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Health Characteristics

by Geographic Region, Large
Metropolitan Areas, and
Other Places of Residence

United States - 1969 - 70

Statistics on chronic activity limitation, disability days, persons injured, acute conditions, short-stay hospital discharges, and physician and dental visits by geographic region, large metropolitan area, and other places of residence. Based on data collected in health interviews during 1969 and 1970.

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1513

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

Health Resources Administration
National Center for Health Statistics
Rockville, Md. January 1974



Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No.86

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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the Health Interview Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, and collects the data.

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 73-600225

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SYMBOLS

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Quantity more than 0 but less than 0,05----	0.0
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HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, LARGE METROPOLITAN AREA, AND OTHER PLACES OF RESIDENCE

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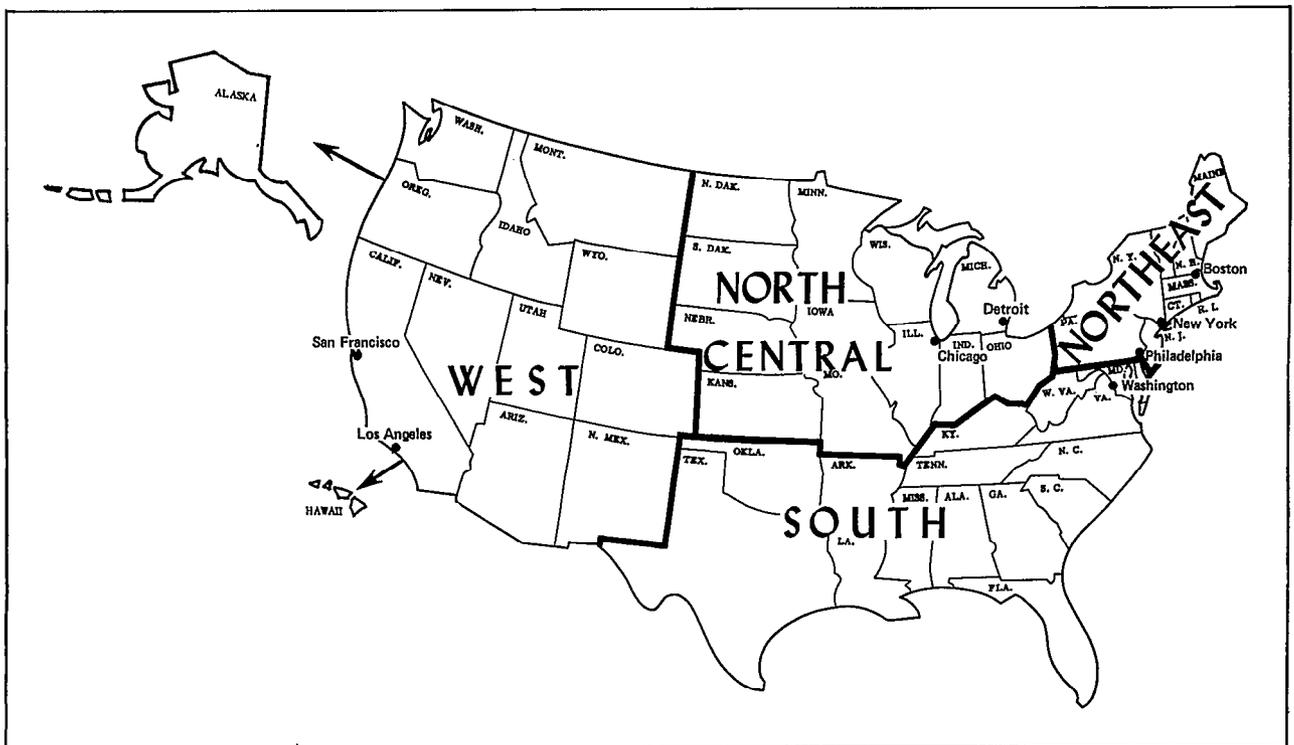
INTRODUCTION

The estimates for selected health characteristics presented in this report are based on Health Interview Survey data collected during 1969-70.

The health characteristics discussed include activity limitation due to chronic disease, disa-

bility days, incidence of acute conditions and persons injured, hospitalization, and physician and dental visits. The information is shown by the four geographic regions, metropolitan areas (see map), and farm and nonfarm places of residence outside the metropolitan areas. Another breakdown of the data shows estimates by residence inside or outside the central city of a metropolitan area. An earlier report (*Vital and Health Statistics Series 10, No. 36*) contained similar information for the period July 1963-June 1965.

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During 1969-70 the measures of selected health characteristics varied considerably by geographic region and area of residence. The following statements summarize some of the data presented in this report:

Persons living in central cities of metropolitan areas had the highest rates of restricted activity, bed disability, and work-loss days and the highest rate of physician visits per person per year.

Persons living outside the central cities in metropolitan areas had the highest rate of dental visits. This population also had the highest proportion of persons with at least one physician visit and with at least one dental visit during the year prior to interview.

Persons living in nonfarm residences outside the metropolitan area had the highest rate of discharges from short-stay hospitals.

Persons living on farms had the lowest incidence rate of acute conditions.

Persons living outside metropolitan areas reported a higher level of limitation of activity than did persons living in metropolitan areas.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information from the Health Interview Survey presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. During 1970, data were collected for 45 weeks of the 52-week calendar period. The first quarter contained a sample reduction of 7 full weeks of interviewing due to budgetary restrictions, whereas the remaining quarters each contained the full 13 weeks. During the 52 weeks in 1969 and 45 weeks in 1970, the sample was composed of approximately 79,000 households containing about 250,000 persons living at the time of the interview. Comparability with previous average

annual estimates is not affected by the reduced sample since the weighting procedure employed for the Health Interview Survey adjusts for the missing weeks. Although the sampling errors are somewhat higher in 1970, by combining two years of data, the impact of the reduced sample on the sampling error is minimal.

The survey is restricted to the civilian, non-institutionalized population living at the time of the interview. The estimates for hospital discharges and persons injured in accidents during the 2-week reference period will be somewhat underestimated because those persons who died prior to the interview are excluded from the totals. Estimates for older persons with limitation of activity caused by chronic conditions will be reduced because of the higher proportion of these persons living in institutions.

A description of the statistical design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I. The data are also subject to nonsampling errors such as those which arise from the respondent's willingness and ability to answer the interviewer's questions.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey, it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions. Of particular importance is the definition of the eight large metropolitan areas for which estimates are presented. The boundaries of these areas are defined as they were for the 1960 Decennial Census.

The questionnaires used during 1969 and 1970 are illustrated in the Current Estimates reports Series 10, Numbers 63 and 72, respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The estimates presented in this report are for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population and are based on data collected during 1969-70. They are shown by four regions and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence. The metropolitan areas represent the population in the 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) as defined for the 1960 Decennial Cen-

sus. Estimates are shown for residents of central cities and those living outside central cities within these metropolitan areas and for farm and nonfarm residents outside metropolitan areas. In addition, data are shown for persons living in each of the eight largest SMSA's and for persons living in all other SMSA's.

Table A shows the population and percent-age distribution by age for each geographic region and place of residence; table B, a percent-age distribution of the population within

Table A. Total population and percent distribution by age, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

Geographic region and place of residence	Popula- tion in thou- sands	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Total-----	198,636	100.0	33.6	36.2	20.7	9.5
<u>Geographic region</u>			Percent distribution			
Northeast-----	48,900	100.0	32.0	35.7	22.1	10.3
North Central-----	55,493	100.0	34.6	35.5	20.4	9.6
South-----	61,402	100.0	34.0	36.7	20.0	9.3
West-----	32,841	100.0	33.8	37.6	20.2	8.3
<u>Place of residence</u>						
All SMSA-----	129,756	100.0	33.2	37.1	20.8	8.9
Central city-----	58,774	100.0	31.3	36.8	21.4	10.5
Outside central city-----	70,982	100.0	34.8	37.4	20.3	7.6
Large metropolitan areas-----	50,054	100.0	32.2	37.2	21.6	9.0
Boston-----	2,583	100.0	30.3	35.5	22.9	11.3
New York SCA-----	15,987	100.0	30.5	36.5	22.6	10.4
Philadelphia-----	4,816	100.0	32.7	36.4	22.1	8.9
Chicago SCA-----	7,898	100.0	35.0	36.0	21.1	7.9
Detroit-----	4,332	100.0	35.0	37.0	20.7	7.3
Washington-----	2,854	100.0	35.6	41.5	16.9	6.0
Los Angeles-----	8,267	100.0	31.7	38.9	21.2	8.1
San Francisco-----	3,317	100.0	29.1	38.9	22.1	9.8
Other SMSA-----	79,702	100.0	33.8	37.0	20.3	8.9
Outside SMSA-----	68,880	100.0	34.4	34.6	20.4	10.5
Nonfarm-----	60,507	100.0	34.5	35.4	19.7	10.4
Farm-----	8,373	100.0	33.8	28.7	25.8	11.6

Table B. Percent distribution of the population in SMSA by place of residence, according to geographic region: United States, 1969-70

Place of residence	Geographic region				
	All re-gions	North-east	North Central	South	West
All SMSA-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central city-	45.3	43.3	46.3	49.1	42.2
Outside cen-tral city---	54.7	56.7	53.7	50.9	57.8

SMSA's by residence in the central city or outside the central city; and table C, a percentage distribution of the population by area of residence according to geographic region. The distribution of persons by age and place of residence (as well as other variables) may influence rates for health characteristics. The rates for chronic illness and disability, for example, are high for elderly persons; therefore these rates will be higher in an area with a large proportion of older people.

In an attempt to account for differences in the age distributions by geographic region or area of residence, many of the text tables show age-adjusted rates as well as crude rates. The

data were adjusted to the age distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, using the direct method of adjustment. To minimize the effects of different population distribution by place of residence within a region, the rates have also been adjusted to the distribution by place of residence of the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population. The age was adjusted according to the age categories appearing in each detailed table. Residence was adjusted to the distribution of the population by geographic region according to residence in central cities, outside central cities, and in nonfarm and farm areas.

An earlier report by the same title (Series 10, No. 36) presented data by geographic region and place of residence from the July 1963-June 1965 Health Interview Survey. The earlier report presented data separately for each of the 22 largest SMSA's, while the present report is restricted to only the eight SMSA's with more than 2 million population in 1960. This reduction in the number of individual SMSA's for which data are shown was done to insure that estimates would be based on a substantial number of sample cases and thus reduce the sampling error. In addition since more than one interviewer was used to obtain data within each large SMSA, the impact of a single interviewer was reduced. However, the reader is still urged to use

Table C. Percent distribution of population by place of residence, according to geographic region: United States, 1969-70

Place of residence	Geographic region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Percent distribution				
All areas-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Large metropolitan areas-----	25.2	47.8	22.0	4.6	35.3
Other SMSA-----	40.1	31.2	41.4	46.5	39.4
Outside SMSA-----	34.7	21.0	36.6	48.9	25.3
Nonfarm-----	30.5	19.9	30.4	42.7	23.4
Farm-----	4.2	1.1	6.2	6.2	1.9

Table D. Percent distribution of total population by family income, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

Geographic region and place of residence	Annual family income				
	All incomes	Under \$7,000	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000 and over	Unknown
Total-----	100.0	36.9	20.4	36.6	6.2
<u>Geographic region</u>					
Northeast-----	100.0	31.0	21.0	40.5	7.6
North Central-----	100.0	33.5	21.5	38.6	6.4
South-----	100.0	47.3	18.5	28.8	5.4
West-----	100.0	32.0	21.0	41.7	5.3
<u>Place of residence</u>					
All SMSA-----	100.0	31.1	20.5	41.9	6.5
<u>Central city</u>					
Central city-----	100.0	40.3	19.5	32.9	7.2
Outside central city-----	100.0	23.4	21.3	49.3	5.9
<u>Large metropolitan areas</u>					
Boston-----	100.0	30.7	20.0	42.6	6.7
New York-----	100.0	29.2	18.7	45.4	6.7
Philadelphia-----	100.0	26.5	19.4	46.0	8.1
Chicago-----	100.0	23.6	16.8	51.5	8.1
Detroit-----	100.0	22.1	22.0	52.8	3.1
Washington-----	100.0	20.6	15.3	59.7	4.4
Los Angeles-----	100.0	29.6	21.2	41.4	7.9
San Francisco-----	100.0	26.9	17.7	49.7	5.6
Other SMSA-----	100.0	33.7	21.5	38.5	6.3
<u>Outside SMSA</u>					
Nonfarm-----	100.0	47.9	20.0	26.5	5.6
Farm-----	100.0	46.4	20.6	27.5	5.5
Farm-----	100.0	58.4	16.3	18.9	6.3

caution when making comparisons between SMSA's and to use the sample's error charts in appendix I. With the exception of table O, which summarizes data for each of the SMSA's, this report will not make inter-SMSA comparisons. The caution against making detailed comparisons between specific SMSA's also applies to comparisons of rates for SMSA's shown in this report with rates for those same SMSA's shown in the earlier report. While the major purpose of

this report is not to make comparisons over time, selected comparisons will be shown by geographic region and place of residence between the present data and the data in the earlier report. However, comparisons cannot be made for the categories "large SMSA's" and "other SMSA's," since the number of SMSA's included in each category are different for the two reports. The basic format of the tabular data in the two reports is similar, thus facili-

tating additional, more detailed comparisons for investigators interested in comparisons over time.

One additional change from the previous report is the further classification of SMSA data by central city and outside central city residence. The central city is that city identified in the title of the SMSA. This further classification of SMSA residents was added because of marked income differences between the central city and outside central city residents (table D). See appendix II for a complete definition of the term central city.

DISABILITY

Limitation of Activity Due to Chronic Conditions

Limitation of activity refers to the inability to carry on one's usual major activity, thereby decreasing the amount or kind of major activity or reducing other activities such as civic or recreational activities (appendix II). Because of the geographic detail presented in this report, it was necessary to consolidate the data for partial and major limitation of activity in order to reduce the sampling error. The age categories "under 17 years" and "17-44 years" were combined because of the low frequency of activity limitation among persons under 17 years.

An estimated 23 million persons, 11.7 percent of the population, reported some degree of activity limitation due to chronic conditions. Two of every five persons aged 65 years and over were affected compared with one of five persons between 45 and 64 years old (tables 1-3). The proportion of persons with limitation of activity was 20 percent higher among those living outside SMSA's than among residents of SMSA's. Within the metropolitan areas a higher percentage of persons living in the central city had some limitation than those living outside the central city, 11.9 and 10.1 percent, respectively. The distribution is not unexpected in view of the high proportion of central city residents in families with incomes of less than \$7,000 (table D). An inverse relationship between family income and limitation of activity due to chronic conditions has been found in previous reports (Series 10, Numbers 51, 61, and 80).

Table E. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted percents of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions by geographic region: United States, 1969-70

Chronic limitation of activity	Geographic region			
	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Percent of persons			
Unadjusted rate-----	11.1	10.9	12.9	11.7
Age-adjusted rate-----	10.7	10.9	13.1	12.1
Residence-adjusted rate-----	11.1	10.8	12.3	11.7

NOTE: Data adjusted to the age and residence distributions of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 1969-70.

The unadjusted and age-adjusted rates of activity limitation per 100 persons by residence are shown below.

	<i>Unadjusted</i>	<i>Age-adjusted</i>
Central city	11.9	11.5
Outside central city	10.1	10.8
Nonfarm	13.0	12.8
Farm	13.9	12.2

This adjustment resulted in a closer similarity between populations within the metropolitan areas and between the nonfarm and farm residents. Although age distribution accounted for some of the differences, other factors such as socioeconomic variables are probably responsible for the remaining disparities.

Among the four regions, the South had the highest percentage of persons with activity limitation. Adjusting the data for age did not change the pattern, but after residence adjustment there was little difference between the South and West Regions (table E).

While there has been little change between 1964-65 and 1969-70 in the overall percentage of the population with limitation of activity, the differences by place of residence and geographic region have decreased:

	1964-65	1969-70
All areas	12.1	11.7
SMSA	10.5	10.9
Outside SMSA:		
Nonfarm	14.6	13.0
Farm	16.5	13.9
Northeast	9.5	11.1
North Central	12.0	10.9
South	14.3	12.9
West	11.8	11.7

More detailed data on limitation of activity for several time periods can be found in Series 10, Numbers 17, 45, 51, 61, and 80.

Disability Days

This report presents data on three types of disability days—restricted activity days, bed days, and work-loss days resulting from illness or

injury. A restricted activity day is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of illness or injury. A day of bed disability or work loss is counted as a day of restricted activity. A day of disability is counted only once for the person involved even though the disability may have resulted from more than one illness or injury.

During 1969-70 there were an estimated 3 billion restricted activity days annually among the civilian population excluding persons living in institutions. This is an average of 15 days per person per year, with the number increasing from 9.6 days for children under 17 years to 32.1 days for persons 65 years and over.

