences in health care spending, 1978, by C. R. Fisher. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03045. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Spring 1980.

Table 82. Medicare expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States, selected years 1967-81

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Type of service	Year					
	1967	1970	1975	1979	1980	1981 ¹
	Amount in billions					
Total-----	\$ 4.5	\$ 7.1	\$ 15.6	\$ 29.3	\$ 35.7	\$ 43.5
	Percent distribution					
All services-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital care-----	69.0	71.8	74.8	72.1	72.6	72.5
Physician services-----	24.7	22.5	21.3	22.1	21.8	22.2
Nursing home care-----	4.6	4.2	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.9
Other services ² -----	1.7	1.4	1.9	4.4	4.5	4.4

¹Preliminary estimates.

²Other services include home health agencies, home health services, eyeglasses and appliances, and other professional services.

SOURCES: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy: National health expenditures, 1981, by R. M. Gibson. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03146. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982; Unpublished data.

Table 83. Medicaid expenditures¹ and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States, selected years 1967-81

(Data are compiled from State and Federal Government sources)

Type of service	Year					
	1967	1970	1975	1979	1980	1981 ²
	Amount in billions					
Total-----	\$ 2.9	\$ 5.2	\$ 13.5	\$ 21.8	\$ 25.5	\$ 29.7
	Percent distribution					
All services-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital care-----	42.3	42.9	34.6	37.3	36.7	35.9
Physician services-----	10.9	13.3	14.0	10.1	9.8	9.4
Dentist services-----	4.4	3.2	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.0
Other professional services-----	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.0
Drugs and drug sundries-----	7.2	7.9	6.6	5.5	5.5	5.7
Nursing home care-----	31.7	27.2	36.0	39.6	39.8	40.3
Other health services ³ -----	2.6	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.3	5.7

¹Expenditures from Federal, State, and local funds under Medicaid. Includes per capita payments for Part B of Medicare and excludes administrative costs.

²Preliminary estimates.

³Other services include laboratory and radiological services, home health, and family planning services.

SOURCES: Bureau of Data Management and Strategy: National health expenditures, 1981, by R. M. Gibson. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03146. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982; Unpublished data.

Table 84. Veterans' medical care expenditures¹ and percent distribution, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected fiscal years 1965-81

(Data are compiled from Veterans Administration sources)

Type of expenditure	Year								
	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977 ²	1978 ²	1979 ²	1980 ²	1981 ²
	Amount in millions								
Total-----	\$1,150.1	\$1,688.6	\$3,328.2	\$3,838.8	\$4,376.3	\$4,809.3	\$5,159.5	\$5,981.3	\$6,378.2
	Percent distribution								
All expenditures-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inpatient hospital-----	81.9	71.3	66.4	65.6	64.8	64.3	64.4	64.3	63.1
Outpatient care-----	12.0	14.0	17.8	18.5	18.8	18.9	18.5	19.1	19.5
VA nursing homes and domiciliaries-----	2.9	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Community nursing homes-----	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
All others ³ -----	3.2	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.6	10.3

¹Medical care expenditures exclude construction, medical administration, and miscellaneous operating expenses.

²Data for fiscal year ending September 30; all other data for fiscal year ending June 30.

³Includes miscellaneous benefits and services, contract hospitals, education and training, subsidies to State veterans' hospitals, nursing homes, and domiciliaries, and the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Veterans Administration.

SOURCE: Budget Office, Veterans Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 85. National funding for health research and development and average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1960-81

(Data are based on multiple sources)

Year and period	All funding	Source of funds			
		Government		Industry ²	Private nonprofit organizations
		Federal	State and local ¹		
Amount in millions					
1960	\$ 884	\$ 448	\$ 44	\$ 253	\$139
1969	2,785	1,674	144	754	213
1970	2,846	1,667	169	795	215
1971	3,168	1,877	198	860	233
1972	3,536	2,147	228	934	227
1973	3,750	2,225	245	1,048	232
1974	4,443	2,754	254	1,183	252
1975 ¹	4,701	2,832	286	1,319	264
1976 ¹	5,107	3,059	312	1,469	267
1977 ¹	5,621	3,396	338	1,614	273
1978 ¹	6,279	3,811	386	1,800	282
1979 ¹	7,128	4,321	415	2,093	299
1980 ¹	7,942	4,723	473	2,433	313
1981 ³	8,598	4,898	507	2,864	329
Average annual percent change					
1960-80	11.6	12.5	12.4	11.9	4.3
1960-69	13.6	15.8	14.1	12.9	4.9
1969-79	9.9	9.9	11.2	10.5	3.5
1970-71	11.3	12.6	17.2	8.2	8.4
1971-72	11.6	14.4	15.2	8.6	-2.6
1972-73	6.0	3.6	7.5	12.2	2.2
1973-74	18.5	23.8	3.7	12.9	8.6
1974-75	5.8	2.8	12.6	11.5	4.8
1975-76	8.6	8.0	9.1	11.4	1.1
1976-77	10.1	11.2	8.3	9.9	2.3
1977-78	11.7	12.2	14.2	11.5	3.3
1978-79	13.5	13.4	7.5	16.3	6.0
1979-80	11.4	9.3	14.0	16.2	4.7
1980-81	8.1	3.7	7.2	17.7	5.1

¹Revised figures.

²Includes expenditures for drug research. These expenditures are included in the "drugs and sundries" component of the Health Care Financing Administration's National Health Expenditure Series, not under "research."

³Estimates.

SOURCE: Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service: Selected data.

Table 86. Federal obligations for health research and development and percent distribution, according to agency: United States, selected fiscal years 1970-81

(Data are compiled from Federal Government sources)

Agency	Year							
	1970 ¹	1975 ¹	1976 ¹	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Amount in millions								
Total	\$1,666.6	\$2,831.7	\$3,058.7	\$3,395.9	\$3,811.2	\$4,321.2	\$4,722.6	\$4,897.8
Percent distribution								
All Federal agencies	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Department of Health and Human Services	70.6	77.6	77.9	78.1	79.0	79.9	78.2	79.1
National Institutes of Health	52.4	66.4	67.4	67.1	67.7	68.3	67.4	68.1
Other Public Health Service	16.2	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.0
Other Department of Health and Human Services	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.0
Other agencies	29.4	22.4	22.1	21.9	21.0	20.2	21.8	20.9
Department of Agriculture	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.0
Department of Defense	7.5	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.0
Department of Education ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	0.6
Department of Energy ³	...	...	...	...	5.1	4.4	4.5	4.0
Department of the Interior	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Department of State ⁴	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	...	...
Agency for International Development ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.3
Atomic Energy Commission ³	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Energy Research and Development Administration ³	...	5.8	5.5	5.3	...	...	...	...
Environmental Protection Agency	...	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	5.2	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.4
National Science Foundation	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4
Veterans Administration	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
All other departments and agencies	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4

¹Data for fiscal year ending June 30; all other data for fiscal year ending September 30.

²Formerly a part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

³Data for the Atomic Energy Commission, Energy Research and Development Administration, and Department of Energy form a continuous series.

⁴Data for the Department of State and Agency for International Development form a continuous series.

SOURCE: Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service: Selected data.



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Appendix I: Sources and limitations of data

Introduction

This report consolidates the most current data on the health of the population of the United States, the availability and use of health resources, and health care expenditures. The information was obtained from the data files and/or published reports of many governmental and nongovernmental agencies and organizations. In each case, the sponsoring agency or organization collected data using its own methods and procedures. Therefore, the data in this report vary considerably with respect to source, method of collection, definitions, and reference period.

Generally, the data presented in the detailed tables are from the ongoing data collection systems of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). However, health care manpower data come primarily from the Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, and the American Medical Association. National health expenditures data were compiled by the Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Statistics, Health Care Financing Administration.

Although a detailed description and comprehensive evaluation of each data source is beyond the scope of this appendix, users should be aware of the general strengths and weaknesses of the different data collection systems. For example, population-based surveys obtain socioeconomic data, data on family characteristics, and information on the impact of an illness, such as days lost from work or limitation of activity. They are limited by the amount of information a respondent remembers or is willing to report. Detailed medical information, such as precise diagnoses or the types of operations performed, may not be known and so will not be reported. Conversely, health care providers, such as physicians and hospitals, usually have good diagnostic information but little or no information about the socioeconomic characteristics of individuals or the impact of an illness on the individual.

The population covered by different data collection systems may not be the same, and understanding the differences is critical to interpreting the data. Data on vital statistics and national expenditures cover the entire population. Most data on morbidity and utilization of health resources cover only the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Thus, statistics are not included for military personnel, who are usually young; for institutionalized people, who may be any age; or for nursing home residents, who are usually old.

All data collection systems are subject to error, and records may be incomplete or contain inaccurate information. People may not remember essential information, a question may not mean the same thing to different respondents, and some institutions or individuals may not respond at all. The sponsoring agencies do the best they can, but it is not always possible to measure the magnitude of these errors or their impact on the data. Where possible, the tables have notes describing the universe and the method of data collection to enable the user to place his or her own evaluation on the data. In many instances, data do not add to totals because of rounding.

Statistics based on samples have sampling errors in addition to errors mentioned above. A sampling error is a measure of the variability introduced because only a sample of the universe was taken. The fact that a sample has an additional source of error does not mean that sample data are less reliable than full-count data. Frequently, the money saved by taking only a sample is spent on reducing other forms of error through more pretesting of survey forms, better quality control, and other measures.

The descriptive summaries that follow provide a general overview of study design, methods of data collection, and reliability and validity of the data. More complete and detailed discussions are found in the publications referenced at the end of each summary. The data set or source is listed under the agency or organization that sponsored the data collection.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Center for Health Statistics

National Vital Statistics System

The vital statistics system of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces in the United States. Fetal deaths are classified and tabulated separately from other deaths. The Division of Vital Statistics obtains information on births and deaths from the registration offices of all States, New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. Geographic coverage for births and deaths has been complete since 1933.

Until 1972, microfilm copies of all death certificates and a 50-percent sample of birth certificates were received from all registration areas and processed by NCHS. Beginning in 1972, some States began sending their data to NCHS through the Cooperative Health Statistics System (CHSS). States that participated in the CHSS program processed 100 percent of their death and birth records and sent the entire data file to NCHS on computer tape. Currently, the data are sent to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP), following the same procedures as the CHSS. The number of participating States has grown from 6 in 1972 to 44 in 1981.