Among the areas of residence, persons living in the central cities had the highest rate for all three types of disability days, shown in tables 4-6. The residents of central cities averaged 16.0 days of restricted activity, 7.0 days of bed disability, and 5.9 days lost from work, while the rates for farm residents were 12.6, 4.5, and 4.7 days, respectively. Age adjusting the rates for residence did not change the relationship, as shown in table F.

Table F. Unadjusted and age-adjusted days of disability per person per year by place of residence: United States, 1969-70

Type of disability	Place of residence			
	Central city	Outside central city	Nonfarm	Farm
<u>Restricted activity</u>				
Unadjusted rate-----	16.0	13.3	15.2	12.6
Age-adjusted rate-----	15.7	13.7	15.1	11.8
<u>Bed disability</u>				
Unadjusted rate-----	7.0	5.4	6.2	4.5
Age-adjusted rate-----	6.9	5.6	6.1	4.3
<u>Work loss</u>				
Unadjusted rate-----	5.9	4.9	5.2	4.7
Age-adjusted rate-----	5.9	4.9	5.2	4.2

NOTE: Days of restricted activity and bed disability are adjusted to the age and residence distributions of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Days lost from work are adjusted to the age and residence distribution of the currently employed population of the United States.

Table G. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted days of disability per person per year by geographic region: United States, 1969-70

Type of disability	Geographic region			
	North-east	North Central	South	West
<u>Restricted activity</u>				
Days per person per year				
Unadjusted rate-----	14.4	13.0	15.6	16.2
Age-adjusted rate-----	14.1	13.0	15.8	16.4
Residence-adjusted rate-----	14.1	13.0	15.3	16.1
<u>Bed disability</u>				
Unadjusted rate-----	5.8	5.2	7.1	6.1
Age-adjusted rate-----	5.7	5.3	7.1	6.2
Residence-adjusted rate-----	5.8	5.3	7.0	6.1
<u>Work loss</u>				
Unadjusted rate-----	5.4	5.0	5.6	4.9
Age-adjusted rate-----	5.3	5.0	5.7	4.9
Residence-adjusted rate-----	5.2	5.0	5.5	4.7

NOTE: Days of restricted activity and bed disability are adjusted to the age and residence distributions of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Days lost from work are adjusted to the age and residence distributions of the currently employed population of the United States.

Persons living in the North Central Region reported the least days of restricted activity, 13.0 per person per year. The South Region had the highest rate for bed disability, 7.1 days per person. Persons in the South also had a slightly higher rate of work-loss days than persons in the other regions, although the difference between the South and the Northeast Regions was rather small. The relationship among regions for the three types of disability days did not change after age and residence adjustment (table G).

of the incidence of acute conditions are those conditions which did not involve either medical attention or restricted activity.

The average annual incidence of acute conditions during 1969-70 (table 7) was approximately 401.5 million conditions, a rate of 202.1 conditions per 100 persons per year. The rates were highest for persons under 17 years of age, 289.5, and lowest for those 45 years and over, 119.7. Farm residents had the lowest incidence rate among the residence groups. Age adjustment did not affect the pattern but the rates for residents of the central city and outside the central city were made more comparable as shown below:

ILLNESS

Acute Conditions

The estimates for the incidence of acute illnesses and injuries include those conditions with onset within 2 weeks of the interview date except for certain conditions and impairments which are always classified as chronic regardless of the date of onset. These exceptions are listed in appendix II. Also excluded from the estimates

	Unadjusted	Age-adjusted
Central city	200.6	204.1
Outside central city	210.2	207.1
Nonfarm	200.0	199.1
Farm	159.6	163.1

Table H. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by geographic region: United States, 1969-70

Acute conditions	Geographic region			
	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Incidence per 100 persons per year			
Unadjusted rate-----	195.5	192.5	198.4	235.2
Age-adjusted rate----	199.0	191.5	197.6	233.7
Residence-adjusted rate-----	193.1	193.2	199.9	232.9

NOTE: Data adjusted to the age and residence distributions of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 1969-70.

The incidence rate of acute conditions was highest among residents of the West Region. After age and residence adjustment (table H), persons in the West still had substantially higher rates than did residents of other regions. The high rate for the West Region was due to somewhat higher rates for all acute conditions except infective and parasitic diseases. For more detailed information on acute conditions by geographic region and place of residence, see "Acute Conditions—Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1969-June 1970" (Series 10, No. 77) and the similar report for July 1970-June 1971 (Series 10, No. 82).

Acute conditions for 1969-70 were coded according to the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States (ICDA)*. The code numbers are shown below for each condition group presented in table 8:

ICDA Code Number

Infective and parasitic diseases . . .	000-136
Upper respiratory conditions . . .	460-465, 501, 508
Other acute respiratory conditions	470-474, 466, 480-486, 510-516, 519, 783
Other acute conditions	All other acute code numbers

Persons Injured

Over 52 million persons were injured annually during 1969-70, a rate of about 26 persons

injured per 100 persons per year (table 9). These estimates are based on the number of respondents who reported an injury that resulted in medical attention or caused restricted activity for at least 1 day within the 2 weeks prior to interview date. Data on persons injured during the 2-week period who died before the interview date are excluded.

Persons under 17 years of age in all residence areas had a higher injury than persons in other age groups, and as age increased, the injury rate decreased. The injury rates among the four residence areas are similar. The apparent low rate among farm residents could be due to sampling error.

Age adjustment did not change the pattern in rate of persons injured per 100 persons as shown below:

	Unadjusted	Age-adjusted
Central city	24.7	24.9
Outside central city	27.0	26.8
Nonfarm	27.7	27.6
Farm	22.1	22.5

Persons living in the West reported the highest injury rate. Children under 17 years had injury rates ranging from 28.7 persons injured per 100 persons per year in the North Central Region to 40.9 per 100 persons in the West (table 9). Age and residence adjustment (table J) had little effect on the regional injury rates.

Table J. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted numbers of persons injured per 100 persons per year by geographic region: United States, 1969-70

Persons injured	Geographic region			
	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Persons injured per 100 persons per year			
Unadjusted rate-----	24.7	24.3	26.0	32.8
Age-adjusted rate----	24.9	24.3	26.0	32.7
Residence-adjusted rate-----	23.9	24.4	25.9	33.4

NOTE: Data adjusted to the age and residence distributions of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 1969-70.

Table 10 shows that home accidents accounted for 39 percent of the persons injured, work accidents for 15 percent, and other types for 49 percent. Since classes are not mutually exclusive (a person may have been injured in the home while he was working), the total will exceed 100 percent. The class of accident "other" includes 3.6 million persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents.

USE OF MEDICAL SERVICES

Several measures of health care services are presented in this report. These include the rate of discharges from short-stay hospitals, number of patients with surgery, number of physician and dental visits per person per year, and the percentage of the population who had physician or dental visits within a year. Data are also presented on the place of physician visits.

Discharges From Short-Stay Hospitals

In the Health Interview Survey, information is requested for all hospitalizations which occurred during the year prior to the interview. The collection of data is limited to persons living in the household at the time of the interview; therefore the exclusion of information on persons who were hospitalized during the reference period but who died prior to the interview date will tend to result in underestimates of total hospital experience, especially for the elderly (Series 10, No. 30). The annual estimate of short-stay hospital discharges for 1969-70 averaged 26 million or 131.0 discharges per 1,000 persons per year (table 11). There were no striking differences between the four geographic regions in the rates of hospitalization (table K). Residents of central cities had more frequent hospitalizations, 131.9 per 1,000 persons, than had those living outside the central cities, 120.6 discharges per 1,000 persons. The population living outside SMSA's in nonfarm residences had the highest rate of discharges—145.4 per 1,000 persons. Children under 17 years of age had the lowest discharge rate while the rate increased for persons 17-44, decreased for those age 45-64, and rose substantially for the elderly, 65 years and over. When the data were adjusted for age distribution, there was

Table K. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted numbers of discharges from short-stay hospitals per 1,000 persons per year by geographic region: United States, based on data collected in health interviews during 1969-70

Number of discharges	Geographic region			
	North-east	North Cen-tral	South	West
	Discharges per 1,000 persons per year			
Unadjusted rate-----	123.8	134.4	134.3	129.9
Age-adjusted rate----	122.1	135.1	134.7	131.2
Residence-adjusted rate-----	127.7	134.8	131.9	128.3

NOTE: Data adjusted to the age and residence distributions of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 1969-70.

little difference between the rates for metropolitan residents in the central city and outside the central city:

	<i>Unadjusted</i>	<i>Age-adjusted</i>
Central city	131.9	129.4
Outside central city	120.6	122.8
Nonfarm	145.4	145.3
Farm	108.7	107.1

The overall level of hospital utilization has not changed a great deal from the 1964-65 period to the 1969-70 period, with rates of 128.3 and 131.0 per 1,000 persons, respectively. However, there has been a marked increase in hospital utilization among the elderly (65 years and over) as a result of medicare, as shown in the figures below:

	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1969-70</i>
All areas	186.3	237.3
SMSA	165.3	213.9
Outside SMSA:		
Nonfarm	224.5	281.6
Farm	176.0	230.2
Northeast	167.1	205.8
North Central	177.4	229.9
South	214.2	261.4
West	184.5	258.7

The increase was about 20-30 percent for most places of residence; however, the rate increased by 40 percent in the West Region.

Of the 26 million persons discharged from hospitals in 1969-70 over one-half were treated by surgery (table 13). Deliveries, which are defined for the purpose of the survey as surgical operations, accounted for 24 percent of all surgically treated discharges (table 12). Persons living in farm areas had the lowest rate of surgically treated discharges, 50.8 per 1,000 population, and among the regions, the South had the lowest rate, 66.1 (table 13).

Physician Visits

During 1969-70, approximately 883 million physician visits were reported annually. On the average, persons in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population received advice or treatment from a doctor of medicine or osteopathy, his nurse, or another authorized person about 4.4 times a year (table 14). By definition, telephone consultations, except for appointments only, are considered physician visits, but visits by physicians to hospital inpatients are not.

The number of visits per person per year increased with age from 3.7 visits for children under 17 years to 6.2 visits for persons aged 65 years and over. Residents of central cities had the highest rate and those in farm areas the lowest, 4.7 compared with 3.2 physician visits per person per year. Adjusting the data for age distribution did not change the relationship among places of residence:

	<i>Unadjusted</i>	<i>Age-adjusted</i>
Central city	4.7	4.7
Outside central city	4.5	4.6
Nonfarm	4.3	4.2
Farm	3.2	3.1

Persons in the West had the highest observed frequency, 4.8 physician visits per person per year, among the regions. This rate was higher than for persons in the South and North Central Regions but was not much different from those in the Northeast. Adjustment of the data by age and residence had little effect on the regional rates (table L).

Table L. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted numbers of physician visits per person per year by geographic region: United States, 1969-70

Number of physician Visits	Geographic region			
	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Visits per person per year			
Unadjusted rate-----	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.8
Age-adjusted rate----	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.8
Residence-adjusted rate-----	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.7

NOTE: Data adjusted to the age and residence distributions of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 1969-70.

The number of physician visits per person per year was about the same in 1969-70 as in 1964. The farm population reported the lowest levels at both time periods. While the residents of the West Region still reported the highest number of visits, they experienced a decrease over the 5 years as shown below. Additional data on physician visits in 1966-67 for selected SMSA's can be found in Series 10, No. 49.

	1964-65	1967	1969-70
All areas	4.5	4.3	4.4
SMSA	4.7	4.5	4.6
Outside SMSA:			
Nonfarm	4.3	4.1	4.3
Farm	3.3	3.3	3.2
Northeast	4.5	4.5	4.6
North Central	4.4	4.2	4.2
South	4.2	4.0	4.4
West	5.4	4.8	4.8

In 1969-70 an estimated 69.7 percent of the 883 million physician consultations took place in a doctor's office, 10.5 percent in a hospital clinic or emergency room, 12.1 percent by telephone, and 7.7 percent in other places. Distribution of physician visits by place of visit is presented in table 15.

As expected, residents of a central city of an SMSA received a larger proportion of their outpatient physician care at hospital clinics than did other persons. Persons living in SMSA's, except those in the Northeast Region, got more medical advice from a doctor over the telephone than did nonmetropolitan residents.

Over the past decade, the importance of physician home visits has decreased, at least in terms of the percentages of all physician visits, while the proportion of telephone calls for medical advice has increased (table M). In fact, during the first year of the Health Interview Survey (July 1957-June 1958), about 10.2 percent of all physician visits were home visits. This proportion dropped to 1.7 percent by 1971. However, there is considerable variation by geographic region in the proportion of home visits, with more than 4 percent of all visits in the Northeast

Table M. Percent of physician visits that were telephone calls and home calls by place of residence and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1964 and 1969-70

Place of residence and geographic region	Telephone calls		Home calls	
	July 1963-June 1964	1969-1970	July 1963-June 1964	1969-1970
	Percent			
All areas-----	10.6	12.1	5.4	2.2
All SMSA's-----	11.8	13.3	5.3	2.2
Outside SMSA:				
Nonfarm-----	8.7	9.7	6.0	2.1
Farm-----	5.5	6.3	2.8	1.7
Northeast-----	11.1	14.0	9.3	4.2
North Central-----	11.3	12.4	4.2	1.5
South-----	10.6	10.4	4.4	1.7
West-----	9.1	11.5	3.6	0.9

Table O. Selected health characteristics by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1969-70

Characteristic	All areas	SMSA					Outside SMSA		
		Total	Central city	Outside central city	Large SMSA	Other SMSA	Total	Non-farm	Farm
Percent of population with limitation of activity-----	11.7	10.9	11.9	10.1	11.0	10.8	13.1	13.0	13.9
Restricted activity days per person per year-----	14.7	14.5	16.0	13.3	14.8	14.3	14.9	15.2	12.6
Days of bed disability per person per year-----	6.1	6.2	7.0	5.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	4.5
Work-loss days per currently employed person (17+ years) per year-----	5.3	5.3	5.9	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.7
Persons injured per 100 persons per year-----	26.3	26.0	24.7	27.0	27.3	25.2	27.0	27.7	22.1
Acute conditions per 100 persons per year-----	202.1	205.8	200.6	210.2	213.3	201.1	195.1	200.0	159.6
Short-stay hospital discharges per 100 persons per year-----	131.0	125.7	131.9	120.6	118.0	130.5	141.0	145.4	108.7
Surgical treatment for discharges per 1,000 persons per year (including deliveries)-----	70.1	72.2	73.9	70.7	69.1	74.0	66.2	68.3	50.8
Physician visits per person per year-----	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.2
Dental visits per person per year-----	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
Percent of population with 1+ physician visits within a year-----	70.7	71.8	70.6	72.8	73.1	71.0	68.5	69.4	62.4
Percent of population with 1+ dental visits within a year-----	45.9	48.2	44.1	51.5	50.5	46.7	41.6	41.6	41.5

reported as home visits as compared to less than 1 percent of the visits in the West Region.

Over 140 million persons, approximately seven of every 10 in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population, consulted a doctor during the 12-month period prior to the interview. The proportion of persons with at least one visit during the year was highest among those living in metropolitan areas outside the central city, 72.8 percent, and lowest for the farm population, 62.4 percent (table 16). A greater proportion of the residents of the Northeast and West had one or more physician visits within the year prior to the interview than did residents of the other regions.

Dental Visits

During 1969-70, there were an estimated 298 million dental visits annually, an average of 1.5 visits per person per year. Persons living out-

Table N. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted numbers of dental visits per person per year by geographic region: United States, 1969-70

Number of dental visits	Geographic region			
	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Visits per person per year			
Unadjusted rate-----	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.7
Age-adjusted rate----	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.7
Residence-adjusted rate-----	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7

NOTE: Data adjusted to the age and residence distributions of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, 1969-70.

side the central cities in metropolitan areas had the most visits for dental care, 1.8 per person; the rate decreased to 1.1 visits for farm residents (table 17).

Table O. Selected health characteristics by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1969-70—Con.

Geographic region				Large metropolitan area								
North-east	North Central	South	West	Boston	New York	Phila-delphia	Chicago	Detroit	Wash-ington	Los Angeles	San Francisco	
11.1	10.9	12.9	11.7	11.0	11.3	11.8	10.5	7.5	8.8	12.3	13.1	
14.4	13.0	15.6	16.2	15.7	14.5	18.9	12.9	10.0	16.7	16.7	14.8	
5.8	5.2	7.1	6.1	6.9	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.0	7.0	6.9	5.9	
5.4	5.0	5.6	4.9	7.4	5.1	5.8	4.3	6.8	4.4	5.3	5.4	
24.7	24.3	26.0	32.8	35.9	23.5	37.2	25.7	14.5	26.7	35.7	25.0	
195.5	192.5	198.4	235.2	215.9	189.8	267.0	196.7	146.1	301.0	245.0	219.8	
123.8	134.4	134.3	129.9	125.4	102.0	130.0	119.3	125.6	109.7	134.3	125.4	
72.0	71.1	66.1	73.0	64.3	61.7	82.6	68.2	73.4	71.1	76.7	64.8	
4.6	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.6	6.4	4.7	4.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	
1.9	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	
72.6	69.8	69.3	71.8	72.0	74.9	75.7	70.0	70.3	74.7	71.0	76.0	
50.7	47.1	40.1	47.5	55.9	52.4	52.1	49.1	45.2	54.4	45.7	53.5	

Age adjustment for place of residence had no effect on the data as shown below:

	<i>Unadjusted</i>	<i>Age-adjusted</i>
Central city	1.6	1.6
Outside central city	1.8	1.8
Nonfarm	1.2	1.2
Farm	1.1	1.1

The Northeast had the highest regional rate, 1.9, and the South had the lowest—1.2 annual visits per person. Adjustment for age did not affect the relationship among regions, but adjustment for residence made the rates for the Northeast and West Regions more comparable (table N).

Although the total number of dental visits averaged 1.5 visits per person, a majority of the population, over 107 million persons, had no dental care during the year. The rather low proportion of children under 17 years who visited a dentist within the year is weighted by the large number of children under 5 years in this group, who are less likely to receive dental care. The low percentage of persons 65 years and over who had a dental visit, 24.5 percent, may be partially explained by the fact that about one-half of these elderly persons are edentulous and evidently have no immediate dental problems (Series 10, No. 76).

In the metropolitan areas, proportionately fewer central city residents had at least one visit than had those living outside central cities—44.1 percent and 51.5 percent respectively. Approximately two of five persons living outside SMSA's had dental care within the year (table 19).

About half of the residents of the Northeast Region had a dental visit during the 12-month period prior to the interview. The proportion of persons under 17 years with one or

more dental visits (54.5 percent) was considerably higher in the Northeast than in the other regions. Among children under 17 years in the South Region, only 37.6 percent had visited a dentist within the previous year.

SUMMARY

This report has presented data on 12 measures of utilization of health services and the impact of illness. Table O presents these data in summary form for each of the regions, by place of residence and specific SMSA's. Farm residents have the lowest rates of both utilization of services and impact of illness; for example, they report the fewest restricted activity days, hospital discharges, and physician visits and the lowest proportion of persons with one or more physician and dental visits within the past 12 months. However, farm residents have the highest level of limitation of activity. For all measures of health care utilization except hospital discharges, the non-SMSA nonfarm residents have rates between those of SMSA residents and farm residents.

Most regional differences in both the utilization of services and impact of illness, at least for crude rates in table O, are not striking. There are, however, three exceptions. Residents of the West Region have a higher level of acute conditions than do persons in other regions. This is also related to the higher level of physician visits in the West region, since one of the criteria for an acute condition is that it be medically attended. This pattern of a high incidence of acute conditions and a high level of physician utilization in the West Region has been consistently observed over the years in the Health Interview Survey. Finally, the proportion of the residents of the South Region who reported dental visits in the preceding year was considerably lower than that in the other regions, 40 percent compared to 47 to 51 percent in other regions.



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Table 1. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons with and without limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All persons	Persons without activity limitation	Persons with activity limitation	All persons	Persons without activity limitation	Persons with activity limitation
United States						
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
All areas-----	198,636	175,399	23,237	100.0	88.3	11.7
SMSA-----	129,756	115,572	14,184	100.0	89.1	10.9
Central city-----	58,774	51,770	7,004	100.0	88.1	11.9
Outside central city-----	70,982	63,802	7,180	100.0	89.9	10.1
Large SMSA-----	50,054	44,546	5,507	100.0	89.0	11.0
Other SMSA-----	79,702	71,025	8,677	100.0	89.1	10.9
Outside SMSA-----	68,880	59,827	9,053	100.0	86.9	13.1
Nonfarm-----	60,507	52,620	7,887	100.0	87.0	13.0
Farm-----	8,373	7,207	1,166	100.0	86.1	13.9
Northeast						
All areas-----	48,900	43,454	5,446	100.0	88.9	11.1
SMSA-----	38,652	34,365	4,287	100.0	88.9	11.1
Central city-----	16,726	14,669	2,057	100.0	87.7	12.3
Outside central city-----	21,926	19,696	2,230	100.0	89.8	10.2
Large SMSA-----	23,386	20,728	2,657	100.0	88.6	11.4
Boston-----	2,583	2,298	285	100.0	89.0	11.0
New York-----	15,987	14,181	1,805	100.0	88.7	11.3
Philadelphia-----	4,816	4,249	567	100.0	88.2	11.8
Other SMSA-----	15,266	13,637	1,629	100.0	89.3	10.7
Outside SMSA-----	10,249	9,089	1,160	100.0	88.7	11.3
Nonfarm-----	9,732	8,619	1,113	100.0	88.6	11.4
Farm-----	517	470	47	100.0	90.9	9.1
North Central						
All areas-----	55,493	49,471	6,021	100.0	89.1	10.9
SMSA-----	35,194	31,632	3,563	100.0	89.9	10.1
Central city-----	16,302	14,462	1,840	100.0	88.7	11.3
Outside central city-----	18,892	17,170	1,723	100.0	90.9	9.1
Large SMSA-----	12,230	11,078	1,153	100.0	90.6	9.4
Chicago-----	7,898	7,073	826	100.0	89.6	10.5
Detroit-----	4,332	4,005	327	100.0	92.5	7.5
Other SMSA-----	22,964	20,554	2,410	100.0	89.5	10.5
Outside SMSA-----	20,298	17,840	2,459	100.0	87.9	12.1
Nonfarm-----	16,854	14,791	2,063	100.0	87.8	12.2
Farm-----	3,444	3,049	396	100.0	88.5	11.5
South						
All areas-----	61,402	53,479	7,923	100.0	87.1	12.9
SMSA-----	31,378	27,935	3,442	100.0	89.0	11.0
Central city-----	15,401	13,570	1,831	100.0	88.1	11.9
Outside central city-----	15,977	14,365	1,611	100.0	89.9	10.1
Large SMSA, Washington-----	2,854	2,604	250	100.0	91.2	8.8
Other SMSA-----	28,524	25,331	3,193	100.0	88.8	11.2
Outside SMSA-----	30,024	25,543	4,481	100.0	85.1	14.9
Nonfarm-----	26,238	22,419	3,820	100.0	85.4	14.6
Farm-----	3,785	3,125	661	100.0	82.6	17.5
West						
All areas-----	32,841	28,994	3,847	100.0	88.3	11.7
SMSA-----	24,532	21,639	2,893	100.0	88.2	11.8
Central city-----	10,345	9,069	1,276	100.0	87.7	12.3
Outside central city-----	14,186	12,570	1,616	100.0	88.6	11.4
Large SMSA-----	11,584	10,136	1,448	100.0	87.5	12.5
Los Angeles-----	8,267	7,252	1,015	100.0	87.7	12.3
San Francisco-----	3,317	2,884	433	100.0	86.9	13.1
Other SMSA-----	12,948	11,503	1,445	100.0	88.8	11.2
Outside SMSA-----	8,309	7,355	954	100.0	88.5	11.5
Nonfarm-----	7,684	6,792	891	100.0	88.4	11.6
Farm-----	626	563	63	100.0	89.9	10.1

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in Current Population Reports, Series, P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 2. Average annual number of persons with and without limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	Under 45 years			45-64 years			65 years and over		
	All persons	Persons without activity limitation	Persons with activity limitation	All persons	Persons without activity limitation	Persons with activity limitation	All persons	Persons without activity limitation	Persons with activity limitation
United States									
Number of persons in thousands									
All areas-----	138,786	131,493	7,293	41,022	33,035	7,987	18,828	10,870	7,958
SMSA-----	91,240	86,454	4,786	26,947	22,148	4,799	11,568	6,969	4,599
Central city-----	40,038	37,797	2,241	12,563	10,227	2,336	6,174	3,746	2,427
Outside central city-----	51,203	48,658	2,545	14,384	11,921	2,463	5,395	3,223	2,172
Large SMSA-----	34,775	32,942	1,833	10,799	8,919	1,880	4,480	2,686	1,794
Other SMSA-----	56,466	53,513	2,953	16,148	13,229	2,919	7,089	4,283	2,805
Outside SMSA-----	47,546	45,039	2,507	14,075	10,887	3,188	7,259	3,901	3,358
Nonfarm-----	42,311	40,051	2,260	11,911	9,189	2,722	6,286	3,381	2,905
Farm-----	5,235	4,988	247	2,164	1,698	466	973	520	454
Northeast									
All areas-----	33,069	31,430	1,640	10,788	8,964	1,824	5,043	3,060	1,983
SMSA-----	25,927	24,628	1,299	8,791	7,333	1,458	3,934	2,404	1,530
Central city-----	10,862	10,261	601	3,874	3,190	684	1,989	1,218	771
Outside central city-----	15,066	14,368	698	4,916	4,143	773	1,944	1,186	759
Large SMSA-----	15,743	14,942	801	5,268	4,383	885	2,375	1,404	971
Boston-----	1,700	1,612	87	592	487	105	291	199	92
New York-----	10,719	10,197	522	3,611	3,041	571	1,657	944	713
Philadelphia-----	3,325	3,133	192	1,064	855	209	427	261	166
Other SMSA-----	10,184	9,687	497	3,523	2,950	573	1,559	1,000	559
Outside SMSA-----	7,142	6,802	341	1,997	1,631	366	1,109	656	453
Nonfarm-----	6,805	6,482	323	1,873	1,524	349	1,054	612	442
Farm-----	337	320	*	124	107	*	55	44	*
North Central									
All areas-----	38,874	36,892	1,983	11,308	9,320	1,988	5,310	3,259	2,051
SMSA-----	25,131	23,833	1,298	7,138	5,959	1,179	2,925	1,839	1,086
Central city-----	11,198	10,370	628	3,445	2,834	610	1,659	1,058	601
Outside central city-----	13,933	13,264	669	3,693	3,125	568	1,266	781	485
Large SMSA-----	8,733	8,293	440	2,560	2,187	372	938	598	340
Chicago-----	5,612	5,280	332	1,665	1,399	265	622	393	229
Detroit-----	3,121	3,012	109	895	788	107	316	205	111
Other SMSA-----	16,398	15,541	857	4,579	3,772	806	1,988	1,241	746
Outside SMSA-----	13,743	13,058	685	4,170	3,361	809	2,385	1,420	964
Nonfarm-----	11,594	11,002	592	3,264	2,607	656	1,996	1,181	815
Farm-----	2,149	2,056	93	907	754	153	389	239	150
South									
All areas-----	43,393	41,090	2,303	12,275	9,467	2,808	5,734	2,922	2,812
SMSA-----	22,715	21,566	1,149	6,037	4,888	1,150	2,625	1,481	1,144
Central city-----	10,890	10,301	589	3,046	2,451	594	1,465	818	647
Outside central city-----	11,825	11,266	559	2,992	2,436	555	1,160	663	497
Large SMSA, Washington-----	2,201	2,114	88	483	387	96	170	104	66
Other SMSA-----	20,514	19,453	1,061	5,555	4,500	1,054	2,456	1,378	1,078
Outside SMSA-----	20,678	19,524	1,154	6,238	4,579	1,659	3,108	1,441	1,668
Nonfarm-----	18,359	17,325	1,034	5,257	3,862	1,395	2,623	1,232	1,391
Farm-----	2,319	2,199	120	981	717	264	486	209	277
West									
All areas-----	23,450	22,081	1,368	6,650	5,284	1,366	2,741	1,629	1,112
SMSA-----	17,467	16,426	1,041	4,981	3,968	1,013	2,084	1,245	839
Central city-----	7,088	6,666	422	2,198	1,752	446	1,060	652	408
Outside central city-----	10,379	9,760	619	2,783	2,216	566	1,024	593	431
Large SMSA-----	8,097	7,593	504	2,489	1,962	527	998	581	417
Los Angeles-----	5,840	5,485	355	1,755	1,381	374	672	386	286
San Francisco-----	2,257	2,108	149	734	581	153	326	195	131
Other SMSA-----	9,370	8,833	537	2,492	2,006	486	1,086	664	422
Outside SMSA-----	5,983	5,655	327	1,669	1,316	353	657	384	273
Nonfarm-----	5,553	5,242	312	1,517	1,195	322	613	356	257
Farm-----	429	414	*	152	121	31	44	*	*

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 3. Percent distribution of persons with and without limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	Under 45 years			45-64 years			65 years and over		
	All persons	Persons without activity limitation	Persons with activity limitation	All persons	Persons without activity limitation	Persons with activity limitation	All persons	Persons without activity limitation	Persons with activity limitations
United States									
Percent distribution									
All areas-----	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	80.5	19.5	100.0	57.7	42.3
SMSA-----	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	82.2	17.8	100.0	60.2	39.8
Central city-----	100.0	94.4	5.6	100.0	81.4	18.6	100.0	60.7	39.3
Outside central city-----	100.0	95.0	5.0	100.0	82.9	17.1	100.0	59.7	40.3
Large SMSA-----	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	82.6	17.4	100.0	60.0	40.0
Other SMSA-----	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	81.9	18.1	100.0	60.4	39.6
Outside SMSA-----	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	77.3	22.7	100.0	53.7	46.3
Nonfarm-----	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	77.1	22.9	100.0	53.8	46.2
Farm-----	100.0	95.3	4.7	100.0	78.5	21.5	100.0	53.4	46.7
Northeast									
All areas-----	100.0	95.0	5.0	100.0	83.1	16.9	100.0	60.7	39.3
SMSA-----	100.0	95.0	5.0	100.0	83.4	16.6	100.0	61.1	38.9
Central city-----	100.0	94.5	5.5	100.0	82.3	17.7	100.0	61.2	38.8
Outside central city-----	100.0	95.4	4.6	100.0	84.3	15.7	100.0	61.0	39.0
Large SMSA-----	100.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	83.2	16.8	100.0	59.1	40.9
Boston-----	100.0	94.8	5.1	100.0	82.3	17.7	100.0	68.4	31.6
New York-----	100.0	95.1	4.9	100.0	84.2	15.8	100.0	57.0	43.0
Philadelphia-----	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	80.4	19.6	100.0	61.1	38.9
Other SMSA-----	100.0	95.1	4.9	100.0	83.7	16.3	100.0	64.1	35.9
Outside SMSA-----	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	59.2	40.8
Nonfarm-----	100.0	95.3	4.7	100.0	81.4	18.6	100.0	58.1	41.9
Farm-----	100.0	95.0	*	100.0	86.3	*	100.0	*	*
North Central									
All areas-----	100.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	82.4	17.6	100.0	61.4	38.6
SMSA-----	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	83.5	16.5	100.0	62.9	37.1
Central city-----	100.0	94.4	5.6	100.0	82.3	17.7	100.0	63.8	36.2
Outside central city-----	100.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	84.6	15.4	100.0	61.7	38.3
Large SMSA-----	100.0	95.0	5.0	100.0	85.4	14.5	100.0	63.8	36.2
Chicago-----	100.0	94.1	5.9	100.0	84.0	15.9	100.0	63.2	36.8
Detroit-----	100.0	96.5	3.5	100.0	88.0	12.0	100.0	64.9	35.1
Other SMSA-----	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	82.4	17.6	100.0	62.4	37.5
Outside SMSA-----	100.0	95.0	5.0	100.0	80.6	19.4	100.0	59.5	40.4
Nonfarm-----	100.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	79.9	20.1	100.0	59.2	40.8
Farm-----	100.0	95.7	4.3	100.0	83.1	16.9	100.0	61.4	38.6
South									
All areas-----	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	77.1	22.9	100.0	51.0	49.0
SMSA-----	100.0	94.9	5.1	100.0	81.0	19.0	100.0	56.4	43.6
Central city-----	100.0	94.6	5.4	100.0	80.5	19.5	100.0	55.8	44.2
Outside central city-----	100.0	95.3	4.7	100.0	81.4	18.5	100.0	57.2	42.8
Large SMSA, Washington-----	100.0	96.0	4.0	100.0	80.1	19.9	100.0	61.2	38.8
Other SMSA-----	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	81.0	19.0	100.0	56.1	43.9
Outside SMSA-----	100.0	94.4	5.6	100.0	73.4	26.6	100.0	46.4	53.7
Nonfarm-----	100.0	94.4	5.6	100.0	73.5	26.5	100.0	47.0	53.0
Farm-----	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	73.1	26.9	100.0	43.0	57.0
West									
All areas-----	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	79.5	20.5	100.0	59.4	40.6
SMSA-----	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	79.7	20.3	100.0	59.7	40.3
Central city-----	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	79.7	20.3	100.0	61.5	38.5
Outside central city-----	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	79.6	20.3	100.0	57.9	42.1
Large SMSA-----	100.0	93.8	6.2	100.0	78.8	21.2	100.0	58.2	41.8
Los Angeles-----	100.0	93.9	6.1	100.0	78.7	21.3	100.0	57.4	42.6
San Francisco-----	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0	59.8	40.2
Other SMSA-----	100.0	94.3	5.7	100.0	80.5	19.5	100.0	61.1	38.9
Outside SMSA-----	100.0	94.5	5.5	100.0	78.8	21.2	100.0	58.4	41.6
Nonfarm-----	100.0	94.4	5.6	100.0	78.8	21.2	100.0	58.1	41.9
Farm-----	100.0	96.5	*	100.0	79.6	20.4	100.0	*	*