The standard certificates of birth, death, and fetal death recommended by NCHS are modified in each registration area to serve the area's needs. However, most certificates conform closely in content and arrangement to the standard certificate, and all certificates contain a minimum data set specified by NCHS.

In most areas, practically all births and deaths are registered. The most recent test of the completeness of birth registration, conducted on a sample of births from 1964 to 1968, showed that 99.3 percent of all births in the United States during that period were registered. No comparable information is available for deaths, but it is generally believed that death registration in the United States is at least as complete as birth registration.

For more information, see: National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1978*, Vol. I, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 82-1100 and Vol. II, Part A, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 82-1101, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.

National Health Interview Survey

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey in which data are collected through personal household interviews. Information is obtained on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, utilization of health resources, and other health topics. The household questionnaire is reviewed each year, with supplemental topics being added or deleted. For most topics, data are collected over an entire calendar year. The universe for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, and persons who died during the reference period are excluded.

The survey is based on a multistage, probability cluster sample of 376 primary sampling units selected from approximately 1,900 geographically defined units in the first stage, and 12,000 segments containing about 42,000 eligible occupied households in the final stage. The usual NHIS sample is about 111,000 persons in 41,000 interviewed households in a year. However, the fourth quarter of the 1980 survey had a sample reduction of 4 weeks of interviewing because of budgetary restrictions. During the 48 weeks in 1980, the sample was about 103,000 persons interviewed in approximately 39,000 households. Comparability with previous annual estimates is not affected by the reduced sample because the weighting procedure employed by NHIS adjusts for the missing weeks. The response rate is ordinarily about 96 percent of the eligible households. National estimates are based on a four-stage estimation procedure involving inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, a nonresponse adjustment, ratio adjustment, and poststratification.

For more detailed information on NHIS design, limitations of data, and sampling errors of the estimates, see: National Center for Health Statistics, *Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1980*, by S. S. Jack, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10-No. 139, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 82-1567, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1981.

National Health Examination Survey

The National Health Examination Survey (NHES) is a continuing nationwide sample survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics in which data for determining the health status of the population are collected through direct standardized physical examinations, clinical and laboratory tests, and measurements. The content of the NHES program is revised periodically and selected components are added or deleted to meet the current needs for health data of this type.

For the first program or cycle of the National Health Examination Survey (NHES I), 1960-62, data were collected on the total prevalence of certain chronic diseases as well as the distributions of various physical and physiological measures, including blood pressure and serum cholesterol levels. For that program, a highly stratified, multistage probability sample of 7,710 adults, of whom 86.5 percent were examined, was selected to represent the 111 million civilian noninstitutionalized adults 18-79 years of age in the United States at that time. The sample areas consisted of 42 primary sampling units (PSU's) from the 1,900 geographic units.

In 1971, a nutrition surveillance component was added and the survey name was changed to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

For further information on NHES I, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Cycle I of the National Health Examination Survey, sample and response, United States, 1960-62, T. Gordon and H. W. Miller, *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 11-No. 1, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1964.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

This survey collects health-related data that can be obtained only by direct physical examinations, clinical and laboratory test, and related measurement procedures. In the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES-I), conducted from 1971 through 1974, a major purpose was to measure and monitor indicators of the nutritional status of the American people through dietary intake data, biochemical tests, physical measurements, and clinical assessments for evidence of nutritional deficiency. Detailed examinations were given by dentists, ophthalmologists, and dermatologists with an assessment of need for treatment. In addition, data were obtained for a subsample of adults on overall health care needs and behavior, and more detailed examination data were collected on cardiovascular, respiratory, arthritic, and hearing conditions.

The NHANES-I target population was the civilian noninstitutionalized population 1-74 years of age residing in the coterminous United States, except for people residing on any of the reservation lands set aside for the use of American Indians. The sample design was a multistage, stratified probability sample of clusters of persons in land-based segments. The sample areas consisted of 65 primary sampling units (PSU's) selected from the 1,900 PSU's in the coterminous United States. A subsample of persons 25-74 years of age was selected to receive the more detailed health examination. Groups at high risk of malnutrition were oversampled at known rates throughout the process.

Household interviews were completed for more than 96 percent of the 28,043 persons selected for the NHANES-I sample, and about 75 percent (20,749) were examined.

For NHANES-II, conducted from 1976 through 1980, the nutrition component remained nearly identical to that fielded for NHANES-I. In the medical area, primary emphasis was placed on diabetes, kidney and liver functions, allergy, and speech pathology.

The NHANES-II target population was the civilian noninstitutionalized population 6 months-74 years of age residing in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii. NHANES-II utilized a multistage probability design that involved selection of PSU's, segments (clusters of households) within PSU's, households, eligible persons, and finally sample persons. The sample design provided for oversampling among those persons 6 months-5 years of age, those 60-74 years of age, and those living in poverty areas.

A sample of 27,801 persons was selected for NHANES-II. Of this sample, 20,322 (73.1 percent) were examined.

The estimation procedure used to produce national statistics for NHANES-I and NHANES-II involved inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and post-stratified ratio adjustment to population totals. Sampling errors also were estimated to measure the reliability of the statistics.

For more information on NHANES-I, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Plan and operation of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1971-1973, by H. W. Miller, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 1-Nos. 10a and 10b, DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1310, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1973; and National Center for Health Statistics, Plan and operation of the NHANES-I Augmentation Survey of adults 25-74 years, United States, 1974-1975, by A. Engel, R. S. Murphy, K. Maurer, and E. Collins, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 1-No. 14, DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1314, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1978.

For more information on NHANES-II, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Plan and operation of the second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976-80, by A. McDowell, A. Engel, J. T. Massey, and K. Maurer, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 1-No. 15, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1317, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1981.

National Master Facility Inventory

The National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI) is a comprehensive file of inpatient health facilities in the United States. The three broad categories of facilities in NMFI are hospitals, nursing and related care homes, and other custodial or remedial care facilities. To be included in NMFI, hospitals must have at least six inpatient beds, and nursing and related care homes must have at least three inpatient beds.

NMFI is kept current by the periodic addition of names and addresses obtained from State licensing agencies for all newly established inpatient facilities. In addition, annual surveys of hospitals and periodic surveys of nursing homes and other facilities are conducted to update name and location, type of business, number of beds, and number of residents or patients in the facilities.

From 1968 through 1975, the hospital survey was conducted in conjunction with the American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey of Hospitals. AHA performed the data collection for its member hospitals, while the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collected the data for the approximately 400 non-AHA registered hospitals. Since 1976, however, all of the data collection has been performed by AHA.

Hospitals are requested to report data for the full year ending September 30. More than half of the responding hospitals used this reporting period for the 1980 survey. The remaining hospitals used various other reporting periods.

The nursing home and other facilities survey was conducted by NCHS in 1963, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1976, and 1978. In 1978, data for 26 States were collected at least partially through the Cooperative Health Statistics System (CHSS). There may have been changes in data collection procedures, coverage, definitions, and concepts in preliminary data from these 26 States in 1978.

The response rate for the 1980 hospital survey was about 90 percent. Low response rates and other reporting difficulties with the 1978 nursing home and other facilities survey prevented the use of 1978 nursing home data for California, New York, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia; 1976 data have been substituted for these four areas. Also because of low response rates, the 1978 data on other facilities did not meet NCHS standards of reliability and precision and are not available.

Statistics derived from the hospital and nursing home and other facilities surveys were adjusted for both facility and item nonresponse. Missing items on the questionnaire were imputed, when possible, by using information reported by the same facility in a previous survey. When data were not available from a previous census for a responding facility, the data

were imputed by using data from similar responding facilities. Similar facilities are defined as those with the same types of business, ownership, service, and approximately the same bed size.

For more detailed information on NMFI, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Design and methodology of the 1967 Master Facility Inventory Survey, by G. G. Hollis, *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 9, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1971.

National Hospital Discharge Survey

The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey of short-stay hospitals in the United States. The scope of NHDS encompasses patients discharged from non-institutional hospitals, exclusive of military and Veterans Administration hospitals, located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Only hospitals having six or more beds for patient use and those in which the average length of stay for all patients is less than 30 days are included in the survey. Although all discharges of patients from these hospitals are within the scope of the survey, discharges of newborn infants from all hospitals are excluded from this report as well as discharges of all patients from Federal hospitals.

The sample was selected from a frame of about 7,500 short-stay hospitals listed in the National Master Facility Inventory. A two-stage stratified sample design was used, and hospitals were stratified according to bed size and geographic region. The largest hospitals were selected with certainty in the sample, and the probability of selection of a hospital decreased as the bed size of the hospital decreased. Within each sample hospital, a systematic random sample of discharges was selected from the daily listing sheet. The within-hospital sampling ratio for selecting discharges varied inversely with the probability of selection of the hospital, so that the overall probability of selecting a discharge was approximately the same in each bed-size class.

Survey hospitals used an abstract form to transcribe data from the face sheet of hospital records. Forms were completed either by hospital staff or representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics.

The basic unit of estimation for NHDS was the sample patient abstract. The estimation procedure involved inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponding hospitals and missing abstracts, and ratio adjustments to fixed totals. Of the 544 hospitals selected for the survey, 492 were within the scope of the survey, and 420 participated in the survey in 1980. Data were abstracted from about 224,000 medical records.

For more detailed information on the design of NHDS and the magnitude of sampling errors associated with NHDS estimates, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Utilization of short-stay hospitals, annual summary for the United States, 1980, by B. J. Haupt, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13-No. 64, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 82-1725, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1982.

National Nursing Home Survey

Two sample surveys were conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics to obtain information on nursing homes, their expenditures, residents, staff, and, in the most recent survey, discharged patients. The first survey was conducted between August 1973 and April 1974. The most recent National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS) was conducted from May through December 1977.

Data on facilities were collected by personal interviews with administrators; facility accountants completed questionnaires on expenditures. Resident data were collected by a nurse familiar with the care provided to the resident. The nurse relied on the medical record and personal knowledge of the residents. Employees completed a self-administered questionnaire. Discharge data, collected only in the most recent NNHS, were based on information recorded in the medical record.