Table 4. Average annual number of days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
United States	Days of restricted activity in thousands					Days of restricted activity per person per year				
All areas-----	2,913,515	643,338	845,811	820,499	603,867	14.7	9.6	11.7	20.0	32.1
SMSA-----	1,886,122	439,307	571,914	519,372	355,530	14.5	10.2	11.9	19.3	30.7
Central city-----	941,132	192,909	284,035	264,110	200,079	16.0	10.5	13.1	21.0	32.4
Outside central city-----	944,990	246,398	287,879	255,262	155,451	13.3	10.0	10.9	17.7	28.8
Large SMSA-----	743,016	179,590	227,144	205,188	131,093	14.8	11.1	12.2	19.0	29.3
Other SMSA-----	1,143,107	259,717	344,770	314,184	224,437	14.3	9.6	11.7	19.5	31.7
Outside SMSA-----	1,027,392	204,031	273,897	301,127	248,337	14.9	8.6	11.5	21.4	34.2
Nonfarm-----	921,533	186,467	250,827	262,665	221,574	15.2	8.9	11.7	22.1	35.2
Farm-----	105,860	17,564	23,070	38,462	26,764	12.6	6.2	9.6	17.8	27.5
Northeast										
All areas-----	702,780	155,613	197,710	191,106	158,351	14.4	10.0	11.3	17.7	31.4
SMSA-----	573,694	126,072	162,270	159,029	126,323	14.8	10.4	11.7	18.1	32.1
Central city-----	280,848	54,568	82,148	74,625	69,508	16.8	11.3	13.6	19.3	34.9
Outside central city-----	292,846	71,505	80,123	84,404	56,815	13.4	9.8	10.3	17.2	29.2
Large SMSA-----	363,225	86,610	105,424	97,501	73,690	15.5	12.0	12.4	18.5	31.0
Boston-----	40,637	9,214	10,919	13,412	7,092	15.7	11.8	11.9	22.7	24.4
New York-----	231,390	55,397	65,708	61,644	48,641	14.5	11.3	11.3	17.1	29.4
Philadelphia-----	91,198	21,999	28,797	22,445	17,957	18.9	14.0	16.4	21.1	42.1
Other SMSA-----	210,469	39,462	56,846	61,528	52,633	13.8	8.1	10.7	17.5	33.8
Outside SMSA-----	129,086	29,540	35,440	32,077	32,029	12.6	8.4	9.8	16.1	28.9
Nonfarm-----	124,179	27,433	34,709	30,519	31,519	12.8	8.2	10.0	16.3	29.9
Farm-----	4,907	2,108	*	1,558	*	9.5	11.3	*	12.6	*
North Central										
All areas-----	720,259	166,845	210,091	198,021	145,303	13.0	8.7	10.7	17.5	27.4
SMSA-----	447,464	110,586	138,162	122,609	76,107	12.7	9.0	10.8	17.2	26.0
Central city-----	223,380	49,430	69,269	64,380	40,301	13.7	9.1	12.0	18.7	24.3
Outside central city-----	224,084	61,156	68,894	58,229	35,806	11.9	8.9	9.8	15.8	28.3
Large SMSA-----	145,006	37,419	44,064	38,277	25,245	11.9	8.7	9.9	15.0	26.9
Chicago-----	101,868	28,407	30,302	26,439	16,719	12.9	10.3	10.7	15.9	26.9
Detroit-----	43,139	9,013	13,762	11,838	8,526	10.0	5.9	8.6	13.2	27.0
Other SMSA-----	302,458	73,166	94,098	84,332	50,861	13.2	9.1	11.2	18.4	25.6
Outside SMSA-----	272,796	56,259	71,928	75,411	69,197	13.4	8.2	10.5	18.1	29.0
Nonfarm-----	232,516	49,112	61,354	61,164	60,887	13.8	8.6	10.4	18.7	30.5
Farm-----	40,279	7,147	10,574	14,248	8,310	11.7	6.0	11.0	15.7	21.4
South										
All areas-----	959,122	193,928	270,144	282,026	213,023	15.6	9.3	12.0	23.0	37.2
SMSA-----	461,706	106,854	142,416	124,352	88,084	14.7	10.1	11.7	20.6	33.6
Central city-----	247,936	52,148	74,307	66,029	55,453	16.1	10.4	12.7	21.7	37.9
Outside central city-----	213,770	54,707	68,109	58,323	32,631	13.4	9.9	10.9	19.5	28.1
Large SMSA, Washington-----	47,597	12,664	16,448	12,828	5,656	16.7	12.5	13.9	26.6	33.3
Other SMSA-----	414,110	94,190	125,968	111,523	82,429	14.5	9.9	11.5	20.1	33.6
Outside SMSA-----	497,415	87,074	127,728	157,675	124,939	16.6	8.4	12.3	25.3	40.2
Nonfarm-----	443,769	80,109	117,348	138,071	108,242	16.9	8.8	12.6	26.3	41.3
Farm-----	53,646	6,965	10,380	19,604	16,697	14.2	5.6	9.6	20.0	34.4
West										
All areas-----	531,354	126,953	167,866	149,346	87,189	16.2	11.4	13.6	22.5	31.8
SMSA-----	403,258	95,795	129,065	113,382	65,016	16.4	11.8	13.8	22.8	31.2
Central city-----	188,968	36,764	58,312	59,077	34,816	18.3	11.7	14.8	26.9	32.8
Outside central city-----	214,290	59,031	70,753	54,305	30,200	15.1	11.9	13.0	19.5	29.5
Large SMSA-----	187,188	42,896	61,208	56,582	26,502	16.2	12.0	13.6	22.7	26.6
Los Angeles-----	138,013	29,411	46,501	41,748	20,353	16.7	11.2	14.5	23.8	30.3
San Francisco-----	49,175	13,485	14,707	14,834	6,149	14.8	14.0	11.4	20.2	18.9
Other SMSA-----	216,070	52,898	67,857	56,800	38,514	16.7	11.7	13.9	22.8	35.5
Outside SMSA-----	128,096	31,158	38,801	35,964	22,173	15.4	10.4	13.0	21.5	35.7
Nonfarm-----	121,068	29,814	37,416	32,911	20,927	15.8	10.7	13.5	21.7	34.1
Farm-----	7,028	1,344	1,385	3,053	1,246	11.2	6.1	6.7	20.1	28.3

Table 5. Average annual number of days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
United States	Days of bed disability in thousands					Days of bed disability per person per year				
All areas-----	1,209,967	303,075	345,879	308,873	252,140	6.1	4.5	4.8	7.5	13.4
SMSA-----	798,541	207,791	238,304	199,042	153,404	6.2	4.8	4.9	7.4	13.3
Central city-----	411,855	95,957	124,808	104,604	86,486	7.0	5.2	5.8	8.3	14.0
Outside central city-----	386,686	111,834	113,496	94,438	66,917	5.4	4.5	4.3	6.6	12.4
Large SMSA-----	312,040	80,656	96,553	79,202	55,629	6.2	5.0	5.2	7.3	12.4
Other SMSA-----	486,501	127,135	141,751	119,840	97,775	6.1	4.7	4.8	7.4	13.8
Outside SMSA-----	411,426	95,284	107,575	109,831	98,736	6.0	4.0	4.5	7.8	13.6
Nonfarm-----	373,491	87,882	98,296	99,047	88,265	6.2	4.2	4.6	8.3	14.0
Farm-----	37,935	7,402	9,279	10,783	10,471	4.5	2.6	3.9	5.0	10.8
Northeast										
All areas-----	283,797	69,125	79,303	69,670	65,698	5.8	4.4	4.5	6.5	13.0
SMSA-----	227,558	55,253	63,930	57,445	50,931	5.9	4.6	4.6	6.5	12.9
Central city-----	116,577	25,903	35,121	28,627	26,927	7.0	5.4	5.8	7.4	13.5
Outside central city-----	110,981	29,350	28,809	28,818	24,004	5.1	4.0	3.7	5.9	12.3
Large SMSA-----	144,857	37,767	44,076	34,658	28,356	6.2	5.2	5.2	6.6	11.9
Boston-----	17,896	4,701	5,082	4,344	3,769	6.9	6.0	5.5	7.3	13.0
New York-----	96,485	24,163	29,949	23,379	18,995	6.0	4.9	5.1	6.5	11.5
Philadelphia-----	30,475	8,903	9,045	6,936	5,592	6.3	5.7	5.2	6.5	13.1
Other SMSA-----	82,701	17,486	19,854	22,787	22,575	5.4	3.6	3.7	6.5	14.5
Outside SMSA-----	56,239	13,872	15,374	12,225	14,767	5.5	3.9	4.2	6.1	13.3
Nonfarm-----	54,242	12,886	15,097	11,559	14,699	5.6	3.9	4.3	6.2	13.9
Farm-----	1,997	*	*	*	*	3.9	*	*	*	*
North Central										
All areas-----	290,774	80,068	84,606	68,866	57,235	5.2	4.2	4.3	6.1	10.8
SMSA-----	198,073	56,631	58,519	47,399	35,524	5.6	4.6	4.6	6.6	12.1
Central city-----	97,788	25,879	29,757	23,474	18,678	6.0	4.8	5.1	6.8	11.3
Outside central city-----	100,286	30,753	28,763	23,925	16,846	5.3	4.5	4.1	6.5	13.3
Large SMSA-----	70,602	18,677	19,855	18,456	13,614	5.8	4.4	4.5	7.2	14.5
Chicago-----	48,826	13,698	13,135	12,675	9,318	6.2	4.9	4.6	7.6	15.0
Detroit-----	21,776	4,980	6,720	5,781	4,296	5.0	3.3	4.2	6.5	13.6
Other SMSA-----	127,471	37,954	38,665	28,943	21,910	5.6	4.7	4.6	6.3	11.0
Outside SMSA-----	92,701	23,437	26,087	21,467	21,711	4.6	3.4	3.8	5.1	9.1
Nonfarm-----	81,623	20,716	21,946	18,853	20,108	4.8	3.6	3.7	5.8	10.1
Farm-----	11,077	2,721	4,140	2,614	1,602	3.2	2.3	4.3	2.9	4.1
South										
All areas-----	433,979	97,857	120,915	120,172	95,035	7.1	4.7	5.4	9.8	16.6
SMSA-----	216,298	54,013	67,586	54,271	40,428	6.9	5.1	5.6	9.0	15.4
Central city-----	120,860	28,256	36,445	30,703	25,457	7.8	5.6	6.2	10.1	17.4
Outside central city-----	95,438	25,757	31,141	23,569	14,972	6.0	4.6	5.0	7.9	12.9
Large SMSA, Washington-----	20,061	5,857	7,420	4,952	1,833	7.0	5.8	6.3	10.3	10.8
Other SMSA-----	196,237	48,156	60,166	49,320	38,595	6.9	5.0	5.5	8.9	15.7
Outside SMSA-----	217,680	43,844	53,329	65,901	54,607	7.3	4.3	5.1	10.6	17.6
Nonfarm-----	195,989	40,769	49,037	59,334	46,849	7.5	4.5	5.3	11.3	17.9
Farm-----	21,691	3,075	4,292	6,566	7,758	5.7	2.5	4.0	6.7	16.0
West										
All areas-----	201,416	56,025	61,055	50,164	34,172	6.1	5.1	4.9	7.5	12.5
SMSA-----	156,611	41,894	48,269	39,927	26,520	6.4	5.2	5.1	8.0	12.7
Central city-----	76,630	15,920	23,486	21,800	15,425	7.4	5.1	6.0	9.9	14.6
Outside central city-----	79,981	25,974	24,784	18,127	11,096	5.6	5.3	4.6	6.5	10.8
Large SMSA-----	76,520	18,355	25,203	21,137	11,826	6.6	5.1	5.6	8.5	11.8
Los Angeles-----	56,839	13,148	18,716	14,761	10,215	6.9	5.0	5.8	8.4	15.2
San Francisco-----	19,681	5,207	6,487	6,376	1,611	5.9	5.4	5.0	8.7	4.9
Other SMSA-----	80,091	23,539	23,067	18,790	14,695	6.2	5.2	4.7	7.5	13.5
Outside SMSA-----	44,805	14,131	12,786	10,238	7,652	5.4	4.7	4.3	6.1	11.6
Nonfarm-----	41,636	13,511	12,216	9,300	6,609	5.4	4.9	4.4	6.1	10.8
Farm-----	3,169	*	*	*	1,042	5.1	*	*	*	23.7

Table 6. Average annual number of days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information of the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>United States</u>	Days lost from work in thousands				Days lost from work per currently employed person per year			
All areas-----	407,195	214,783	172,540	19,872	5.3	4.6	6.3	6.0
SMSA-----	275,106	148,292	116,077	10,736	5.3	4.7	6.4	5.5
Central city-----	139,583	77,182	55,643	6,758	5.9	5.5	6.6	6.4
Outside central city-----	135,523	71,110	60,434	3,979	4.9	4.1	6.3	4.5
Large SMSA-----	107,665	58,094	45,118	4,453	5.3	4.8	6.2	6.0
Other SMSA-----	167,440	90,198	70,959	6,283	5.3	4.7	6.5	5.2
Outside SMSA-----	132,090	66,491	56,463	9,135	5.1	4.4	6.2	6.6
Nonfarm-----	116,903	61,978	48,022	6,903	5.2	4.5	6.2	6.6
Farm-----	15,187	4,512	8,441	2,233	4.7	3.0	6.0	6.5
<u>Northeast</u>								
All areas-----	104,910	52,556	47,277	5,077	5.4	4.6	6.4	5.9
SMSA-----	86,619	42,563	40,429	3,627	5.5	4.7	6.7	5.5
Central city-----	43,981	23,472	18,336	2,172	6.3	6.0	6.9	6.2
Outside central city-----	42,639	19,091	22,093	1,455	4.9	3.8	6.5	4.6
Large SMSA-----	52,762	26,639	23,533	2,590	5.5	4.9	6.5	6.2
Boston-----	8,206	2,852	4,903	*	7.4	4.6	11.5	*
New York-----	33,619	18,059	13,972	1,588	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.3
Philadelphia-----	10,937	5,729	4,657	*	5.8	5.2	6.6	*
Other SMSA-----	33,857	15,924	16,897	1,037	5.5	4.5	7.0	4.3
Outside SMSA-----	18,291	9,993	6,848	1,450	4.7	4.3	5.0	7.4
Nonfarm-----	17,636	9,966	6,327	1,344	4.8	4.5	4.9	7.8
Farm-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>North Central</u>								
All areas-----	107,980	58,062	44,480	5,438	5.0	4.5	5.9	5.7
SMSA-----	71,728	40,549	28,701	2,478	5.2	4.8	6.0	5.4
Central city-----	36,044	21,293	13,487	1,264	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.1
Outside central city-----	35,684	19,256	15,213	1,214	4.8	4.1	6.1	5.8
Large SMSA-----	24,848	13,900	10,165	*	5.2	4.7	6.0	*
Chicago-----	13,597	6,984	5,976	*	4.3	3.6	5.3	*
Detroit-----	11,252	6,917	4,189	*	6.8	6.7	7.3	*
Other SMSA-----	46,880	26,649	18,535	1,695	5.3	4.9	6.0	5.2
Outside SMSA-----	36,252	17,512	15,780	2,960	4.7	3.9	5.7	5.9
Nonfarm-----	30,404	15,530	12,679	2,196	4.7	4.0	5.8	5.9
Farm-----	5,848	1,983	3,101	*	4.4	3.3	5.1	*
<u>South</u>								
All areas-----	133,328	71,925	55,024	6,379	5.6	4.9	7.0	6.1
SMSA-----	66,363	38,383	25,691	2,290	5.2	4.7	6.4	4.8
Central city-----	35,906	20,190	13,777	1,939	5.7	5.1	6.7	6.8
Outside central city-----	30,457	18,193	11,914	*	4.8	4.3	6.1	*
Large SMSA, Washington-----	5,161	3,542	1,449	*	4.4	4.3	4.6	*
Other SMSA-----	61,202	34,840	24,242	2,119	5.3	4.7	6.6	4.7
Outside SMSA-----	66,965	33,542	29,333	4,090	6.1	5.1	7.6	7.2
Nonfarm-----	59,493	31,149	25,443	2,902	6.2	5.2	7.8	7.0
Farm-----	7,472	2,394	3,890	1,188	5.2	3.6	6.3	7.9
<u>West</u>								
All areas-----	60,977	32,240	25,759	2,977	4.9	4.2	5.9	6.6
SMSA-----	50,395	26,797	21,256	2,341	5.3	4.6	6.5	7.0
Central city-----	23,652	12,227	10,043	1,382	5.8	5.0	7.0	8.3
Outside central city-----	26,743	14,571	11,213	*	4.9	4.3	6.2	*
Large SMSA-----	24,893	14,013	9,971	*	5.3	4.9	6.1	*
Los Angeles-----	17,455	9,601	7,120	*	5.3	4.7	6.2	*
San Francisco-----	7,439	4,411	2,851	*	5.4	5.3	5.8	*
Other SMSA-----	25,501	12,785	11,285	1,432	5.3	4.3	6.9	8.0
Outside SMSA-----	10,582	5,443	4,503	*	3.5	3.0	4.1	*
Nonfarm-----	9,370	5,335	3,574	*	3.3	3.1	3.6	*
Farm-----	1,212	*	*	*	5.1	*	*	*