For the initial survey conducted in 1973-74, the universe included only those nursing homes that provided some level of nursing care. Thus, homes providing only personal or domiciliary care were excluded. The sample of 2,118 homes was selected from the 17,685 homes that provided some level of nursing care and were listed in the 1971 National Master Facility Inventory (NMF1) or those which opened for business in 1972. Data were obtained from about 20,600 staff and 19,000 residents. Response rates were 97 percent for facilities, 88 percent for expenditures, 98 percent for residents, and 82 percent for staff.

The scope of the 1977 NNHS encompassed all types of nursing homes, including personal care and domiciliary care homes. The sample of about 1,700 facilities was selected from 23,105 nursing homes in the sampling frame, which consisted of all homes listed in the 1973 NMF1 and those opening for business between 1973 and December 1976. Data were obtained from about 13,600 staff, 7,000 residents, and 5,100 discharged residents. Response rates were 95 percent for facilities, 85 percent for expenses, 81 percent for staff, 99 percent for residents, and 97 percent for discharges.

Statistics from NNHS were derived by a ratio-estimating procedure. Statistics were adjusted for failure of a home to respond, failure to fill out one

of the questionnaires, and failure to complete an item on a questionnaire.

For more information on the 1973-74 NNHS, see: National Center for Health Statistics, Selected operating and financial characteristics of nursing homes, United States, 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey, by M. R. Meiners, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13-No. 22, DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76-1773, Health Resources Administration, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1975. For more information on the 1977 NNHS, see: National Center for Health Statistics, The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States, by J. F. Van Nostrand, A. Zappolo, and E. Hing, et al., *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13-No. 43, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 79-1794, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979.

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey

The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) is a continuing national probability sample of ambulatory medical encounters. The scope of the survey covers physician-patient encounters in the offices of nonfederally employed physicians classified by the American Medical Association or American Osteopathic Association as "office-based, patient care" physicians. Excluded are visits to hospital-based physicians, visits to specialists in anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology, and visits to physicians who are principally engaged in teaching, research, or administration. Telephone contacts and nonoffice visits are also excluded.

A multistage probability design is employed. The first-stage sample consists of 87 primary sampling units (PSU's) selected from about 1,900 such units into which the United States has been divided. In each sample PSU, a sample of practicing physicians is selected. The final stage involves selection within a randomly assigned 7-day reporting period, and the selection of samples of patient visits during that period.

For the 1980 survey, a sample of 2,959 non-Federal, office-based physicians was selected from master files maintained by the American Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association. The physician response rate for 1980 was 77.2 percent, providing data concerning a random sample of about 46,081 patient visits.

The estimation procedure used in NAMCS basically has three components: inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for non-response, and ratio adjustment to fixed totals.

For more detailed information on the design of NAMCS and the magnitude of sampling errors associated with NAMCS estimates, see: National Center

for Health Statistics, 1977 summary, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, by T. Ezzati and T. McLemore, *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*, No. 48, DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 79-1250, Public Health Service, Hyattsville, Md., Apr. 13, 1979.

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Bureau of Health Professions

Medical Specialist Supply Projections

In an ongoing effort, the Division of Manpower Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions (formerly the Bureau of Health Manpower), evaluates both the current and future supply of health manpower in the various occupations.

The 1974 supply of active physicians (M.D.'s) by specialty was used as the starting point for the projections of active physicians published in 1980. The major source of data used to obtain 1974 figures was the American Medical Association (AMA) Physician Masterfile.

The projections were derived essentially from two distinct estimation matrices. The first matrix produced a "basic" projection of year-by-year future M.D. graduates and separations from the active workforce by country of medical education. Estimates of first-year enrollments, student attrition, other medical school-related trends, and a model of foreign and Canadian medical graduate immigration were used. The second matrix distributed the future graduates and separations by specialty, disaggregated by country of medical education. Projections of first-year residency trends were used, and deaths and retirements of active practitioners were distributed among the specialties proportionate to the supply in each specialty as of 1974. Mortality and retirement losses were computed by 5-year age cohorts on an annual basis, using age distributions and mortality and retirement rates from AMA data.

For more information, see: Bureau of Health Professions, *Third Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Professions Personnel in the United States*, DHHS Pub. No. (HRA) 82-2, Health Resources Administration, Hyattsville, Md., 1982.

Health Manpower Shortage Areas

Designation of Health Manpower Shortage Areas is an ongoing activity of the Division of Health Professions Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions.

Shortage areas are designated for seven professional categories in connection with three Federal programs: the National Health Service Corps and the

Loan Repayment and Scholarship programs. The designations are also used to determine funding priorities for other programs.

Areas may be considered for shortage area designation by submitting an application with supporting documentation to the Bureau of Health Professions. Criteria for designation are defined in Department of Health and Human Services regulations. Interim final regulations were published in the *Federal Register* on Jan. 10, 1978. Final regulations are currently being developed.

For more information, write: Distribution Studies Branch, Division of Health Professions Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, 3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, Md. 20782.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Bureau of Epidemiology

National Morbidity Reporting System

This is a system for collecting demographic, clinical, and laboratory data primarily from State and territorial health agencies to provide national surveillance for conditions such as rabies, aseptic meningitis, diphtheria, tetanus, encephalitis, food-borne outbreaks, and others. Completeness of reporting varies greatly, since not all cases receive medical care and not all treated conditions are reported. Although State laws and regulations mandate disease reporting, reporting to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) by States and territories is voluntary.

Estimates of underreporting have been made for two diseases—measles and viral hepatitis. Prior to the institution of the Measles Elimination Program in 1978, it was generally accepted that about 10-15 percent of all cases of measles that occurred in the United States were reported to CDC. However, uncommon and serious conditions such as rabies are nearly always reported to CDC.

Depending on the disease, data are collected weekly or monthly and are analyzed to detect epidemiologic trends or to locate cases requiring control efforts. Data are published weekly and summarized annually.

For more information, see: Centers for Disease Control, Reported morbidity and mortality in the United States, 1980, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 29(54), Sept. 1981, or write to Centers for Disease Control, Chief, Consolidated Surveillance and Communications Activity, Bureau of Epidemiology, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

Abortion Surveillance

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) acquires abortion service statistics by State of occurrence

from two sources—central health agencies and hospitals and facilities. Since the initiation of epidemiologic surveillance of abortion in 8 States in 1969, the number of States from which statewide abortion data are reported increased to 48 in 1978. Most of the 45 central health agencies have established direct reporting systems, although a few collected data by surveying abortion facilities. Inquiries by CDC to hospitals and facilities provided information for four States that did not collect statewide abortion data.

The total number of abortions reported to CDC is about 18 percent less than the total estimated independently by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, the research and development division of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

For more information, see: Centers for Disease Control, *Abortion Surveillance, 1978*, Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 1980, or write to Centers for Disease Control, Director, Family Planning Evaluation Division, Center for Health Promotion and Education, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

Bureau of State Services

U.S. Immunization Survey

This system is the result of a contractual agreement between the Centers for Disease Control and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates from the Immunization Survey are based on data obtained during the third week of each September for a subsample of households interviewed for the Current Population Survey, which is described separately in this appendix.

The reporting system contains demographic variables and vaccine history along with disease history when relevant to vaccine history. The system is used to estimate the immunization level of the Nation's child population against the vaccine preventable diseases; from time to time, immunization level data on the adult population are collected.

The scope of the U.S. Immunization Survey covers the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In the 1979 sample, approximately 45,000 household units were included in the survey sample. Six thousand sample units were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed. Of the approximately 39,000 occupied households eligible for interview, about 1,500 were not interviewed because the occupants either were not at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason.

The estimating procedure that was used involves the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States by age and race.

For more information, see: Centers for Disease Control, *United States Immunization Survey, 1979*, Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., To be published.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

National Surveys of Drinking

Data on trends in alcohol consumption were drawn from national surveys funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute of Drug Abuse. The 1979 survey was based on self-reported consumption and was designed to represent adults 18 years of age and over living in households in the coterminous United States. A total of 1,772 interviews were conducted, representing a response rate of 66 percent.

For more information, write: Laboratory for Epidemiology and Population Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

National Institute of Mental Health

Surveys of Mental Health Facilities

The Survey and Reports Branch of the Division of Biometry and Epidemiology conducts several surveys of mental health facilities. Some of the data in this report are derived from more than one of these surveys. The response rate to most of the items on these surveys is relatively high (90 percent or better) as is the rate for data presented in this report. However, for some survey items, the response rate may be somewhat lower.

The Inventories of Mental Health Facilities are the primary source for National Institute of Mental Health data used in this report. This data system is based on questionnaires mailed by January of each year to mental health facilities in the United States, including psychiatric hospitals, non-Federal general hospitals with psychiatric services, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, federally funded community mental health centers, freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics, and other types of multiservice or day-night facilities.

Other surveys conducted by the Survey and Reports Branch encompass sample surveys of patients coming under care in State, county, and private mental hospitals, outpatient psychiatric services, and general hospital inpatient psychiatric units. The purpose of these surveys is to determine the characteristics of patients served by these facilities.

For more information, write: Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Institute of Mental Health, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

Health Care Financing Administration

BUREAU OF DATA MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGY

Estimates of National Health Expenditures

Estimates of public and private expenditures for health are compiled annually by type of expenditure and source of funds. The data for several Federal health programs are taken from the Office of Management and Budget's special analysis of health programs, while data for the remaining Federal health programs are supplied directly by the various agencies.

Estimates for non-Federal expenditures come from an array of sources. American Hospital Association data on hospital finances, increased slightly to allow for osteopathic hospitals, are the primary source for estimates relating to hospital care. Estimated expenditures for the services of dentists and physicians in private practice are based on the gross income from self-employed practice reported to the Internal Revenue Service. The salaries of dentists and physicians on the staffs of hospitals and hospital outpatient facilities are considered a component of hospital care. Expenditures for the education and training of medical personnel are considered to be expenditures for education, and where they can be separated, they are excluded from health expenditures. Expenditures for drugs, drug sundries, eyeglasses, and appliances exclude those provided to inpatients and are estimated principally from the report of personal consumption expenditures in the U.S. Department of Commerce's national income accounts in the *Survey of Current Business*. Nursing home care expenditures by both public and private sources are based on data from the National Nursing Home Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Data on the financial expenditures of health insurance organizations come from special Social Security Administration analyses of private health insurers. Expenditures for construction represent "value put in place" for hospitals, nursing homes, medical clinics, and medical research facilities but not for private office buildings providing office space for private practitioners.