Table 7. Average annual incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over
United States								
	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands				Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year			
All areas-----	401,481	193,327	136,531	71,622	202.1	289.5	189.6	119.7
SMSA-----	267,094	128,631	93,050	45,413	205.8	298.6	193.2	117.9
Central city-----	117,921	52,824	42,221	22,876	200.6	287.2	195.1	122.1
Outside central city-----	149,174	75,807	50,829	22,538	210.2	307.2	191.6	113.9
Large SMSA-----	106,776	52,284	36,196	18,296	213.3	324.1	194.1	119.7
Other SMSA-----	160,318	76,347	56,854	27,118	201.1	283.4	192.6	116.7
Outside SMSA-----	134,387	64,697	43,481	26,209	195.1	272.8	182.5	122.9
Nonfarm-----	121,022	58,230	39,824	22,967	200.0	278.8	185.9	126.2
Farm-----	13,365	6,467	3,657	3,242	159.6	228.4	152.1	103.3
Northeast								
All areas-----	95,622	46,311	31,727	17,584	195.5	296.2	182.0	111.1
SMSA-----	76,555	36,747	25,249	14,559	198.1	303.3	182.8	114.4
Central city-----	32,490	14,191	11,653	6,645	194.2	294.5	192.8	113.3
Outside central city-----	44,066	22,556	13,596	7,913	201.0	309.1	175.0	115.3
Large SMSA-----	48,782	24,007	15,805	8,970	208.6	331.6	185.9	117.4
Boston-----	5,576	3,063	1,659	854	215.9	391.7	180.7	96.6
New York-----	30,348	14,007	10,120	6,222	189.8	286.8	173.5	118.1
Philadelphia-----	12,858	6,937	4,026	1,895	267.0	441.0	229.8	127.1
Other SMSA-----	27,773	12,740	9,445	5,588	181.9	261.2	177.9	110.0
Outside SMSA-----	19,066	9,564	6,478	3,025	186.0	271.7	178.9	97.4
Nonfarm-----	18,242	9,088	6,297	2,857	187.4	272.7	181.4	97.6
Farm-----	824	*	*	*	159.4	*	*	*
North Central								
All areas-----	106,809	52,743	35,853	18,213	192.5	274.9	182.1	109.6
SMSA-----	68,588	34,485	22,764	11,339	194.9	280.4	177.4	112.7
Central city-----	30,429	14,301	9,872	6,256	186.7	264.2	170.6	122.6
Outside central city-----	38,159	20,184	12,892	5,083	202.2	293.2	182.9	102.5
Large SMSA-----	21,859	11,624	6,692	3,543	178.7	271.2	150.4	101.3
Chicago-----	15,532	8,213	4,776	2,543	196.7	296.7	167.9	111.2
Detroit-----	6,327	3,411	1,916	1,000	146.1	224.7	119.5	82.6
Other SMSA-----	46,729	22,861	16,072	7,796	203.5	285.3	191.7	118.7
Outside SMSA-----	38,220	18,258	13,089	6,874	188.3	265.2	190.8	104.9
Nonfarm-----	32,553	15,673	11,234	5,645	193.1	275.1	190.5	107.3
Farm-----	5,668	2,584	1,855	1,229	164.6	217.7	192.8	94.9
South								
All areas-----	121,800	57,277	41,604	22,920	198.4	274.3	184.8	127.3
SMSA-----	63,588	29,983	23,728	9,877	202.7	283.7	195.3	114.0
Central city-----	30,569	14,095	11,328	5,146	198.5	280.9	192.9	114.1
Outside central city-----	33,019	15,888	12,400	4,731	206.7	286.2	197.6	113.9
Large SMSA, Washington-----	8,589	4,118	3,249	1,222	300.9	404.9	274.2	187.4
Other SMSA-----	54,999	25,865	20,479	8,655	192.8	270.8	186.8	108.1
Outside SMSA-----	58,212	27,294	17,875	13,043	193.9	264.7	172.4	139.6
Nonfarm-----	52,321	24,394	16,582	11,344	199.4	268.8	178.6	144.0
Farm-----	5,892	2,900	1,293	1,699	155.7	234.8	119.3	115.9
West								
All areas-----	77,250	36,997	27,347	12,905	235.2	333.5	221.3	137.4
SMSA-----	58,363	27,416	21,308	9,639	237.9	338.9	227.2	136.4
Central city-----	24,433	10,237	9,367	4,829	236.2	325.5	237.6	148.2
Outside central city-----	33,930	17,179	11,941	4,810	239.2	347.4	219.7	126.3
Large SMSA-----	27,546	12,535	10,451	4,560	237.8	349.4	231.8	130.8
Los Angeles-----	20,256	9,067	7,608	3,581	245.0	345.8	236.4	147.5
San Francisco-----	7,290	3,468	2,843	979	219.8	359.0	220.2	92.4
Other SMSA-----	30,817	14,881	10,858	5,079	238.0	330.5	223.0	142.0
Outside SMSA-----	18,887	9,582	6,039	3,267	227.3	319.1	202.7	140.5
Nonfarm-----	17,906	9,075	5,711	3,121	233.0	326.2	206.1	146.5
Farm-----	981	507	*	*	156.7	229.4	*	*

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 8. Average annual incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by condition group, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All acute conditions	Infective and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions		Other acute conditions	All acute conditions	Infective and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions		Other
			Upper	Other				Upper	Other	
United States	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands					Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year				
All areas-----	401,481	48,763	128,560	90,031	134,126	202.1	24.5	64.7	45.3	67.5
SMSA-----	267,094	34,656	88,040	56,308	8,809	205.8	26.7	67.9	43.4	67.9
Central city-----	117,921	14,620	39,745	24,487	39,068	200.6	24.9	67.6	41.7	66.5
Outside central city-----	149,174	20,036	48,294	31,820	49,023	210.2	28.2	68.0	44.8	69.1
Large SMSA-----	106,776	13,815	36,967	20,594	35,400	213.3	27.6	73.9	41.1	70.7
Other SMSA-----	160,318	20,841	51,073	35,713	52,690	201.1	26.1	64.1	44.8	66.1
Outside SMSA-----	134,387	14,107	40,521	33,723	46,035	195.1	20.5	58.8	49.0	66.8
Nonfarm-----	121,022	12,959	36,976	29,704	41,382	200.0	21.4	61.1	49.1	68.4
Farm-----	13,365	1,148	3,545	4,019	4,654	159.6	13.7	42.3	48.0	55.6
Northeast										
All areas-----	95,622	15,259	35,121	12,702	32,540	195.5	31.2	71.8	26.0	66.5
SMSA-----	76,555	12,208	28,708	9,428	26,212	198.1	31.6	74.3	24.4	67.8
Central city-----	32,490	5,017	12,644	4,035	10,794	194.2	30.0	75.6	24.1	64.5
Outside central city-----	44,066	7,191	16,063	5,393	15,418	201.0	32.8	73.3	24.6	70.3
Large SMSA-----	48,782	8,054	18,208	5,813	16,706	208.6	34.4	77.9	24.9	71.4
Boston-----	5,576	703	1,522	1,224	2,127	215.9	27.2	58.9	47.4	82.3
New York-----	30,348	4,839	12,363	3,283	9,864	189.8	30.3	77.3	20.5	61.7
Philadelphia-----	12,858	2,512	4,323	1,307	4,716	267.0	52.2	89.8	27.1	97.9
Other SMSA-----	27,773	4,153	10,499	3,615	9,506	181.9	27.2	68.8	23.7	62.3
Outside SMSA-----	19,066	3,051	6,413	3,274	6,328	186.0	29.8	62.6	31.9	61.7
Nonfarm-----	18,242	2,803	6,208	3,109	6,121	187.4	28.8	63.8	31.9	62.9
Farm-----	824	*	*	*	*	159.4	*	*	*	*
North Central										
All areas-----	106,809	9,215	31,646	31,665	34,283	192.5	16.6	57.0	57.1	61.8
SMSA-----	68,588	6,468	21,258	19,230	21,632	194.9	18.4	60.4	54.6	61.5
Central city-----	30,429	2,552	9,679	8,408	9,790	186.7	15.7	59.4	51.6	60.1
Outside central city-----	38,159	3,917	11,579	10,822	11,842	202.0	20.7	61.3	57.3	62.7
Large SMSA-----	21,859	2,195	7,530	5,234	6,901	178.7	17.9	61.6	42.8	56.4
Chicago-----	15,532	1,242	5,469	3,748	5,073	196.7	15.7	69.2	47.5	64.2
Detroit-----	6,327	952	2,061	1,486	1,827	146.1	22.0	47.6	34.3	42.2
Other SMSA-----	46,729	4,274	13,728	13,996	14,731	203.5	18.6	59.8	60.9	64.1
Outside SMSA-----	38,220	2,747	10,388	12,435	12,651	188.3	13.5	51.2	61.3	62.3
Nonfarm-----	32,553	2,431	9,121	10,192	10,809	193.1	14.4	54.1	60.5	64.1
Farm-----	5,668	*	1,267	2,243	1,842	164.6	*	36.8	65.1	53.5
South										
All areas-----	121,800	17,700	36,981	24,927	42,193	198.4	28.8	60.2	40.6	68.7
SMSA-----	63,588	10,759	19,470	11,852	21,507	202.7	34.3	62.0	37.8	68.5
Central city-----	30,569	5,065	9,261	6,132	10,111	198.5	32.9	60.1	39.8	65.7
Outside central city-----	33,019	5,694	10,209	5,720	11,396	206.7	35.6	63.9	35.8	71.3
Large SMSA, Washington-----	8,589	1,453	2,761	1,841	2,534	300.9	50.9	96.7	64.5	88.8
Other SMSA-----	54,999	9,306	16,709	10,011	18,973	192.8	32.6	58.6	35.1	66.5
Outside SMSA-----	58,212	6,940	17,511	13,075	20,686	193.9	23.1	58.3	43.5	68.9
Nonfarm-----	52,321	6,393	15,744	11,727	18,456	199.4	24.4	60.0	44.7	70.3
Farm-----	5,892	547	1,767	1,347	2,230	155.7	14.5	46.7	35.6	58.9
West										
All areas-----	77,250	6,590	24,813	20,737	25,111	235.2	20.1	75.6	63.1	76.5
SMSA-----	58,363	5,220	18,604	15,798	18,740	237.9	21.3	75.8	64.4	76.4
Central city-----	24,433	1,987	8,161	5,913	8,372	236.2	19.2	78.9	57.2	80.9
Outside central city-----	33,930	3,234	10,443	9,886	10,367	239.2	22.8	73.6	69.7	73.1
Large SMSA-----	27,546	2,112	8,468	7,706	9,260	237.8	18.2	73.1	66.5	79.9
Los Angeles-----	20,256	1,326	6,249	5,763	6,918	245.0	16.0	75.6	69.7	83.7
San Francisco-----	7,290	786	2,218	1,944	2,342	219.8	23.7	66.9	58.6	70.6
Other SMSA-----	30,817	3,108	10,137	8,092	9,480	238.0	24.0	78.3	62.5	73.2
Outside SMSA-----	18,887	1,369	6,208	4,939	6,371	227.3	16.5	74.7	59.4	76.7
Nonfarm-----	17,906	1,332	5,903	4,675	5,996	233.0	17.3	76.8	60.8	78.0
Farm-----	981	*	*	*	*	156.7	*	*	*	*

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 9. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over
United States								
	Number of person injured in thousands				Number of person per 100 persons per year			
All areas-----	52,339	21,597	19,132	11,610	26.3	32.3	26.6	19.4
SMSA-----	33,738	13,846	12,640	7,253	26.0	32.1	26.2	18.8
Central city-----	14,538	5,154	5,879	3,505	24.7	28.0	27.2	18.7
Outside central city-----	19,200	8,692	6,761	3,748	27.0	35.2	25.5	18.9
Large SMSA-----	13,675	5,980	4,823	2,872	27.3	37.1	25.9	18.8
Other SMSA-----	20,063	7,866	7,817	4,381	25.2	29.2	26.5	18.9
Outside SMSA-----	18,601	7,752	6,492	4,357	27.0	32.7	27.2	20.4
Nonfarm-----	16,751	7,037	5,928	3,786	27.7	33.7	27.7	20.8
Farm-----	1,849	715	564	571	22.1	25.3	23.5	18.2
Northeast								
All areas-----	12,078	5,052	4,030	2,996	24.7	32.3	23.1	18.9
SMSA-----	9,934	3,951	3,366	2,617	25.7	32.6	24.4	20.6
Central city-----	4,084	1,384	1,448	1,252	24.4	28.7	24.0	21.4
Outside central city-----	5,850	2,567	1,918	1,365	26.7	35.2	24.7	19.9
Large SMSA-----	6,471	2,757	2,145	1,569	27.7	38.1	25.2	20.5
Boston-----	928	*	*	*	35.9	*	*	*
New York-----	3,752	1,524	1,228	1,000	23.5	31.2	21.0	19.0
Philadelphia-----	1,791	774	600	*	37.2	49.2	34.2	*
Other SMSA-----	3,463	1,195	1,221	1,048	22.7	24.5	23.0	20.6
Outside SMSA-----	2,144	1,101	664	*	20.9	31.3	18.3	*
Nonfarm-----	2,052	1,057	616	*	21.1	31.7	17.7	*
Farm-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Central								
All areas-----	13,485	5,500	5,104	2,880	24.3	28.7	25.9	17.3
SMSA-----	8,355	3,601	3,163	1,591	23.7	29.3	24.6	15.8
Central city-----	3,731	1,354	1,591	786	22.9	25.0	27.5	15.4
Outside central city-----	4,625	2,247	1,571	806	24.5	32.6	22.3	16.3
Large SMSA-----	2,659	1,274	1,034	*	21.7	29.7	23.2	*
Chicago-----	2,033	986	785	*	25.7	35.6	27.6	*
Detroit-----	626	*	*	*	14.5	*	*	*
Other SMSA-----	5,697	2,327	2,128	1,242	24.8	29.0	25.4	18.9
Outside SMSA-----	5,129	1,899	1,941	1,289	25.3	27.6	28.3	19.7
Nonfarm-----	4,401	1,641	1,751	1,009	26.1	28.8	29.7	19.2
Farm-----	728	*	*	*	21.1	*	*	*
South								
All areas-----	15,993	6,507	6,022	3,464	26.0	31.2	26.7	19.2
SMSA-----	7,845	3,267	3,065	1,513	25.0	30.9	25.2	17.5
Central city-----	3,569	1,384	1,513	672	23.2	27.6	25.8	14.9
Outside central city-----	4,276	1,882	1,552	841	26.8	33.9	24.7	20.3
Large SMSA, Washington-----	762	*	*	*	26.7	*	*	*
Other SMSA-----	7,083	2,849	2,836	1,397	24.8	29.8	25.9	17.4
Outside SMSA-----	8,148	3,241	2,956	1,951	27.1	31.4	28.5	20.9
Nonfarm-----	7,337	2,934	2,725	1,677	28.0	32.3	29.4	21.3
Farm-----	812	*	*	*	21.5	*	*	*
West								
All areas-----	10,783	4,538	3,976	2,269	32.8	40.9	32.2	24.2
SMSA-----	7,604	3,207	3,045	1,532	31.0	37.4	32.5	21.7
Central city-----	3,154	1,032	1,326	796	30.5	32.8	33.6	24.4
Outside central city-----	4,450	1,994	1,719	737	31.4	40.3	31.6	19.4
Large SMSA-----	3,783	1,532	1,414	838	32.7	42.7	31.4	24.0
Los Angeles-----	2,953	1,243	1,118	593	35.7	47.4	34.7	24.4
San Francisco-----	830	*	*	*	25.0	*	*	*
Other SMSA-----	3,821	1,495	1,632	694	29.5	33.2	33.5	19.4
Outside SMSA-----	3,179	1,511	931	737	38.3	50.3	31.3	31.7
Nonfarm-----	2,961	1,405	836	720	38.5	50.5	30.2	33.8
Farm-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 10. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All persons injured ¹	Class of accident			All persons injured ¹	Class of accident		
		While at work	Home	Other		While at work	Home	Other
<u>United States</u>	Number of persons injured in thousands				Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year			
All areas-----	52,339	7,996	20,662	25,418	26.3	4.0	10.4	12.8
SMSA-----	33,738	4,847	13,227	16,587	26.0	3.7	10.2	12.8
Central city-----	14,538	2,186	5,595	7,081	24.7	3.7	9.5	12.0
Outside central city-----	19,200	2,661	7,632	9,507	27.0	3.7	10.8	13.4
Large SMSA-----	13,675	1,502	5,561	6,892	27.3	3.0	11.1	13.8
Other SMSA-----	20,063	3,345	7,666	9,696	25.2	4.2	9.6	12.2
Outside SMSA-----	18,601	3,149	7,435	8,830	27.0	4.6	10.8	12.8
Nonfarm-----	16,751	2,812	6,752	7,928	27.7	4.6	11.2	13.1
Farm-----	1,849	*	683	902	22.1	*	8.2	10.8
<u>Northeast</u>								
All areas-----	12,078	1,817	4,836	5,839	24.7	3.7	9.9	11.9
SMSA-----	9,934	1,376	3,978	4,922	25.7	3.6	10.3	12.7
Central city-----	4,084	726	1,620	1,875	24.4	4.3	9.7	11.2
Outside central city-----	5,850	650	2,358	3,046	26.7	3.0	10.8	13.9
Large SMSA-----	6,471	665	2,733	3,206	27.7	2.8	11.7	13.7
Boston-----	928	*	*	616	35.9	*	*	23.8
New York-----	3,752	*	1,614	1,802	23.5	*	10.1	11.3
Philadelphia-----	1,791	*	845	789	37.2	*	17.5	16.4
Other SMSA-----	3,463	711	1,245	1,715	22.7	4.7	8.2	11.2
Outside SMSA-----	2,144	*	858	917	20.9	*	8.4	8.9
Nonfarm-----	2,052	*	835	896	21.1	*	8.6	9.2
Farm-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<u>North Central</u>								
All areas-----	13,485	2,144	5,215	6,496	24.3	3.9	9.4	11.7
SMSA-----	8,355	1,283	3,175	4,121	23.7	3.6	9.0	11.7
Central city-----	3,731	636	1,289	1,866	22.9	3.9	7.9	11.4
Outside central city-----	4,625	647	1,886	2,255	24.5	3.4	10.0	11.9
Large SMSA-----	2,659	*	1,079	1,309	21.7	*	8.8	10.7
Chicago-----	2,033	*	853	1,017	25.7	*	10.8	12.9
Detroit-----	626	*	*	*	14.5	*	*	*
Other SMSA-----	5,697	939	2,096	2,812	24.8	4.1	9.1	12.2
Outside SMSA-----	5,129	861	2,040	2,375	25.3	4.2	10.1	11.7
Nonfarm-----	4,401	664	1,823	2,025	26.1	3.9	10.8	12.0
Farm-----	728	*	*	*	21.1	*	*	*
<u>South</u>								
All areas-----	15,993	2,612	6,314	7,696	26.0	4.3	10.3	12.5
SMSA-----	7,845	1,322	2,856	3,905	25.0	4.2	9.1	12.4
Central city-----	3,569	572	1,345	1,733	23.2	3.7	8.7	11.3
Outside central city-----	4,276	750	1,511	2,172	26.8	4.7	9.5	13.6
Large SMSA, Washington-----	762	*	*	*	26.7	*	*	*
Other SMSA-----	7,083	1,213	2,528	3,544	24.8	4.3	8.9	12.4
Outside SMSA-----	8,148	1,289	3,459	3,791	27.1	4.3	11.5	12.6
Nonfarm-----	7,337	1,233	3,050	3,408	28.0	4.7	11.6	13.0
Farm-----	812	*	*	*	21.5	*	*	*
<u>West</u>								
All areas-----	10,783	1,424	4,297	5,387	32.8	4.3	13.1	16.4
SMSA-----	7,604	866	3,218	3,639	31.0	3.5	13.1	14.8
Central city-----	3,154	*	1,341	1,606	30.5	*	13.0	15.5
Outside central city-----	4,450	614	1,877	2,033	31.4	4.3	13.2	14.3
Large SMSA-----	3,783	*	1,421	2,015	32.7	*	12.3	17.4
Los Angeles-----	2,953	*	1,147	1,546	35.7	*	13.9	18.7
San Francisco-----	830	*	*	*	25.0	*	8.3	14.1
Other SMSA-----	3,821	*	1,797	1,624	29.5	*	13.9	12.5
Outside SMSA-----	3,179	557	1,079	1,748	38.3	6.7	13.0	21.0
Nonfarm-----	2,961	522	1,045	1,599	38.5	6.8	13.6	20.8
Farm-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

¹Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 11. Average annual number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
United States	Number of discharges in thousands					Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year				
All areas-----	26,019	4,466	11,034	6,052	4,467	131.0	66.9	153.3	147.5	237.3
SMSA-----	16,310	2,908	7,111	3,818	2,474	125.7	67.5	147.6	141.7	213.9
Central city-----	7,751	1,305	3,342	1,787	1,317	131.9	71.0	154.4	142.2	213.3
Outside central city-----	8,559	1,603	3,769	2,031	1,156	120.6	65.0	142.1	141.2	214.3
Large SMSA-----	5,906	1,099	2,529	1,388	890	118.0	68.1	135.6	128.5	198.7
Other SMSA-----	10,404	1,809	4,582	2,429	1,584	130.5	67.1	155.2	150.4	223.4
Outside SMSA-----	9,709	1,558	3,923	2,234	1,994	141.0	65.7	164.6	158.7	274.7
Nonfarm-----	8,799	1,429	3,620	1,981	1,770	145.4	68.4	169.0	166.3	281.6
Farm-----	910	129	303	254	224	108.7	45.6	126.0	117.4	230.2
Northeast	6,052	1,087	2,483	1,443	1,038	123.8	69.5	142.4	133.8	205.8
SMSA-----	4,561	819	1,834	1,154	754	118.0	67.6	132.8	131.3	191.7
Central city-----	2,102	348	873	501	380	125.7	72.2	144.4	129.3	191.1
Outside central city-----	2,458	470	961	652	374	112.1	64.4	123.7	132.6	192.4
Large SMSA-----	2,580	497	1,050	625	408	110.3	68.7	123.5	118.6	171.8
Boston-----	324	69	125	77	53	125.4	88.2	136.2	130.1	182.1
New York-----	1,631	301	670	394	266	102.0	61.6	114.8	109.1	160.5
Philadelphia-----	626	127	256	154	89	130.0	80.7	146.1	144.7	208.4
Other SMSA-----	1,980	321	784	529	347	129.7	65.8	147.7	150.2	222.6
Outside SMSA-----	1,491	268	650	289	284	145.5	76.1	179.5	144.7	256.1
Nonfarm-----	1,415	255	618	274	269	145.4	76.5	178.0	146.3	255.2
Farm-----	76	*	32	*	*	147.0	*	213.3	*	*
North Central	7,457	1,374	3,111	1,751	1,221	134.4	71.6	158.0	154.8	229.9
SMSA-----	4,542	869	1,986	1,076	611	129.1	70.7	154.8	150.7	208.9
Central city-----	2,237	407	940	531	359	137.2	75.2	162.5	154.1	216.4
Outside central city-----	2,305	462	1,047	545	251	122.0	67.1	148.6	147.6	198.3
Large SMSA-----	1,487	306	651	328	202	121.6	71.4	146.4	128.1	215.4
Chicago-----	942	186	424	203	130	119.3	67.2	149.0	121.9	209.0
Detroit-----	544	120	227	126	72	125.6	79.1	141.6	140.8	227.8
Other SMSA-----	3,055	563	1,335	748	409	133.0	70.3	159.2	163.4	205.7
Outside SMSA-----	2,915	505	1,125	675	611	143.6	73.3	164.0	161.9	256.2
Nonfarm-----	2,559	438	1,011	580	530	151.8	76.9	171.4	177.7	265.5
Farm-----	356	67	114	95	81	103.4	56.4	118.5	104.7	208.2
South	8,244	1,302	3,529	1,913	1,499	134.3	62.4	156.7	155.8	261.4
SMSA-----	3,975	694	1,814	862	604	126.7	65.7	149.3	142.8	230.1
Central city-----	2,028	333	923	453	319	131.7	66.4	157.2	148.7	217.7
Outside central city-----	1,947	361	891	409	285	121.9	65.0	142.0	136.7	245.7
Large SMSA, Washington-----	313	71	153	63	*	109.7	69.8	129.1	130.4	*
Other SMSA-----	3,662	624	1,661	799	578	128.4	65.3	151.5	143.8	235.3
Outside SMSA-----	4,269	608	1,715	1,051	895	142.2	59.0	165.4	168.5	288.0
Nonfarm-----	3,836	564	1,579	925	768	146.2	62.1	170.1	176.0	292.8
Farm-----	433	44	136	125	127	114.4	35.6	125.5	127.4	261.3
West	4,267	703	1,909	945	709	129.9	63.4	154.5	142.1	258.7
SMSA-----	3,233	526	1,477	726	504	131.8	65.0	157.5	145.8	241.8
Central city-----	1,384	217	606	302	259	133.8	69.0	153.7	137.4	244.3
Outside central city-----	1,849	309	870	424	245	130.3	62.5	160.1	152.4	239.3
Large SMSA-----	1,526	226	674	372	254	131.7	63.0	149.5	149.5	254.5
Los Angeles-----	1,110	162	518	249	181	134.3	61.8	161.0	141.9	269.3
San Francisco-----	416	63	157	122	73	125.4	65.2	121.6	166.2	223.9
Other SMSA-----	1,707	301	802	354	250	131.8	66.9	164.7	142.1	230.2
Outside SMSA-----	1,034	177	433	219	205	124.4	58.9	145.4	131.2	312.0
Nonfarm-----	989	172	413	201	203	128.7	61.8	149.0	132.5	331.2
Farm-----	44	*	*	*	*	70.3	*	*	*	*

Table 12. Average annual number of discharges from short-stay hospitals (including and excluding deliveries) and number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries			Including deliveries	Excluding deliveries
<u>United States</u>	Number of discharges in thousands				Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year			
All areas-----	26,019	10,280	15,739	12,370	131.0	107.5	152.8	120.1
SMSA-----	16,310	6,351	9,959	7,722	125.7	102.1	147.4	114.3
Central city-----	7,751	3,054	4,697	3,606	131.9	109.9	151.5	116.3
Outside central city-----	8,559	3,297	5,262	4,116	120.6	95.8	143.8	112.5
Large SMSA-----	5,906	2,355	3,551	2,688	118.0	98.4	135.9	102.9
Other SMSA-----	10,404	3,996	6,408	5,034	130.5	104.5	154.6	121.5
Outside SMSA-----	9,709	3,929	5,780	4,647	141.0	117.5	163.1	131.2
Nonfarm-----	8,799	3,517	5,282	4,241	145.4	120.6	168.5	135.3
Farm-----	910	412	498	406	108.7	96.1	121.9	99.4
<u>Northeast</u>								
All areas-----	6,052	2,431	3,621	2,725	123.8	103.9	142.0	106.9
SMSA-----	4,561	1,814	2,746	2,076	118.0	98.3	135.9	102.8
Central city-----	2,102	803	1,299	966	125.7	101.8	147.0	109.3
Outside central city-----	2,458	1,011	1,447	1,111	112.1	95.7	127.3	97.8
Large SMSA-----	2,580	1,012	1,568	1,170	110.3	90.8	128.1	95.6
Boston-----	324	128	196	158	125.4	103.6	145.4	117.2
New York-----	1,631	619	1,012	742	102.0	81.4	120.8	88.5
Philadelphia-----	626	266	360	270	130.0	115.7	143.1	107.3
Other SMSA-----	1,980	802	1,178	906	129.7	109.7	148.0	113.8
Outside SMSA-----	1,491	616	875	649	145.5	124.5	165.1	122.4
Nonfarm-----	1,415	568	847	631	145.4	121.4	167.6	124.9
Farm-----	76	48	*	*	147.0	177.8	*	*
<u>North Central</u>								
All areas-----	7,457	2,979	4,478	3,503	134.4	111.0	156.3	122.3
SMSA-----	4,542	1,838	2,704	2,085	129.1	108.2	148.5	114.5
Central city-----	2,237	923	1,313	1,014	137.2	120.1	152.4	117.7
Outside central city-----	2,305	915	1,390	1,071	122.0	98.3	145.0	111.7
Large SMSA-----	1,487	648	839	621	121.6	109.8	132.5	98.1
Chicago-----	942	419	523	374	119.3	110.2	127.7	91.3
Detroit-----	544	229	316	247	125.6	109.2	141.4	110.5
Other SMSA-----	3,055	1,190	1,865	1,463	133.0	107.3	157.1	123.2
Outside SMSA-----	2,915	1,141	1,774	1,418	143.6	115.7	169.9	135.8
Nonfarm-----	2,559	985	1,573	1,253	151.8	121.9	179.3	142.8
Farm-----	356	156	201	165	103.4	87.7	120.6	99.0
<u>South</u>								
All areas-----	8,244	3,247	4,996	4,092	134.3	109.8	156.9	128.5
SMSA-----	3,975	1,466	2,509	1,999	126.7	98.0	152.8	121.7
Central city-----	2,028	791	1,238	982	131.7	108.5	152.7	121.1
Outside central city-----	1,947	675	1,272	1,017	121.9	88.1	153.0	122.3
Large SMSA, Washington-----	313	103	210	165	109.7	78.2	136.6	107.4
Other SMSA-----	3,662	1,363	2,299	1,834	128.4	100.0	154.4	123.2
Outside SMSA-----	4,269	1,781	2,487	2,094	142.2	121.9	161.3	135.9
Nonfarm-----	3,836	1,593	2,243	1,889	146.2	125.5	165.6	139.5
Farm-----	433	189	244	205	114.4	98.7	130.4	109.6
<u>West</u>								
All areas-----	4,267	1,623	2,644	2,049	129.9	102.6	155.4	120.4
SMSA-----	3,233	1,233	2,000	1,563	131.8	104.6	156.9	122.6
Central city-----	1,384	537	847	645	133.8	109.3	156.0	118.8
Outside central city-----	1,849	696	1,153	918	130.3	101.3	157.6	125.5
Large SMSA-----	1,526	592	934	731	131.7	106.3	155.3	121.5
Los Angeles-----	1,110	437	673	505	134.3	108.8	158.4	118.8
San Francisco-----	416	154	261	226	125.4	99.3	147.8	128.0
Other SMSA-----	1,707	641	1,066	831	131.8	103.1	158.4	123.5
Outside SMSA-----	1,034	390	644	486	124.4	96.6	150.7	113.7
Nonfarm-----	989	371	618	468	128.7	99.9	155.6	117.9
Farm-----	44	*	*	*	70.3	*	*	*