For more specific information on items included and excluded and on general methodology used, see: National health expenditures, 1981, by R. M. Gibson, *Health Care Financing Review*, HCFA Pub. No. 03146, Health Care Financing Administration, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

U.S. Census of Population

The census of population has been taken in the United States every 10 years since 1790. The 1980 census collected data on sex, race, age, and marital status from 100 percent of the enumerated population. More detailed information such as income, education, housing, occupation, and industry were collected from a 20-percent sample. The 20-percent sample was dichotomized by size of place of residence with 50 percent of households in places of less than 2,500 population and 1 out of 6 households in places of 2,500 or more population receiving the more detailed questionnaire.

For more information on the 1980 census, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population and Housing, Users Guide*, Part A Text, PHC 80-R1-A.

Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a household sample survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population conducted monthly by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to provide estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, the population as a whole, and various other subgroups of the population.

A list of housing units from the 1970 census, supplemented by newly constructed units and households known to be missed in the 1970 census, provides the sampling frame in most areas for the present CPS. In some rural locations, current household listings of selected land areas serve as the frame.

The present CPS sample is located in 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. In an average month during 1975, the number of housing units or living quarters designated for the national sample was about 58,000, of which about 3,000 were found to be nonexistent, demolished, or no longer used as living quarters. Of the remaining 55,000 units assigned for interview, about 45,000 were interviewed households, 2,000 were households at which the members were not available for interview, and 8,000 were found to be vacant, occupied by persons with usual residence elsewhere, or otherwise not eligible for interview.

The estimation procedure used involves inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment.

For more information, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Current Population Survey, Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper 40, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1978.

Population Estimates and Projections

National estimates are derived by use of decennial census data as benchmarks and of data available from various agencies as follows: births and deaths (Public Health Service); immigrants (Immigration and Naturalization Service); the Armed Forces (Department of Defense); net movement between Puerto Rico and the U.S. mainland (Puerto Rico Planning Board); and Federal employees abroad (Civil Service Commission and Department of Defense). State estimates are based on similar data and also on a variety of data series, including school statistics from State departments of education and parochial school systems.

National population projections indicate the approximate future level and characteristics of the population under given assumptions as to future fertility, mortality, and net immigration. The method used to develop the projections involved preparation of projections of each of the components of population change—births, deaths, and net immigration—and the combination of these with July 1 estimates of the current population. Projections for States and metropolitan areas incorporate further assumptions about population redistribution through interarea migration.

Current estimates and projections are generally consistent with official decennial census figures and do not reflect the amount of estimated decennial census underenumeration.

For more information, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Projections of the population of the United States, 1977 to 2050, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 704*, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a monthly measure of price change for a fixed “market basket” of goods and services. It is revised periodically to take into account changes in what Americans buy and in the way they live. The latest revision included (1) a new CPI for all urban consumers, (2) a revision of the CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers, and (3) a modification of some categories within the medical care component. The new indexes were introduced with the release of January 1978 data.

In this report, all CPI data shown are for urban wage earners and clerical workers. Prices for 400 items were obtained in urban portions of 39 major

statistical areas and 17 smaller cities that were chosen to represent all urban places in the United States. They were collected from about 18,000 establishments—grocery and department stores, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments.

Prices of food, fuels, and a few other items were obtained every month in all 56 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services were collected every month in the five largest areas and every 3 months in other areas. Prices of most goods and services were obtained by personal visits of the Bureau’s trained representatives. Mail questionnaires were used to obtain local transit fares, public utility rates, newspaper prices, fuel prices, and certain other items.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location were averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of all wage earners and clerical workers. Local data were then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. Separate indexes were also published for 23 areas.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference date—1967—which equals 100. An increase of 22 percent, for example, is shown as 122. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: The price of a base period “market basket” of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers has risen from \$10 in 1967 to \$12.20.

For more information, see: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Price Index, Concepts and Content Over the Years*, BLS Report 517, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1978.

Employment and Earnings

The Division of Industry Employment Statistics and the Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publish data on employment and earnings. The data are collected by the Bureau of the Census, State Employment Security Agencies, and State Departments of Labor in cooperation with BLS.

The major data source is the Current Population Survey (CPS), a household interview survey conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census to collect labor force data for BLS. CPS is described separately in this appendix. Data based on establishment records are also compiled each month from mail questionnaires by BLS, in cooperation with State agencies.

For more information, see: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings, January 1982*, Vol. 29, No. 1, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1982.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

National Aerometric Surveillance Network

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through extensive monitoring of activities conducted by Federal, State, and local air pollution control agencies, collects data on the five pollutants for which National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been set. These pollution control agencies submit data quarterly to EPA's National Aerometric Data Bank (NADB). There are about 3,400 total stations reporting. Data from some short-term or sporadic monitoring for such purposes as special studies and complaint investigations are usually not included in NADB because the data are not extensive enough to provide equitable comparisons with routine data from permanent monitoring sites.

For more information, see: Environmental Protection Agency, *National Air Pollutant Emission Estimates, 1940-80*, EPA-450/4-82-001, Research Triangle Park, N.C., Jan. 1982, or write to Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711.

UNITED NATIONS

Demographic Yearbook

The Statistical Office of the United Nations prepares the *Demographic Yearbook*, a comprehensive collection of international demographic statistics.

Questionnaires are sent annually and monthly to more than 220 national statistical services and other appropriate government offices. Data forwarded on these questionnaires are supplemented, to the extent possible, by data taken from official national publications and by correspondence with the national statistical services. To insure comparability, rates, ratios, and percentages have been calculated in the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Lack of international comparability between estimates arises from differences in concepts, definitions, and time of data collection. The comparability of population data is affected by several factors, including (1) the definitions of the total population, (2) the definitions used to classify the population into its urban and rural components, (3) difficulties relating to age reporting, (4) the extent of over- or under-enumeration, and (5) the quality of population estimates. The completeness and accuracy of vital statistics data also vary from one country to another. Differences in statistical definitions of vital events may also influence comparability.

For more information, see: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1978*, Pub. No. ST/ESA/

STAT/SER.R/7, United Nations, New York, N.Y., 1979.

World Health Organization

World Health Statistics Annual

The World Health Organization (WHO) is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. WHO publishes the *World Health Statistics Annual* each year. This publication is the result of a joint effort by the national health and statistical administrations of many countries, the Statistical Office of the United Nations, and the World Health Organization. It is published in three volumes: Volume I - Vital Statistics and Causes of Death; Volume II - Infectious Diseases, Cases and Deaths; Volume III - Health Personnel and Hospital Establishments.

Data in the *World Health Statistics Annual* are provided by national administrators in answer to questionnaires, or they are obtained from annual national publications. Some of the data are reprinted from the *Demographic Yearbook*.

In many cases, complete comparability of data between countries is not possible. Differences in the definition of a hospital may occur. The level of general education and professional training of health personnel may vary from country to country. Completeness of coverage also varies. Noncomparability of diagnostic coding of data can also occur.

For more information, see: World Health Organization, *World Health Statistics Annual, 1980*, Vols. I, II, III, Geneva, Switzerland, World Health Organization, 1980.

ALAN GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

Abortion Survey

The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) conducts an annual survey of abortion providers. Data are collected from hospitals, nonhospital clinics, and physicians identified as providers of abortion services. A survey universe of 3,092 hospitals, nonhospital clinics, and individual physicians was compiled. To assess the completeness of the provider and abortion counts, supplemental surveys were conducted of a sample of obstetrician-gynecologists and a sample of hospitals (not in original universe) that were identified as providing abortion services through the American Hospital Association survey.

The number of abortions estimated by AGI is about 22 percent more than the number reported to the Centers for Disease Control.

For more information, write to: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Annual Survey of Hospitals

Data from this survey are based on questionnaires that are sent to all hospitals in the United States and its associated areas accepted for registration by the American Hospital Association (AHA). In 1980, questionnaires were mailed to all hospitals on AHA files. Overall, 6,420 hospitals reported data, a response rate of 89.2 percent. For nonreporting hospitals and for the survey questionnaires of reporting hospitals on which some information was missing, estimates were made for all data except those on bassinets and facilities. The estimates of the missing data were based on data furnished by reporting hospitals that were similar in terms of bed-size category, type of control, major type of service provided, and type of stay in the hospitals for which data were not reported.

Hospitals are requested to report data for the full year ending September 30. More than half of the responding hospitals used this reporting period in the 1980 survey. The remaining hospitals used various reporting periods.

For more information on the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals, see: American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics, 1981 Edition, Data from the American Hospital Association 1980 Annual Survey*, Chicago, 1981.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Physician Masterfile

A masterfile of physicians has been maintained by the American Medical Association (AMA) since 1906. Today, the Physician Masterfile contains data on almost every physician in the United States, both members and nonmembers of AMA, and on those graduates of American medical schools temporarily practicing overseas. The file also includes graduates of foreign medical schools who are in the United States.

A file is initiated on each individual upon entry into medical school or, in the case of foreign graduates, upon entry into the United States. A census of physicians is conducted every 3 years to update the file information on professional activities, specialization, and present employment status. The last census from which data are available was conducted in 1977. Between censuses, AMA keeps the file current by continuous checks of professional publications and State licensure notices for changes in any physician's activities. When a change is noted, the physician is sent another copy of the questionnaire. In 1976, approximately 3,600 of these questionnaires were mailed per week. The general response rate to the questionnaires is about 87 percent.

For more information on the AMA Physician Masterfile, see: Division of Survey and Data Resources, American Medical Association, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*, 1981 edition, Chicago, 1982.

Annual Census of Hospitals

From 1920 to 1953, the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association (AMA) conducted annual censuses of all hospitals registered by AMA.

In each annual census, questionnaires were sent to hospitals asking for the number of beds, bassinets, births, patients admitted, average census of patients, lists of staff doctors and interns, and other information of importance at the particular time. Response rates were always nearly 100 percent.

The community hospital data from 1940 and 1950 presented in this report were calculated using published figures from the AMA Annual Census of Hospitals. Although the hospital classification scheme used by AMA in published reports is not strictly comparable with the definition of community hospitals, methods were employed to achieve the greatest comparability possible.

For more information on the AMA Annual Census of Hospitals, see: American Medical Association, *Hospital Service in the United States, Journal of the American Medical Association*, 11(116):1055-1144, 1940.



APPENDIX II: Glossary of
Terms

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Appendix II: Glossary of terms

General terms

Social and demographic terms

Age.—Age is reported as age at last birthday, i.e., age in completed years, often calculated by subtracting date of birth from the reference date, with the reference date being the date of the examination, interview, or other contact with an individual.

Age adjustment of death rates.—Age adjustment, using the direct method, is the application of the age-specific death rates in a population of interest to a standardized age distribution in order to eliminate the differences in observed rates that result from age differences in population composition. This is usually done when comparing two or more populations at one point in time, or one population at two or more points in time.

In this report, the mortality rates are age adjusted to the U.S. population enumerated in 1940. Adjustment is based on 11 age intervals as follows: under 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, 65-74 years, 75-84 years, and 85 years and over. The data from the National Health Interview Survey, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, and the National Hospital Discharge Survey are age adjusted to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population. In these cases, adjustment is based on four age intervals. For the National Health Interview Survey, those intervals are: under 17 years, 17-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over. For the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey and National Hospital Discharge Survey, they are: under 15 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Average annual rate of change (percent change).—In this report, average annual rates of change or growth rates are calculated as follows:

$$\left(\sqrt[N]{\frac{P_n}{P_o}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

where P_n = later time period
and P_o = earlier time period
 N = number of years in interval

This geometric rate of change assumes that a variable increases or decreases at the same rate during each year between the two time periods.

Race.—Beginning in 1976, the Federal Government's data systems classified individuals into the following racial groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, and white. In this report, three racial categories are generally used: "white," "black," and "all other." The "all other" category includes all races other than white.

Depending on the data source, the classification by race may be based on self-classification or on observation by an interviewer or other persons filling out the questionnaire. In the national vital registration system, newborn infants are assigned the race of their parents. If the parents are of different races and one is white, the child is assigned the other parent's race. If either parent is Hawaiian, the child is classified as Hawaiian. In all other cases, the child is assigned the father's race. Prior to 1964, the national vital registration system classified all births for which race was unknown as "white." The National Health Interview Survey assigns children whose parents are of different races to the race of the father.

Family income.—For purposes of the National Health Interview Survey and National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, all people within a household related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income. Family income, then, is the total income received by the members of a family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12 months prior to interview, including wages, salaries, rents from property, interest, dividends, profits, and fees from their own business, pensions, and help from relatives.

Marital status.—The population is classified through self-reporting into the categories married and unmarried. Married includes all married people including those separated from their spouses. Unmarried includes those who are single (never married), divorced, or widowed. The Abortion Surveillance

reports of the Centers for Disease Control classify separated people as unmarried for all States except Rhode Island.

Population.—The U.S. Bureau of the Census collects and publishes data on several different types of population in the United States. Various statistical systems then use the appropriate population in calculating rates.

Total population is the population of the United States, including all members of the Armed Forces living in foreign countries, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Other Americans abroad (e.g., civilian Federal employees and dependents of members of the Armed Forces or other Federal employees) are not included.

Resident population is the population living in the United States. This includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States and their families as well as foreigners working or studying here; it excludes foreign military, naval, and diplomatic personnel and their families located here and residing in embassies or similar quarters as well as Americans living abroad. The resident population is often the denominator when calculating birth and death rates and incidence of disease.

Civilian population is the resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces. Families of members of the Armed Forces are included, however.

Civilian noninstitutionalized population is the civilian population not residing in institutions. Institutions include correctional institutions, detention homes, and training schools for juvenile delinquents; homes for the aged and dependent (e.g., nursing homes and convalescent homes); homes for dependent and neglected children; homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped; homes for unwed mothers; psychiatric, tuberculosis, and chronic disease hospitals and residential treatment centers. This population is the denominator in rates calculated for the National Center for Health Statistics' National Health Interview Survey, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, National Hospital Discharge Survey, and National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Geographic terms

Division and region.—The 50 States and the District of Columbia are grouped for statistical purposes by the U.S. Bureau of the Census into nine divisions within four regions. The groupings are as follows:

NORTHEAST

New England

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

East North Central

Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois

West North Central

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

SOUTH

South Atlantic

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

WEST

Mountain

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Level of urbanization.—Counties are classified in a Department of Agriculture system. Metropolitan counties are classified according to the size of the metropolitan area of which they are a part. Non-metropolitan counties are classified by their number of urban residents and proximity to a metropolitan area. The county classifications are as follows:

Within SMSA refers to metropolitan counties. (See "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.")

Large SMSA refers to a county within an SMSA of at least 1 million population.

Core refers to counties containing the primary central city of an SMSA.

Fringe refers to suburban counties of an SMSA.

Medium SMSA refers to a county within an SMSA of 250,000 to 999,999 population.

Other SMSA refers to a county within an SMSA of less than 250,000 population.

Outside SMSA refers to nonmetropolitan counties.

Adjacent to SMSA refers to a county contiguous to an SMSA.

Urbanized refers to a county contiguous to an SMSA and having an aggregate urban population of at least 20,000.

Less urbanized refers to a county contiguous to an SMSA and having an aggregate urban population of 2,500 to 19,999.

Thinly populated refers to a county contiguous to an SMSA and having no urban population.

Not adjacent to SMSA refers to a county not contiguous to an SMSA.

Urbanized refers to a county not contiguous to an SMSA and having an aggregate urban population of at least 20,000.

Less urbanized refers to a county not contiguous to an SMSA and having an aggregate urban population of 2,500 to 19,999.

Thinly populated refers to a county not contiguous to an SMSA and having no urban population.

Metropolitan.—Any county within a standard metropolitan statistical area is metropolitan. Other counties are *nonmetropolitan*.

Registration area.—The United States has separate registration areas for birth, death, marriage, and divorce statistics, which collect data annually from States whose registration data are at least 90-percent complete.

The *death registration area* was established in 1900 with 10 States and the District of Columbia, while the *birth registration area* was established in 1915, also with 10 States and the District of Columbia. Both areas have covered the entire United States since 1933. Currently, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam are also included, although in statistical tabulations they are not part of the "United States" total.

Reporting area.—In the national vital registration system, reporting requirements on birth certificates vary according to State. Thus, different numbers of States report various characteristics. For example, in 1979, births to unmarried women are reported on the birth certificate only in 39 States and the District of Columbia, and the month during which prenatal care began is reported in 44 States and the District of Columbia.

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).—This is a concept developed for use in statistical reporting and analysis. Except in the New England

States, an SMSA is a county or a group of contiguous counties containing at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if they are essentially metropolitan in character (based on criteria of labor force characteristics and population density) and are socially and economically integrated with the central city or cities.

In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the geographic components of the SMSA. Since National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) data are not coded to identify all towns, NCHS uses the metropolitan State economic area (MSEA), which is made up of county units, for reporting data in New England.

Health status and determinants

Fertility

Abortion.—The Centers for Disease Control's surveillance program counts *legal abortions* only. What constitutes a legal abortion varies, depending on a State's regulations about when one may be performed.

Birth rate.—This measure divides the number of live births in a population in a given period by the resident population at the middle of that period. The rate may be restricted to births to women of specific age, race, marital status, or geographic location, or it may be related to the entire population.

Gestation.—For both the national vital registration system and the Centers for Disease Control's Abortion Surveillance, the period of gestation is defined as beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period and ending with the day of birth.

Live birth.—In the World Health Organization's definition, also adopted by the United Nations and the National Center for Health Statistics, a live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat, umbilical cord pulsation, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered live born.

Live-birth order.—In the national vital registration system, this item from the birth certificate indicates the number of live births a woman has had, counting the birth being recorded.

Mortality

Cause of death.—For the purpose of national mortality statistics, every death is attributed to one underlying condition, based on information reported on the death certificate and utilizing the inter-

national rules for selecting the underlying cause of death from the reported conditions. For data years 1979-80, the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* is used for coding. Earlier data used the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (table I).

Table I. Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases*, according to year of conference by which adopted and years in use in United States

Revision of the <i>International Classification of Diseases</i>	Year of conference by which adopted	Years in use in United States
First	1900	1900-1909
Second	1909	1910-1920
Third	1920	1921-1929
Fourth	1929	1930-1938
Fifth	1938	1939-1948
Sixth	1948	1949-1957
Seventh	1955	1958-1967
Eighth	1965	1968-1978
Ninth	1975	1979-present

Use of successive revisions for classification of diseases may introduce discontinuities in the comparability of cause-of-death statistics over time. For further discussion, see the technical appendices of the annual volumes of *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II, Mortality*, produced by the National Center for Health Statistics. The most recent published volume is: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1977, Volume II, Mortality, Part A*, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1101, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981.

Death rate.—This measure divides the number of deaths in a population in a given period by the resident population at the middle of that period. It may be restricted to deaths in specific age, race, sex, or geographic groups, or it may be related to the entire population.

Infant mortality.—Infant mortality is the death of live-born children who have not reached their first birthday and is usually expressed as a rate (i.e., the number of infant deaths during a year per 1,000 live births reported in the year).

International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision.—The *International Classification of Diseases* (ICD) classifies mortality information for statistical purposes. ICD was first used in 1900 and has been revised about every 10 years since then. The *Ninth Revision*, published in 1977, is used to code U.S. mortality data beginning with data for 1979. The clinical modification of the *Ninth Revision* is used to code U.S. morbidity data.

Both are arranged in 17 main chapters. Most of the diseases are arranged according to their principal anatomical site, with special chapters for infective and parasitic diseases; neoplasms; endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional diseases; mental diseases; complications of pregnancy and childbirth; certain diseases

peculiar to the perinatal period; and ill-defined conditions. In addition, two supplemental classifications are provided: the classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health service and the classification of external causes of injury and poisoning.