Table 13. Average annual number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year, by whether or not surgically treated, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All discharges	Surgically treated	Not surgically treated	Total	Surgically treated	Not surgically treated
<u>United States</u>				Number of discharges in thousands		
All areas-----	26,019	13,919	12,100	131.0	70.1	60.9
				Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year		
SMSA-----	16,310	9,362	6,948	125.7	72.2	53.5
Central city-----	7,751	4,346	3,405	131.9	73.9	57.9
Outside central city-----	8,559	5,017	3,542	120.6	70.7	49.9
Large SMSA-----	5,906	3,461	2,445	118.0	69.1	48.8
Other SMSA-----	10,404	5,901	4,503	130.5	74.0	56.5
Outside SMSA-----	9,709	4,557	5,152	141.0	66.2	74.8
Nonfarm-----	8,799	4,132	4,667	145.4	68.3	77.1
Farm-----	910	425	485	108.7	50.8	57.9
<u>Northeast</u>						
All areas-----	6,052	3,519	2,533	123.8	72.0	51.8
SMSA-----	4,561	2,696	1,865	118.0	69.8	48.3
Central city-----	2,102	1,231	871	125.7	73.6	52.1
Outside central city-----	2,458	1,465	993	112.1	66.8	45.3
Large SMSA-----	2,580	1,551	1,029	110.3	66.3	44.0
Boston-----	324	166	157	125.4	64.3	60.8
New York-----	1,631	987	644	102.0	61.7	40.3
Philadelphia-----	626	398	228	130.0	82.6	47.3
Other SMSA-----	1,980	1,145	835	129.7	75.0	54.7
Outside SMSA-----	1,491	823	668	145.5	80.3	65.2
Nonfarm-----	1,415	787	628	145.4	80.9	64.5
Farm-----	76	36	40	147.0	69.6	77.4
<u>North Central</u>						
All areas-----	7,457	3,943	3,514	134.4	71.1	63.3
SMSA-----	4,542	2,549	1,992	129.1	72.4	56.6
Central city-----	2,237	1,191	1,046	137.2	73.1	64.2
Outside central city-----	2,305	1,358	947	122.0	71.9	50.1
Large SMSA-----	1,487	857	629	121.6	70.1	51.4
Chicago-----	942	539	403	119.3	68.2	51.0
Detroit-----	544	318	226	125.6	73.4	52.2
Other SMSA-----	3,055	1,692	1,363	133.0	73.7	59.4
Outside SMSA-----	2,915	1,394	1,521	143.6	68.7	74.9
Nonfarm-----	2,559	1,212	1,347	151.8	71.9	79.9
Farm-----	356	182	174	103.4	52.8	50.5
<u>South</u>						
All areas-----	8,244	4,061	4,183	134.3	66.1	68.1
SMSA-----	3,975	2,246	1,729	126.7	71.6	55.1
Central city-----	2,028	1,094	934	131.7	71.0	60.6
Outside central city-----	1,947	1,152	794	121.9	72.1	49.7
Large SMSA, Washington-----	313	203	109	109.7	71.1	38.2
Other SMSA-----	3,662	2,043	1,619	128.4	71.6	56.8
Outside SMSA-----	4,269	1,815	2,454	142.2	60.5	81.7
Nonfarm-----	3,836	1,633	2,203	146.2	62.2	84.0
Farm-----	433	182	251	114.4	48.1	66.3
<u>West</u>						
All areas-----	4,267	2,397	1,870	129.9	73.0	56.9
SMSA-----	3,233	1,871	1,362	131.8	76.3	55.5
Central city-----	1,384	831	554	133.8	80.3	53.6
Outside central city-----	1,849	1,041	808	130.3	73.4	57.0
Large SMSA-----	1,526	849	676	131.7	73.3	58.4
Los Angeles-----	1,110	634	476	134.3	76.7	57.6
San Francisco-----	416	215	201	125.4	64.8	60.6
Other SMSA-----	1,707	1,022	685	131.8	78.9	52.9
Outside SMSA-----	1,034	525	508	124.4	63.2	61.1
Nonfarm-----	989	500	489	128.7	65.1	63.6
Farm-----	44	*	*	70.3	*	*

Table 14. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
United States										
	Number of physician visits in thousands					Number of physician visits per person per year				
All areas-----	883,276	248,707	314,891	202,928	116,750	4.4	3.7	4.4	4.9	6.2
SMSA-----	598,474	170,532	217,091	137,796	73,055	4.6	4.0	4.5	5.1	6.3
Central city-----	277,021	70,328	99,842	68,081	38,769	4.7	3.8	4.6	5.4	6.3
Outside central city-----	321,453	100,205	117,248	69,715	34,286	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.8	6.4
Large SMSA-----	246,174	68,672	86,395	60,271	30,836	4.9	4.3	4.6	5.6	6.9
Other SMSA-----	352,300	101,860	130,695	77,525	42,219	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.8	6.0
Outside SMSA-----	284,802	78,174	97,800	65,133	43,695	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.6	6.0
Nonfarm-----	257,854	70,644	91,024	57,317	38,870	4.3	3.4	4.2	4.8	6.2
Farm-----	26,948	7,530	6,776	7,816	4,825	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.6	5.0
Northeast										
All areas-----	226,817	63,578	75,983	53,804	33,451	4.6	4.1	4.4	5.0	6.6
SMSA-----	183,708	50,977	60,287	46,054	26,390	4.8	4.2	4.4	5.2	6.7
Central city-----	82,737	19,288	28,113	21,675	13,662	4.9	4.0	4.7	5.6	6.9
Outside central city-----	100,972	31,689	32,174	24,379	12,729	4.6	4.3	4.1	5.0	6.5
Large SMSA-----	116,950	32,203	38,118	29,406	17,224	5.0	4.4	4.5	5.6	7.3
Boston-----	12,605	3,412	4,370	3,145	1,679	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.8
New York-----	73,505	20,283	24,404	17,978	10,839	4.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	6.5
Philadelphia-----	30,841	8,508	9,344	8,283	4,706	6.4	5.4	5.3	7.8	11.0
Other SMSA-----	66,758	18,774	22,169	16,648	9,166	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.9
Outside SMSA-----	43,109	12,601	15,697	7,750	7,061	4.2	3.6	4.3	3.9	6.4
Nonfarm-----	41,682	11,952	15,374	7,481	6,874	4.3	3.6	4.4	4.0	6.5
Farm-----	1,427	*	*	*	*	2.8	*	*	*	*
North Central										
All areas-----	230,626	65,523	82,805	53,869	28,430	4.2	3.4	4.2	4.8	5.4
SMSA-----	152,015	44,511	55,396	35,559	16,549	4.3	3.6	4.3	5.0	5.7
Central city-----	71,102	18,719	25,394	17,896	9,093	4.4	3.5	4.4	5.2	5.5
Outside central city-----	80,912	25,793	30,001	17,663	7,456	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.9
Large SMSA-----	54,469	17,014	19,347	12,536	5,572	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.9
Chicago-----	36,766	12,493	12,964	7,773	3,537	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.7
Detroit-----	17,703	4,521	6,383	4,763	2,035	4.1	3.0	4.0	5.3	6.4
Other SMSA-----	97,545	27,498	36,049	23,023	10,976	4.2	3.4	4.3	5.0	5.5
Outside SMSA-----	78,611	21,011	27,409	18,310	11,881	3.9	3.1	4.0	4.4	5.0
Nonfarm-----	67,780	17,983	24,445	14,964	10,387	4.0	3.2	4.1	4.6	5.2
Farm-----	10,832	3,028	2,964	3,345	1,494	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.8
South										
All areas-----	267,987	76,030	95,461	59,936	36,560	4.4	3.6	4.2	4.9	6.4
SMSA-----	140,993	43,447	53,584	27,785	16,177	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.6	6.2
Central city-----	68,327	20,113	25,093	14,521	8,600	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.9
Outside central city-----	72,666	23,334	28,491	13,264	7,577	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.4	6.5
Large SMSA, Washington-----	14,771	5,228	6,242	2,470	832	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.9
Other SMSA-----	126,222	38,219	47,342	25,315	15,346	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.6	6.2
Outside SMSA-----	126,994	32,583	41,877	32,151	20,382	4.2	3.2	4.0	5.2	6.6
Nonfarm-----	114,118	29,349	39,026	28,209	17,535	4.3	3.2	4.2	5.4	6.7
Farm-----	12,876	3,234	2,851	3,943	2,848	3.4	2.6	2.6	4.0	5.9
West										
All areas-----	157,846	43,576	60,641	35,319	18,309	4.8	3.9	4.9	5.3	6.7
SMSA-----	121,759	31,597	47,824	28,398	13,939	5.0	3.9	5.1	5.7	6.7
Central city-----	54,855	12,209	21,242	13,990	7,415	5.3	3.9	5.4	6.4	7.0
Outside central city-----	66,903	19,388	26,582	14,408	6,524	4.7	3.9	4.9	5.2	6.4
Large SMSA-----	59,983	14,228	22,689	15,859	7,208	5.2	4.0	5.0	6.4	7.2
Los Angeles-----	43,086	9,860	16,034	12,005	5,187	5.2	3.8	5.0	6.8	7.7
San Francisco-----	16,898	4,368	6,655	3,854	2,021	5.1	4.5	5.2	5.3	6.2
Other SMSA-----	61,775	17,370	25,135	12,539	6,731	4.8	3.9	5.2	5.0	6.2
Outside SMSA-----	36,087	11,978	12,817	6,921	4,370	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.1	6.7
Nonfarm-----	34,274	11,359	12,179	6,663	4,073	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.4	6.6
Farm-----	1,813	*	*	*	*	2.9	*	*	*	*

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	Total	Office	Hospital clinic or emergency room	Telephone contact	Other ¹	Total	Office	Hospital clinic or emergency room	Telephone contact	Other ¹
United States						Number of physician visits in thousands				
All areas-----	883,276	615,720	92,599	106,538	68,419	100.0	69.7	10.5	12.1	7.7
SMSA-----	598,474	403,097	67,875	79,818	47,684	100.0	67.4	11.3	13.3	8.0
Central city-----	277,021	181,020	38,530	32,637	24,834	100.0	65.3	13.9	11.8	9.0
Outside central city--	321,453	222,078	29,345	47,181	22,849	100.0	69.1	9.1	14.7	7.1
Large SMSA-----	246,174	163,303	28,247	31,481	23,143	100.0	66.3	11.5	12.8	9.4
Other SMSA-----	352,300	239,794	39,628	48,337	24,541	100.0	68.1	11.2	13.7	7.0
Outside SMSA-----	284,802	212,623	24,724	26,720	20,735	100.0	74.7	8.7	9.4	7.3
Nonfarm-----	257,854	190,313	23,120	25,030	19,391	100.0	73.8	9.0	9.7	7.5
Farm-----	26,948	22,310	1,604	1,690	1,344	100.0	82.8	6.0	6.3	5.0
Northeast						Percent distribution				
All areas-----	226,817	150,626	23,229	31,831	21,131	100.0	66.4	10.2	14.0	9.3
SMSA-----	183,708	120,438	20,165	25,764	17,341	100.0	65.6	11.0	14.0	9.4
Central city-----	82,737	50,855	12,531	9,423	9,927	100.0	61.5	15.1	11.4	12.0
Outside central city--	100,972	69,583	7,634	16,341	7,414	100.0	68.9	7.6	16.2	7.3
Large SMSA-----	116,950	75,920	13,189	14,783	13,052	100.0	64.9	11.3	12.6	11.2
Boston-----	12,605	6,837	2,042	2,042	1,684	100.0	54.2	16.2	16.2	13.4
New York-----	73,505	49,215	7,632	8,120	8,636	100.0	67.0	10.4	10.9	11.7
Philadelphia-----	30,841	19,868	3,515	4,720	2,738	100.0	64.4	11.4	15.3	8.9
Other SMSA-----	66,758	44,518	6,976	10,981	4,283	100.0	66.7	10.4	16.4	6.4
Outside SMSA-----	43,109	30,188	3,164	6,167	3,790	100.0	70.0	7.1	14.1	8.8
Nonfarm-----	41,882	29,121	3,024	5,906	3,731	100.0	69.6	7.3	14.2	9.0
Farm-----	1,427	1,167	*	906	*	100.0	81.8	*	*	*
North Central						Percent distribution				
All areas-----	230,626	168,560	20,625	28,568	12,872	100.0	73.1	8.9	12.4	5.6
SMSA-----	152,015	104,900	16,538	20,992	9,585	100.0	69.0	10.9	13.8	6.3
Central city-----	71,102	48,251	8,744	8,883	5,224	100.0	67.9	12.3	12.5	7.3
Outside central city--	80,912	56,649	7,793	12,109	4,362	100.0	70.0	9.6	15.0	5.4
Large SMSA-----	54,469	37,391	6,689	6,511	3,888	100.0	68.6	12.3	11.9	7.1
Chicago-----	36,766	23,156	4,269	6,039	3,302	100.0	63.0	11.6	16.4	9.0
Detroit-----	17,703	14,235	2,420	*	*	100.0	80.4	13.7	*	*
Other SMSA-----	97,545	67,508	9,849	14,491	5,697	100.0	69.2	10.1	14.9	5.8
Outside SMSA-----	78,611	63,660	4,088	7,576	3,287	100.0	81.0	5.2	9.6	4.2
Nonfarm-----	67,780	54,221	3,573	6,908	3,077	100.0	80.0	5.3	10.2	4.5
Farm-----	10,832	9,439	*	*	*	100.0	87.1	*	*	*
South						Percent distribution				
All areas-----	267,987	187,535	30,153	27,965	22,334	100.0	70.0	11.3	10.4	8.3
SMSA-----	140,993	94,602	16,572	18,453	11,366	100.0	67.1	11.8	13.1	8.1
Central city-----	68,327	45,113	9,999	7,834	5,381	100.0	66.0	14.6	11.5	7.9
Outside central city--	72,666	49,489	6,574	10,618	5,985	100.0	68.1	9.0	14.6	8.2
Large SMSA-----	14,771	8,654	1,050	3,083	1,985	100.0	58.6	7.1	20.9	13.4
Washington-----	126,222	85,948	15,522	15,370	9,381	100.0	68.1	12.3	12.2	7.4
Other SMSA-----	126,994	92,933	13,580	9,512	10,969	100.0	73.2	10.7	7.5	8.6
Outside SMSA-----	114,118	82,608	12,772	8,739	9,999	100.0	72.4	11.2	7.7	8.8
Nonfarm-----	12,876	10,324	808	774	970	100.0	80.2	6.3	6.0	7.5
West						Percent distribution				
All areas-----	157,846	108,999	18,592	18,174	12,080	100.0	69.1	11.8	11.5	7.7
SMSA-----	121,759	83,157	14,600	14,610	9,392	100.0	68.3	12.0	12.0	7.7
Central city-----	54,855	36,801	7,256	6,496	4,303	100.0	67.1	13.2	11.8	7.8
Outside central city--	66,903	46,357	7,344	8,114	5,089	100.0	69.3	11.0	12.1	7.6
Large SMSA-----	59,983	41,339	7,319	7,114	4,212	100.0	68.9	12.2	11.9	7.0
Los Angeles-----	43,086	31,014	4,037	4,860	3,175	100.0	72.0	9.4	11.3	7.4
San Francisco-----	16,898	10,324	3,282	2,254	1,037	100.0	61.1	19.4	13.3	6.1
Other SMSA-----	61,775	41,819	7,281	7,496	5,180	100.0	67.7	11.8	12.1	8.4
Outside SMSA-----	36,087	25,842	3,992	3,565	2,689	100.0	71.6	11.1	9.9	7.5
Nonfarm-----	34,274	24,462	3,751	3,477	2,584	100.0	71.4	10.9	10.1	7.5
Farm-----	1,813	1,380	*	*	*	100.0	76.1	*	*	*

¹Includes home, company or industry health unit, other, and unknown.