The ICD codes used in this volume for cause of death are indicated on each detailed mortality table. Cause-of-death codes for table 15, Part B, are shown in table II.

Neonatal mortality.—The neonatal mortality rate is the number of deaths under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births.

Postneonatal mortality.—The postneonatal mortality rate is the number of deaths that occur from 28 days to 365 days after birth per 1,000 live births.

Fetal death.—The fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths with stated or presumed gestation of 20 weeks or more per 1,000 total births (i.e., live births plus fetal deaths).

Life expectancy.—Life expectancy is the average number of years of life remaining to a person at a particular age and is based on a given set of age-specific death rates, generally the mortality conditions existing in the period mentioned. Life expectancy may be determined by race, sex, or other characteristics using age-specific death rates for the population with that characteristic.

Determinants and measures of health

Condition.—A health condition is a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. Conditions, except impairments, are coded according to the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM).

Based on duration, there are two categories of conditions, acute and chronic. In the National Health Interview Survey, an *acute condition* is a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and has involved either a physician visit (medical attention) or restricted activity, and a *chronic condition* is any condition lasting 3 months or more or is one of certain conditions classified as chronic regardless of their time of onset. The National Nursing Home Survey uses a specific list of conditions classified as chronic, also disregarding time of onset.

Disability.—Disability is any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition. It is often measured in terms of the number of days that a person's activity has been reduced.

Disability day.—The National Health Interview Survey identifies several types of days on which a person's usual activity is reduced because of illness or injury (reported for the 2-week period preceding the week of the interview). These short-term disability days are not mutually exclusive categories but are defined on the following page.

Table II. Cause-of-death codes for categories in Part B table 15, according to applicable revision of *International Classification of Diseases*

Cause of death	International Classification of Diseases			
	Sixth Revision	Seventh Revision	Eighth Revision	Ninth Revision
	Code numbers			
Diseases of heart	400-402, 410-443	400-402, 410-443	390-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429	390-398, 402, 404-429
Cerebrovascular diseases	330-334	330-334	430-438	430-438
Malignant neoplasms	140-205	140-205	140-209	140-208
Respiratory system	160-164	160-164	160-163	160-165
Digestive system	150-156A, 157-159	150-156A, 157-159	150-159	150-159
Breast	170	170	174	174-175
Pneumonia and influenza	480-483, 490-493	480-483, 490-493	470-474, 480-486	480-487
Tuberculosis	001-019	001-019	010-019	010-018
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	581	581	571	571
Diabetes mellitus	260	260	250	250
All accidents and adverse effects	E800-E962	E800-E962	E800-E949	E800-E949
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	E810-E835	E810-E823	E810-E825
Suicide	E963, E970-E979	E963, E970-E979	E950-E959	E950-E959
Homicide and legal intervention	E964, E980-E985	E964, E980-E985	E960-E978	E960-E978

A *restricted-activity day* is any day on which a person cuts down on his or her usual activities for all or most of that day because of an illness or an injury. Restricted-activity days are unduplicated counts of bed-disability, work-loss, and school-loss days as well as other days during which a person cuts down on his or her usual activities.

A *bed-disability day* is a day on which a person stays in bed for more than half of the daylight hours (or normal waking hours) because of a specific illness or injury. All *hospital days* are bed-disability days. Bed-disability days may also be work-loss or school-loss days.

A *work-loss day* is a day on which a person did not work at his or her job or business for at least half of his or her normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of work-loss days is determined only for currently employed persons.

A *school-loss day* is a day on which a child did not attend school for at least half of his or her normal schoolday because of a specific illness or injury. School-loss days are determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

Former smoker.—Any person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes during his or her entire life but who reports smoking no cigarettes at the present time is a former smoker.

Incidence.—Incidence is the number of cases of disease having their onset during a prescribed period of time and is often expressed as a rate (e.g., the incidence of measles per 1,000 children 5-15 years of age during a year). Incidence is a measure of morbidity or other events that occur within a specific period of time.

Limitation of activity.—Each person identified by the National Health Interview Survey as having a chronic condition is classified according to the extent to which his or her activities are limited because of the condition as follows:

- Persons unable to carry on *major activity*.
- Persons limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed.
- Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited.
- Persons not limited in activity.

Major activity (or usual activity).—This is the principal activity of a person or of his or her age-sex group. For 1-5 years of age, it refers to ordinary

play with other children; for 6-16 years of age, it refers to school attendance; for 17 years of age and over, it usually refers to a job, housework, or school attendance.

Notifiable disease.—A notifiable disease is one that health providers are required, usually by law, to report to Federal, State, or local public health officials when diagnosed. Notifiable diseases are those of public interest by reason of their contagiousness, severity, or frequency.

Particulate matter.—Particulate matter is defined as particles of solid or liquid matter in the air, including both nontoxic materials (soot, dust, and dirt) and toxic materials (lead, asbestos, suspended sulfates and nitrates, etc.).

Pollutant.—A pollutant is any substance that renders the atmosphere or water foul or noxious to health.

Prevalence.—Prevalence is the number of cases of a disease, infected persons, or persons with some other attribute present during a particular interval of time. It is often expressed as a rate (e.g., the prevalence of diabetes per 1,000 persons during a year).

Self-assessment of health.—In the National Health Interview Survey, the respondents are asked to evaluate the health of everyone in their household compared with other people of the same age.

Utilization and resources

Ambulatory care

Dental visit.—The National Health Interview Survey counts visits to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under the dentist's supervision, as dental visits. Services provided to hospital inpatients are not included.

Disposition of visit.—As used by the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, this term describes the variety of followup procedures that a physician may plan for the patient, ranging from no followup to specific return contacts to referral to other providers of care.

International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM).—The ICD-9-CM is based on and is completely compatible with the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*. While the *Ninth Revision* is used to code mortality data ("Mortality" section), ICD-9-CM is used to code morbidity data.

Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions for tables 41, 42, and 45 are shown in table III; surgical groupings and code number inclusions for these tables are shown in table IV.

Table III. Codes for diagnostic categories in Part B tables 41, 42, and 45, according to applicable revision of *International Classification of Diseases*

Diagnostic category	International Classification of Diseases	
	Eighth Revision	9th Revision, Clinical Modification
Diseases of heart	390-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429	390-398, 402.1, 402.9, 404.1, 404.9, 410-414, 420-429
Malignant neoplasms	140-209	140-208, 230-234, 289.8
Fracture	800-829	800-829, 905.0-905.5
Neuroses and nonpsychotic disorders.	300-309	300-316
Pneumonia.	480-486	480-486
Congenital anomalies.	740-759	740-759
Inguinal hernia	550, 552	550
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma.	490-493	490-493
Intercranial injury.	850-854	850-854
Lacerations	870-907	870-904, 904.02, 906.0
Sprains and strains	840-848	840-848, 905.7
Ulcer	531-534	531-534
Cerebrovascular diseases	430-438	430-438
Hyperplasia of prostate.	600	600
Eye diseases and conditions	360-379	360-379
Delivery	650-662	V27
Disorders of menstruation	626	625.3, 626, 627.1
Benign neoplasms	210-228	210-229
Cholelithiasis (gallstones)	574	574
Rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis	712, 713	714, 715, 720.0, 721

Table IV. Codes for surgical categories in Part B tables 41, 42, and 45, according to applicable revision of *International Classification of Diseases*

<i>Surgical category</i>	<i>Eight Revision</i>	<i>9th Revision, Clinical Modification</i>
Biopsy	A1-A2	01.11-01.15; 03.32; 04.11-04.12; 05.11; 06.11-06.13; 07.11-07.17; 08.11; 09.11-09.12; 10.21; 11.22; 12.22; 15.01; 16.23; 18.12; 20.32; 21.22; 22.11; 24.11-24.12; 25.01-25.02; 26.11; 27.21-27.24; 28.11; 29.12; 31.43-31.44; 33.24-33.27; 34.23-34.27; 37.24-37.25; 38.21; 40.11; 41.31-41.33; 42.24; 44.14-44.15; 45.14-45.15; 45.25-45.27; 48.24-48.26; 49.22-49.23; 50.11-50.12; 51.12-51.13; 52.11-52.12; 54.22-54.23; 55.23-55.24; 56.32-56.33; 57.33-57.34; 58.23-58.24; 59.21; 60.11-60.15; 61.11; 62.11-62.12; 63.01; 64.11; 65.11-65.12; 66.11; 67.11-67.12; 68.13-68.14; 70.23-70.24; 71.11; 76.11; 77.40-77.49; 80.30-80.39; 83.21; 85.11-85.12; 86.11
Dilation and curettage of uterus	70.3-74.7	69.01, 69.09
Hysterectomy	69.1-69.5	68.3, 68.7
Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy	21.1-21.2	28.2-28.3
Repair of inguinal hernia.	38.2-38.3	53.0-53.1
Myringotomy	17.0	20.0
Closed reduction of fracture without fixation	82.0	79.0
Appendectomy	41.1	47.0
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee joint	86.5	80.6
Suture of skin or mucous membrane	92.5	86.5
Cardiac catheterization.	30.2	37.2
Prostatectomy.	58.1-58.3	60.2-60.6
Excision of lesion of skin and subcutaneous tissue.	92.1-92.2	86.3-86.4
Extraction of lens.	14.4-14.6	13.1-13.6
Local excision and destruction of lesion of bladder.	56.1-56.2	57.49-57.50
Dilation of urethra	57.5	58.6
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	21.3	28.6
Cesarean section.	77.0-77.9	74.0-74.2, 74.4, 74.9
Ligation and division of fallopian tubes, bilateral	68.5	66.2, 66.3
Oophorectomy, salpingo-oophorectomy.	67.2-67.5	65.3-65.6
Cholecystectomy	43.5	51.2

Office.—In the National Health Interview Survey, an office refers to the office of any physician in private practice, including physicians connected

with prepaid group practices. In the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, an office is any location for a physician's ambulatory practice other than hospitals, nursing homes, other extended care facilities, patients' homes, and industrial clinics. However, private offices in hospitals are included.

Physician visit.—The National Health Interview Survey counts as a physician visit a visit in person or by telephone to a doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy for the purpose of examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The service may be provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under the physician's supervision. Contacts involving services provided on a mass basis are not included nor are contacts for hospital inpatients.

Physician visits are generally classified by the type of place of visit. In the National Health Interview Survey, this includes the *office, hospital outpatient clinic or emergency room, telephone* (advice given by a physician in a telephone call), *company or industrial clinic* (units at a place of business that provide treatment through a physician or trained nurse), *home* (any place in which a person was staying at the time a physician was called there), as well as other places.

In the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, an *office visit* is any direct personal exchange between an ambulatory patient and a physician or members of his or her staff for the purposes of seeking care and rendering health services.

Principal diagnosis.—In the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, this is the physician's diagnosis of the patient's most important problem or complaint as evaluated at the time of the visit.

Seriousness of problem.—In the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, the physician indicates for each patient visit the seriousness of the problem, condition, or symptom which the patient says caused the visit. Seriousness refers to the physician's clinical judgment as to the extent the patient would be impaired if no care were given. It is expressed as very serious, serious, slightly serious, or not serious.

Inpatient care

Average daily census or average daily patients.—This refers to the average number of inpatients receiving care each day during a reporting period, excluding newborns.

Average length of stay.—In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, the average length of stay is the total number of patient days accumulated at the time of discharge, counting the date of admission but not the date of discharge by patients discharged during a reporting period, divided by the number of patients discharged.

As measured in the National Nursing Home Survey, *length of stay for residents* is the time from their

admission until the reporting time, while the *length of stay for discharges* is the time between the date of admission and the date of discharge.

Bed.—Any bed that is set up and staffed for use for inpatients is counted as a bed in a facility. In the National Master Facility Inventory, the count is of beds at the end of the reporting period; for the American Hospital Association, it is of the average number of beds during the entire period. The World Health Organization defines a hospital bed as one regularly maintained and staffed for the accommodation and full-time care of a succession of inpatients and situated in a part of the hospital where continuous medical care for inpatients is provided.

Day.—According to the American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory, days or *inpatient days* are the number of adult and pediatric days of care rendered during a reporting period. Days of care for newborns are excluded.

In the National Health Interview Survey, *hospital days during the year* refer to the total number of hospital days occurring in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. A *hospital day* is a night spent in the hospital for persons admitted as inpatients to a hospital.

In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, *days of care* refer to the total number of patient days accumulated by patients at the time of discharge from non-Federal short-stay hospitals during a reporting period. All days from and including the date of admission to, but not including the date of discharge, are counted. A *patient* is a person who is formally admitted to the inpatient service of the hospital for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment.

Discharge.—The National Health Interview Survey defines a *hospital discharge* as the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient, excepting the period of stay of a well newborn infant.

According to the National Hospital Discharge Survey, American Hospital Association, and National Master Facility Inventory, this is the formal release of an inpatient by a hospital, i.e., the termination of a period of hospitalization (including stays of 0 nights) by death or by disposition to a place of residence, nursing home, or another hospital. In this report, newborn infants are excluded.

In the National Nursing Home Survey, this is the formal release of a resident by a nursing home.

First-listed diagnosis.—In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, this is the diagnosis listed first on the face sheet of the medical record.

Hospital.—According to the American Hospital Association (AHA) and National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI), hospitals are institutions licensed as hospitals whose primary function is to provide diagnostic and therapeutic patient services for medical conditions and which have at least six beds,

an organized physician staff, and continuous nursing services under the supervision of registered nurses. AHA data differ slightly from those of NMFI, since data from NMFI reflect osteopathic hospitals as well as hospitals not registered with AHA. Non-AHA hospitals comprise 5-10 percent of all hospitals in the country. The World Health Organization considers an establishment a hospital if it is permanently staffed by at least one physician, can offer inpatient accommodation, and can provide active medical and nursing care.

Hospitals may be classified by type of service, ownership, and length of stay.

General hospitals provide both diagnostic and treatment services for patients with a variety of medical conditions, both surgical and non-surgical. According to the World Health Organization, these are hospitals that provide medical and nursing care for more than one category of medical discipline (e.g., general medicine, specialized medicine, general surgery, specialized surgery, and obstetrics); excluded are hospitals, usually ones in rural areas, that provide a more limited range of care.

Psychiatric hospitals are ones whose major type of service is psychiatric care. See "Psychiatric Care" section.

Specialty hospitals, such as psychiatric, tuberculosis, chronic disease, rehabilitation, maternity, and alcoholic or narcotic, provide a particular type of service to the majority of their patients.

Federal hospitals are operated by the Federal Government.

Non-Federal government hospitals are operated by State or local governments.

Voluntary nonprofit hospitals are operated by a church or other nonprofit organization.

Proprietary hospitals are operated for profit by individuals, partnerships, or corporations.

Short-stay hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey are those in which the average length of stay is less than 30 days. The American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory define *short-term hospitals* as hospitals in which more than half the patients are admitted to units with an average length of stay of less than 30 days and *long-term hospitals* as ones in which more than half the patients are admitted to units with an average length of stay of 30 days or more. The National Health Interview Survey defines *short-stay hospitals* as any hospital or hospital department in which the type of service provided is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic.

Nursing care.—Nursing care is the provision of any of the following services: application of dressings or bandages; bowel and bladder retraining; catheterization; enema; full bed bath; hypodermic, intramuscular, or intravenous injection; irrigation; nasal feeding; oxygen therapy; and temperature-pulse-respiration or blood pressure measurement.

Nursing home.—No uniform definition is possible because the minimum standards and regulations for nursing homes vary among the States. However, the National Master Facility Inventory includes in its count only facilities licensed by the States in which they are located. The homes are then classified according to the level of care they provide, as follows:

Nursing care homes must employ one or more full-time registered or licensed practical nurses and must provide nursing care to at least half the residents.

Personal care homes with nursing have some but fewer than half the residents receiving nursing care. In addition, such homes must employ one or more registered or licensed practical nurses or must provide administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physicians' orders, supervision of self-administered medications, or three or more personal services.

Personal care homes without nursing have no residents receiving nursing care. These homes provide administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physicians' orders, supervision of self-administered medications, or three or more personal services.

Domiciliary care homes primarily provide domiciliary care but also provide one or two personal services.

In the 1977 National Nursing Home Survey, all four categories of homes were included. In the 1973-74 survey, only nursing homes providing some level of nursing care were classified as nursing homes.

Skilled nursing facilities provide the most intensive nursing care available outside of a hospital. Facilities certified by Medicare provide post-hospital care to eligible Medicare enrollees. Facilities certified by Medicaid as skilled nursing facilities provide skilled nursing services on a daily basis to individuals eligible for Medicaid benefits.

Intermediate care facilities are certified by the Medicaid program to provide health-related services on a regular basis to Medicaid eligibles who do not require hospital or skilled nursing facility care but do require institutional care above the level of room and board.

Occupancy rate.—The National Master Facility Inventory and American Hospital Association define

hospital occupancy rate as the average daily census divided by the number of hospital beds during a reporting period. The *occupancy rate for other facilities* is calculated as the number of residents reported at the time of the interview divided by the number of beds reported.

Outpatient visit.—According to the American Hospital Association, these are visits by patients not lodged in the hospital for medical, dental, or other services. See "Ambulatory Care" section.

Primary diagnosis.—In the National Nursing Home Survey, this is the primary condition at the last examination as extracted from the resident's medical record.

Resident.—In the National Nursing Home Survey, a resident is a person who has been formally admitted to but not discharged from an establishment.

Psychiatric care¹

Addition.—An individual is classified as an addition to a psychiatric facility by being a new admission, a readmission, or a return from leave to either an inpatient or an outpatient psychiatric facility.

Mental disorder.—A mental disorder is any of several disorders listed in Chapter V of the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)*.

Mental health facility.—A mental health facility is an administratively distinct public or private agency or institution whose primary concern is the provision of direct mental health services to the mentally ill or emotionally disturbed. Facilities include public and private psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric units of general hospitals, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, federally funded community mental health centers, freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics, multi-service mental health facilities, and halfway houses.

Psychiatric hospitals are hospitals primarily concerned with providing inpatient care and treatment for the mentally ill. *Psychiatric inpatient units of Veterans Administration general hospitals* and *Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals* are often combined into the category *Veterans Administration psychiatric hospitals* because of their similarity in size, operation, and length of stay. Other psychiatric hospitals include State and county mental hospitals and private mental hospitals.

General hospitals providing psychiatric services are hospitals that knowingly and routinely admit patients to a separate psychiatric unit for the purpose of diagnosing and treating psychiatric illness.

¹The definitions for psychiatric care are those used by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children are residential institutions primarily serving emotionally disturbed children and providing treatment services, usually under the supervision of a psychiatrist.

Federally funded community mental health centers are legal entities through which comprehensive mental health services are provided to a delineated catchment area. This mental health delivery system may be implemented by a single facility (with or without subunits) or by a group of affiliated facilities which make available at least the following essential mental health services: inpatient, day treatment, outpatient, emergency care, and community consultation and education.

Freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics are administratively distinct facilities, the primary purpose of which is to provide nonresidential mental health service and where a psychiatrist assumes medical responsibility for all patients and/or directs the mental health program.

Service mode.—Service mode and *treatment modality* refer generally to the kinds of mental health service available: inpatient care, outpatient care, day treatment, etc.

Inpatient care is the provision of mental health treatment to people requiring 24-hour supervision.

Outpatient care is the provision of mental health treatment on an outpatient basis and does not involve any overnight stay in an inpatient facility.

Day treatment is the provision of a planned therapeutic program during most or all of the day for people needing broader programs than are possible through outpatient visits but who do not require full-time hospitalization.

Manpower

Full-time equivalent employee (FTE).—The American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory use an estimate of full-time equivalent employees that counts two part-time employees as one full-time employee, a *full-time employee* being someone working 35 hours a week or more. The National Nursing Home Survey uses an estimate of full-time employees that counts 35 hours of part-time employees' work per week as equivalent to one full-time employee.

Group practice.—Group practice is the application of services by three physicians or more who are formally organized to provide medical care, consultation,

diagnosis, and/or treatment through the joint use of equipment and personnel and with the income from medical practice distributed in accordance with methods previously determined by members of the group.

Nurse practitioner (NP).—These are specially trained nurses who perform acts of diagnosis, treatment, or prescription which traditionally have been within the exclusive province of the physician. Nurse practitioners function under the supervision of physicians for these medical tasks but not for their nursing practice.

Physician.—Physicians are licensed doctors of medicine or osteopathy classified by the American Medical Association and others through self-reporting, as follows:

Active physicians or *professionally active physicians* are ones currently practicing, regardless of the number of hours worked per week.

Federal physicians are employed by the Federal Government; *non-Federal* or *civilian physicians* are not.

Fee-for-service group practice physicians have most of their contact with patients in a group practice and none of the care they provide in this practice is on a prepaid basis. Rather, remuneration for the treatment of patients is made by a fee per unit of service provided.

Licensed physicians are authorized to practice in a State. Every State (and the District of Columbia) requires that physicians and dentists be licensed there in order to practice in that State.

Office-based physicians are physicians who spend the plurality of their time working in practices based in private offices; *hospital-based physicians* spend the plurality of their time as salaried physicians in hospitals.

Prepaid group practice physicians have most of their contact with patients in a group practice and all or part of the care they provide in this practice is on a prepaid basis. That is, remuneration for the treatment of some patients is made by a predetermined fee which is not related to the amount of care provided to an individual patient.

Private practice physicians are independent of any external policy control and are self-employed or salaried by a partnership. See also "Professional manpower."

Physician assistant (PA).—These are individuals with appropriate medical training who are authorized to perform medical services under the supervision of a licensed physician. The extent to which these medical services may be delegated to the PA by the physician varies from State to State.

Physician specialty.—A physician specialty is any specific branch of medicine that a physician may concentrate in. The specialty classification used by the Bureau of Health Professions and National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) follows these American Medical Association categories:

Primary care specialties include general practice (or family practice), internal medicine, and pediatrics.

Medical specialties include, along with internal medicine and pediatrics, the areas of allergy, cardiovascular disease, dermatology, gastroenterology, pediatric allergy and cardiology, and pulmonary diseases.

Surgical specialties include general surgery, neurological surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, plastic surgery, colon and rectal surgery, thoracic surgery, and urology. *Other specialties* covered by NAMCS are geriatrics, neurology, preventive medicine, psychiatry, and public health. Other specialties covered by the Bureau of Health Professions are aerospace medicine, anesthesiology, child psychiatry, neurology, occupational medicine, pathology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, psychiatry, public health, and radiology.

Place of employment.—The classification of people employed in the health service industry by place of employment is a U.S. Bureau of the Census adaptation of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967*, which classified people according to health service industry codes 801-809.

Professional manpower.—Professional manpower includes chiropractors, dentists, dental hygienists, licensed practical nurses, pharmacists, physical therapists, physicians, podiatrists, and registered nurses as well as other occupations not covered in this report.

In the United States, counts of these professionals include only those licensed in the State where they practice, with licensure usually requiring the completion of an appropriate degree or certificate program for that profession. In international counts prepared by the World Health Organization, only those professionals active in their profession are counted.

Professionals may be classified according to specialty, place of practice, or other criteria. See "Physician."

Health expenditures

Consumer Price Index (CPI).—The CPI is prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is a measure of the changes in average prices of the goods and

services purchased by urban wage earners and by clerical workers and their families. The medical care component of the CPI shows trends in medical care prices based on specific indicators of hospital, medical, dental, and drug prices.

A recent revision of the CPI has been in use since January 1978, and changes are noted where applicable in this report.

Economic Stabilization Program (ESP).—This Federal program was established to control wages and prices. On August 15, 1971, all wages and prices were frozen for a period of 90 days, and a system of wage and price controls, administered through a cost-of-living council, was implemented. Controls continued, with periodic changes in the flexibility and intensity with which they were enforced, until their legislative authority expired in April 1974.

Gross national product (GNP).—This is the most comprehensive measure of a nation's total output of goods and services. In the United States, the GNP represents the dollar value in current prices of all goods and services produced for sale plus the estimated value of certain imputed outputs (i.e., goods and services that are neither bought nor sold). The GNP is the sum of: (1) consumption expenditures by both individuals and nonprofit organizations plus certain imputed values; (2) business investment in equipment, inventories, and new construction; (3) Federal, State, and local government purchases of goods and services; and (4) the sale of goods and services abroad minus purchases from abroad.

Medicaid.—This program is federally aided but State operated and administered. It provides medical benefits for certain low-income persons in need of medical care. The program, authorized in 1965 by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, categorically covers participants in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program as well as some participants in the Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in a participating State. States also determine the benefits covered, rates of payment for providers, and methods of administering the program.

Medicare.—This is a nationwide health insurance program providing health insurance protection to people 65 years of age and over, people eligible for social security disability payments for more than 2 years, and people with end-stage renal disease, regardless of income. The program was enacted July 30, 1965, as Title XVIII, *Health Insurance for the Aged*, of the Social Security Act, and became effective on July 1, 1966. It consists of two separate but coordinated programs: hospital insurance (Part A) and supplementary medical insurance (Part B).

National health expenditures.—This measure estimates the amount spent for all health services and supplies and health-related research and construction activities consumed in the United States

during a specified time period. Detailed estimates are available by source of expenditure (e.g., consumer out-of-pocket, private health insurance, and government programs) and by type of expenditure (e.g., hospitals, physicians, and drugs). Data are compiled from a variety of sources that collect data from the providers of care.

Health services and supplies expenditures are outlays for goods and services relating directly to patient care plus expenses for administering health insurance programs and for government public health activities. This category is equivalent to total national health expenditures minus expenditures for research and construction.

Private expenditures are outlays for services provided or paid for by nongovernmental

sources—consumers, insurance companies, private industry, and philanthropic organizations.

Public expenditures are outlays for services provided or paid for by Federal, State, and local government agencies or expenditures required by governmental action (such as workmen's compensation insurance payments).

Personal health care expenditures.—These are outlays for goods and services relating directly to patient care. The expenditures in this category are total national health expenditures minus expenditures for research and construction, expenses for administering health insurance programs, and government public health activities.

GUIDE TO TABLES

I. HEALTH STATUS AND DETERMINANTS	Age	Sex	Race	Family income	Location of residence	Other variables	Geographic area		
							Region	Division, State	Inter-national
Fertility									
General-----	1-3			1-3		2, 3			
Teenagers-----	4			4					
Abortion-----	5			5		5, 6, 7			
Expected births-----	8			8					
Mortality									
General-----	9	9, 14		9, 14					
Infant-----				11, 12			12		13
Fetal, perinatal-----				11					13
Life expectancy-----	10	10, 14		10					14
Heart disease-----	16	15, 16		15, 16					
Cancer-----	17	15, 17		15, 17					
Respiratory cancer-----	18	15, 18		15, 18					
Cerebrovascular disease-----	19	15, 19		15, 19					
Motor vehicle accident-----	20	15, 20		15, 20					
Homicide-----	21	15, 21		15, 21					
Suicide-----	22	15, 22		15, 22					
Other causes of death-----		15		15					
Determinants and measures of health									
Prenatal care-----				24					
Immunization-----	25			25		25			
Cigarette smoking-----	30-32	30-32		30, 31					
Alcohol consumption-----		33							
Air pollution-----						34			
Self-assessment of health-----	27	27		27	27			27	
Limitation of activity-----	27	27		27	27			27	
Disability days-----	29								
Restricted-activity days-----	28, 29	28		28	28			28	
Bed-disability days-----	28	28		28	28			28	
Acute conditions-----	29								
Diseases, notifiable-----						26			
Birth weight, low-----				23, 24				23	

GUIDE TO TABLES—Continued

II. UTILIZATION OF HEALTH RESOURCES	Age	Sex	Race	Family income	Location of residence	Other variables	Geographic region
Ambulatory							
All physician visits							
Source or place-----	35	35	35	35	35		35
Interval since last visit-----	36	36	36	36	36		36
Physician's office							
Visit characteristics-----	38	38	38			38	
Physician's specialty-----	37	37	37				
Dentist visits, interval since last visit-----	39	39	39	39	39		39
Inpatient care							
Short-stay hospitals							
Admissions-----						40	
Average length of stay-----	42-44	42, 44	44	44	44	40, 43	44
Discharges, general-----	43, 44	44	44	44	44	43	44
Surgery-----	43, 45	45				43	
Diagnosis-----	41, 42	41, 42					
Days of care, general-----	43, 44	44	44	44	44	43	44
Surgery-----	43					43	
Diagnosis-----	41, 42	41, 42					
Outpatient visits-----						40	
Mental health facilities							
Additions-----						48	
Patient care episodes-----						49	
Days of care-----						50	
Nursing homes							
Residents-----	46, 47	47	47			46	

GUIDE TO TABLES—Continued

III. HEALTH CARE RESOURCES	Occupation or place of employment	Specialty	Type of practice	Other variables	Geographic region		
					Region	Division, State	
Manpower							
Persons active in health field-----	51, 54					54	
Graduates (projections)-----		56					
Physicians				52			
Total active-----							
Medical doctors-----			53				
Active non-Federal M.D.'s-----		55	55			55	
		Specialty	Type of ownership	Beds	Employees	Occupancy rates	Geographic division, State
Facilities							
Short-stay hospitals-----			57			57	
Long-stay hospitals-----	61		61			61	
Community hospitals-----			58	60		59	58-60
Nursing homes-----			62				62
Psychiatric facilities-----			63				
IV. HEALTH CARE EXPENDITURES	Age	Type of expenditure	Source of funds or payment	Other variables	Geographic area		
					Region	Division, State	
National health expenditures-----		73, 74	70, 71	64			
Public program expenditures (including Medicare and Medicaid)-----	82	82-84					
Personal health care expenditures-----	81	81	72, 81	65		66	
Hospital care expenditures-----						75	
Nursing home care expenditures-----						76	
Consumer Price Index-----		67-69					
Hospital costs and expenses-----				77, 78			
Nursing home charges-----	80		79	79, 80	79, 80		
Health research and development expenditures-----			85	86			