Table 16. Number and percent of the population with one or more physician visits within a year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information of the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
United States										
	Number of persons with a physician visit within a year in thousands					Percent of persons with a physician visit within a year				
All areas-----	140,363	46,280	52,272	28,181	13,631	70.7	69.3	72.6	68.7	72.4
SMSA-----	93,161	30,917	35,194	18,653	8,397	71.8	71.8	73.1	69.2	72.6
Central city-----	41,507	12,781	15,659	8,648	4,419	70.6	69.5	72.3	68.8	71.6
Outside central city-----	51,654	18,135	19,535	10,006	3,978	72.8	73.5	73.7	69.6	73.7
Large SMSA-----	36,583	12,058	13,671	7,581	3,274	73.1	74.8	73.3	70.2	73.1
Other SMSA-----	56,578	18,859	21,523	11,073	5,125	71.0	70.0	72.9	68.6	72.3
Outside SMSA-----	47,203	15,363	17,078	9,527	5,234	68.5	64.8	71.7	67.7	72.1
Nonfarm-----	41,976	13,775	15,542	8,112	4,548	69.4	65.9	72.5	68.1	72.4
Farm-----	5,226	1,588	1,536	1,416	687	62.4	56.1	63.9	65.4	70.6
Northeast										
All areas-----	35,485	11,772	12,640	7,377	3,696	72.6	75.3	72.5	68.4	73.3
SMSA-----	28,313	9,290	10,050	6,070	2,902	73.3	76.7	72.8	69.0	73.8
Central city-----	12,142	3,616	4,373	2,683	1,471	72.6	75.1	72.4	69.3	74.0
Outside central city-----	16,170	5,674	5,677	3,387	1,432	73.7	77.7	73.1	68.9	73.7
Large SMSA-----	17,487	5,753	6,252	3,707	1,775	74.8	79.5	73.5	70.4	74.7
Boston-----	1,861	593	668	387	214	72.0	75.8	72.8	65.4	73.5
New York-----	11,980	3,951	4,268	2,530	1,232	74.9	80.9	73.2	70.1	74.4
Philadelphia-----	3,645	1,209	1,317	791	329	75.7	76.9	75.2	74.3	77.0
Other SMSA-----	10,826	3,538	3,798	2,363	1,127	70.9	72.5	71.6	67.1	72.3
Outside SMSA-----	7,172	2,482	2,590	1,307	793	70.0	70.5	71.5	65.4	71.5
Nonfarm-----	6,851	2,370	2,493	1,229	758	70.4	71.1	71.8	65.6	71.9
Farm-----	322	112	97	78	35	62.3	59.9	64.7	62.9	63.6
North Central										
All areas-----	38,755	13,194	14,209	7,652	3,701	69.8	68.8	72.2	67.7	69.7
SMSA-----	24,866	8,675	9,269	4,891	2,031	70.7	70.5	72.2	68.5	69.4
Central city-----	11,267	3,660	4,150	2,345	1,113	69.1	67.6	71.7	68.1	67.1
Outside central city-----	13,599	5,015	5,119	2,546	918	72.0	72.8	72.6	68.9	72.5
Large SMSA-----	8,571	3,048	3,180	1,710	632	70.1	71.1	71.5	66.8	67.4
Chicago-----	5,526	1,985	2,031	1,101	409	70.0	71.7	71.4	66.1	65.8
Detroit-----	3,044	1,063	1,149	610	223	70.3	70.0	71.7	68.2	70.6
Other SMSA-----	16,295	5,627	6,089	3,181	1,399	71.0	70.2	72.6	69.5	70.4
Outside SMSA-----	13,889	4,520	4,940	2,761	1,669	68.4	65.6	72.0	66.2	70.0
Nonfarm-----	11,723	3,839	4,303	2,177	1,404	69.6	67.4	73.0	66.7	70.3
Farm-----	2,166	681	636	584	266	62.9	57.4	66.1	64.4	68.4
South										
All areas-----	42,542	13,595	16,299	8,416	4,232	69.3	65.1	72.4	68.6	73.8
SMSA-----	22,297	7,298	8,948	4,122	1,929	71.1	69.1	73.7	68.3	73.5
Central city-----	10,718	3,297	4,298	2,059	1,064	69.6	65.7	73.2	67.6	72.6
Outside central city-----	11,579	4,001	4,650	2,063	865	72.5	72.1	74.1	69.0	74.6
Large SMSA, Washington-----	2,131	763	900	348	119	74.7	75.0	75.9	72.0	70.0
Other SMSA-----	20,166	6,535	8,047	3,774	1,810	70.7	68.4	73.4	67.9	73.7
Outside SMSA-----	20,245	6,297	7,352	4,294	2,303	67.4	61.1	70.9	68.8	74.1
Nonfarm-----	17,895	5,633	6,679	3,639	1,944	68.2	62.1	71.9	69.2	74.1
Farm-----	2,350	665	672	655	359	62.1	53.8	62.0	66.8	73.9
West										
All areas-----	23,580	7,717	9,124	4,736	2,003	71.8	69.6	73.8	71.2	73.1
SMSA-----	17,685	5,653	6,927	3,570	1,534	72.1	69.9	73.9	71.7	73.6
Central city-----	7,379	2,208	2,839	1,561	771	71.3	70.2	72.0	71.0	72.7
Outside central city-----	10,306	3,445	4,088	2,009	763	72.6	69.7	75.2	72.2	74.5
Large SMSA-----	8,395	2,493	3,338	1,815	748	72.5	69.5	74.0	72.9	74.9
Los Angeles-----	5,872	1,757	2,353	1,264	497	71.0	67.0	73.1	72.0	74.0
San Francisco-----	2,522	736	985	551	251	76.0	76.2	76.3	75.1	77.0
Other SMSA-----	9,290	3,160	3,589	1,755	786	71.7	70.2	73.7	70.4	72.4
Outside SMSA-----	5,896	2,064	2,197	1,166	469	71.0	68.7	73.7	69.9	71.4
Nonfarm-----	5,507	1,933	2,066	1,066	442	71.7	69.5	74.6	70.3	72.1
Farm-----	388	130	131	100	*	62.0	58.8	63.0	65.8	61.4

Table 17. Number of dental visits and number of dental visits per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Number of dental visits per person per year				
						All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
United States										
	Number of dental visits in thousands					Number of dental visits per person per year				
All areas-----	298,232	95,047	119,647	63,621	19,918	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.1
SMSA-----	217,319	69,090	85,989	48,207	14,033	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.2
Central city-----	91,282	25,139	35,764	22,482	7,896	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.3
Outside central city-----	126,037	43,950	50,224	25,724	6,137	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.1
Large SMSA-----	99,343	30,182	39,523	23,259	6,379	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.4
Other SMSA-----	117,975	38,908	46,466	24,947	7,654	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1
Outside SMSA-----	80,914	25,957	33,658	15,414	5,885	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8
Nonfarm-----	71,633	22,578	30,754	13,254	5,045	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8
Farm-----	9,281	3,379	2,904	2,159	839	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
Northeast										
All areas-----	91,606	28,829	36,586	20,340	5,851	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.2
SMSA-----	75,057	23,476	29,279	17,678	4,623	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.2
Central city-----	30,260	7,380	12,148	7,943	2,789	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.4
Outside central city-----	44,797	16,097	17,131	9,734	1,835	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.9
Large SMSA-----	50,495	15,462	19,862	11,901	3,270	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.4
Boston-----	5,131	1,771	2,152	910	*	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.5	*
New York-----	36,872	10,819	14,345	9,219	2,490	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	1.5
Philadelphia-----	8,492	2,872	3,365	1,772	*	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	*
Other SMSA-----	24,562	8,014	9,418	5,777	1,353	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.9
Outside SMSA-----	16,550	5,353	7,307	2,662	1,228	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.1
Nonfarm-----	15,881	5,136	7,022	2,536	1,187	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.1
Farm-----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Central										
All areas-----	78,289	26,418	30,852	16,042	4,976	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.9
SMSA-----	55,825	18,542	21,934	12,134	3,215	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.1
Central city-----	23,730	7,068	8,915	5,832	1,915	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2
Outside central city-----	32,095	11,474	13,019	6,302	1,300	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.0
Large SMSA-----	21,019	6,174	8,709	4,959	1,177	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.3
Chicago-----	13,924	4,089	5,586	3,431	818	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.3
Detroit-----	7,095	2,086	3,123	1,529	*	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	*
Other SMSA-----	34,806	12,367	13,225	7,175	2,038	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.0
Outside SMSA-----	22,464	7,877	8,918	3,908	1,761	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7
Nonfarm-----	18,195	5,955	7,920	3,000	1,321	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7
Farm-----	4,269	1,922	998	908	*	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.0	*
South										
All areas-----	71,133	20,544	30,184	15,324	5,081	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9
SMSA-----	40,885	11,888	17,654	8,442	2,900	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1
Central city-----	18,331	5,131	7,625	3,950	1,625	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1
Outside central city-----	22,554	6,757	10,030	4,492	1,275	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.1
Large SMSA, Washington-----	5,491	1,652	2,648	879	*	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	*
Other SMSA-----	35,394	10,235	15,006	7,563	2,589	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1
Outside SMSA-----	30,248	8,656	12,530	6,882	2,180	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7
Nonfarm-----	26,868	7,658	11,466	5,867	1,877	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7
Farm-----	3,380	998	1,064	1,015	*	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	*
West										
All areas-----	57,205	19,255	22,025	11,915	4,010	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5
SMSA-----	45,552	15,184	17,121	9,953	3,294	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6
Central city-----	18,962	5,560	7,077	4,757	1,567	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.5
Outside central city-----	26,590	9,624	10,045	5,195	1,727	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
Large SMSA-----	22,339	6,893	8,304	5,521	1,620	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.6
Los Angeles-----	15,205	4,435	5,956	3,679	1,135	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.7
San Francisco-----	7,134	2,459	2,348	1,842	*	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.5	*
Other SMSA-----	23,214	8,291	8,817	4,432	1,674	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5
Outside SMSA-----	11,652	4,071	4,904	1,962	*	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	*
Nonfarm-----	10,688	3,829	4,346	1,851	*	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	*
Farm-----	965	*	*	*	*	1.5	*	*	*	*

Table 18. Number and percent of the population with one or more dental visits within a year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	Average number of persons in thousands					Percent				
	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
United States										
All areas-----	91,148	31,038	37,755	17,743	4,611	45.9	46.5	52.4	43.3	24.5
SMSA-----	62,499	20,821	26,046	12,467	3,165	48.2	48.3	54.1	46.3	27.4
Central city-----	25,943	7,792	10,934	5,546	1,671	44.1	42.4	50.5	44.1	27.1
Outside central city-----	36,556	13,029	15,111	6,921	1,494	51.5	52.8	57.0	48.1	27.7
Large SMSA-----	25,278	8,323	10,371	5,262	1,322	50.5	51.6	55.6	48.7	29.5
Other SMSA-----	37,221	12,498	15,675	7,205	1,843	46.7	46.4	53.1	44.6	26.0
Outside SMSA-----	28,649	10,217	11,709	5,276	1,446	41.6	43.1	49.1	37.5	19.9
Nonfarm-----	25,174	8,874	10,558	4,472	1,270	41.6	42.5	49.3	37.5	20.2
Farm-----	3,475	1,343	1,151	804	177	41.5	47.4	47.9	37.2	18.2
Northeast										
All areas-----	24,814	8,522	9,961	5,028	1,302	50.7	54.5	57.1	46.6	25.3
SMSA-----	19,937	6,682	7,993	4,218	1,045	51.6	55.2	57.9	48.0	26.5
Central city-----	7,816	2,346	3,168	1,769	533	46.7	48.7	52.4	45.7	26.3
Outside central city-----	12,121	4,336	4,825	2,448	512	55.3	59.4	62.1	49.8	26.3
Large SMSA-----	12,335	4,053	4,958	2,633	692	52.7	56.0	58.3	50.0	29.5
Boston-----	1,445	477	601	286	82	55.9	61.0	65.5	48.3	28.2
New York-----	8,383	2,705	3,323	1,858	498	52.4	55.4	57.0	51.5	30.1
Philadelphia-----	2,508	872	1,034	490	112	52.1	55.4	59.0	46.1	26.2
Other SMSA-----	7,601	2,628	3,035	1,585	354	49.8	53.9	57.2	45.0	22.7
Outside SMSA-----	4,877	1,841	1,968	811	257	47.6	52.3	54.3	40.6	23.2
Nonfarm-----	4,627	1,739	1,881	759	247	47.5	52.2	54.2	40.5	23.4
Farm-----	250	101	87	52	*	48.4	54.0	58.0	41.9	23.4
North Central										
All areas-----	26,122	9,518	10,520	4,853	1,231	47.1	49.6	53.4	42.9	23.1
SMSA-----	17,095	6,161	6,963	3,221	750	48.6	50.1	54.3	45.1	25.9
Central city-----	7,066	2,309	2,895	1,444	417	43.3	42.7	50.0	41.9	25.5
Outside central city-----	10,029	3,852	4,068	1,776	333	53.1	55.9	57.7	48.1	26.1
Large SMSA-----	5,835	2,117	2,338	1,146	234	47.7	49.4	52.6	44.8	24.9
Chicago-----	3,879	1,460	1,513	748	158	49.1	52.7	53.2	44.9	25.4
Detroit-----	1,956	657	825	398	76	45.2	43.3	51.5	44.5	24.1
Other SMSA-----	11,260	4,044	4,626	2,075	516	49.0	50.5	55.2	45.3	26.0
Outside SMSA-----	9,027	3,358	3,556	1,632	481	44.5	48.8	51.8	39.1	20.2
Nonfarm-----	7,387	2,686	3,049	1,252	400	43.8	47.1	51.7	38.4	20.0
Farm-----	1,641	671	508	380	82	47.6	56.5	52.8	41.9	21.1
South										
All areas-----	24,626	7,841	10,845	4,716	1,223	40.1	37.6	48.2	38.4	21.1
SMSA-----	13,708	4,226	6,181	2,617	684	43.7	40.0	50.9	43.3	26.1
Central city-----	6,145	1,707	2,800	1,277	361	39.9	34.0	47.7	41.9	24.8
Outside central city-----	7,563	2,518	3,381	1,340	323	47.3	45.4	53.9	44.8	27.8
Large SMSA, Washington-----	1,554	534	703	264	53	54.4	52.5	59.3	54.7	31.2
Other SMSA-----	12,154	3,692	5,479	2,353	630	42.6	38.7	50.0	42.4	25.7
Outside SMSA-----	10,919	3,616	4,664	2,099	540	36.4	35.1	45.0	33.6	17.4
Nonfarm-----	9,703	3,200	4,235	1,799	468	37.0	35.3	45.6	34.2	17.8
Farm-----	1,216	415	429	300	72	32.1	33.6	39.6	30.6	14.8
West										
All areas-----	15,586	5,156	6,429	3,146	855	47.5	46.5	52.0	47.3	31.2
SMSA-----	11,759	3,753	4,909	2,411	687	47.9	46.4	52.4	48.4	33.0
Central city-----	4,916	1,430	2,071	1,055	360	47.5	45.5	52.5	48.0	34.0
Outside central city-----	6,843	2,323	2,837	1,356	327	48.2	47.0	52.2	48.7	31.9
Large SMSA-----	5,554	1,619	2,372	1,219	343	47.9	45.1	52.6	49.0	34.4
Los Angeles-----	3,778	1,101	1,618	835	222	45.7	42.0	50.3	47.6	33.0
San Francisco-----	1,776	518	754	384	121	53.5	53.6	58.4	52.3	37.1
Other SMSA-----	6,206	2,134	2,536	1,192	344	47.9	47.4	52.1	47.8	31.7
Outside SMSA-----	3,826	1,403	1,521	734	168	46.0	46.7	51.1	44.0	25.4
Nonfarm-----	3,458	1,249	1,393	662	154	45.0	44.9	50.3	43.6	25.1
Farm-----	368	154	128	73	*	58.8	69.7	61.5	48.0	37.7

Table 19. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by age or sex, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 45 years			45 years and over			Male	Female
		Total	Under 17 years	17-44 years	Total	45-64 years	65 years and over		
United States									
Population in thousands									
All areas-----	198,636	138,786	66,790	71,996	59,849	41,022	18,828	95,631	103,005
SMSA-----	129,756	91,240	43,071	48,169	38,515	26,947	11,568	62,180	67,576
Central city-----	58,774	40,038	18,393	21,645	18,736	12,563	6,174	27,779	30,995
Outside central city-----	70,982	51,203	24,678	26,524	19,779	14,384	5,395	34,401	36,581
Large SMSA-----	50,054	34,775	16,130	18,645	15,279	10,799	4,480	23,926	26,127
Other SMSA-----	79,702	56,466	26,941	29,524	23,237	16,148	7,089	38,253	41,449
Outside SMSA-----	68,880	47,546	23,719	23,827	21,334	14,075	7,259	33,451	35,429
Nonfarm-----	60,507	42,311	20,888	21,423	18,197	11,911	6,286	29,165	31,343
Farm-----	8,373	5,235	2,831	2,404	3,137	2,164	973	4,286	4,086
Northeast									
All areas-----	48,900	33,069	15,636	17,433	15,831	10,788	5,043	23,397	25,503
SMSA-----	38,652	25,927	12,116	13,811	12,724	8,791	3,934	18,450	20,202
Central city-----	16,726	10,862	4,818	6,044	5,864	3,874	1,989	7,886	8,839
Outside central city-----	21,926	15,066	7,298	7,767	6,861	4,916	1,944	10,564	11,363
Large SMSA-----	23,386	15,743	7,239	8,504	7,642	5,268	2,375	11,142	12,244
Boston-----	2,583	1,700	782	918	884	592	291	1,236	1,348
New York-----	15,987	10,719	4,884	5,834	5,268	3,611	1,657	7,606	8,380
Philadelphia-----	4,816	3,325	1,573	1,752	1,491	1,064	427	2,300	2,516
Other SMSA-----	15,266	10,184	4,877	5,308	5,082	3,523	1,559	7,308	7,958
Outside SMSA-----	10,249	7,142	3,520	3,107	3,107	1,997	1,109	4,947	5,301
Nonfarm-----	9,732	6,805	3,333	3,472	2,927	1,873	1,054	4,677	5,054
Farm-----	517	337	187	150	180	124	55	270	247
North Central									
All areas-----	55,493	38,874	19,183	19,692	16,618	11,308	5,310	26,847	28,646
SMSA-----	35,194	25,131	12,298	12,833	10,063	7,138	2,925	16,989	18,205
Central city-----	16,302	11,198	5,413	5,785	5,104	3,445	1,659	7,686	8,616
Outside central city-----	18,892	13,933	6,885	7,048	4,959	3,693	1,266	9,304	9,589
Large SMSA-----	12,230	8,733	4,286	4,448	3,497	2,560	938	5,899	6,332
Chicago-----	7,898	5,612	2,768	2,845	2,286	1,665	622	3,801	4,097
Detroit-----	4,332	3,121	1,518	1,603	1,211	895	316	2,098	2,235
Other SMSA-----	22,964	16,398	8,012	8,385	6,566	4,579	4,579	11,091	11,873
Outside SMSA-----	20,298	13,743	6,885	6,859	6,555	4,170	2,385	9,858	10,441
Nonfarm-----	16,854	11,594	5,697	5,897	5,260	3,264	1,996	8,080	8,774
Farm-----	3,444	2,149	1,187	962	1,295	907	389	1,778	1,667
South									
All areas-----	61,402	43,393	20,878	22,515	18,009	12,275	5,734	29,563	31,839
SMSA-----	31,378	22,715	10,568	12,147	8,663	6,037	2,625	14,954	16,424
Central city-----	15,401	10,890	5,017	5,873	4,511	3,046	1,465	7,291	8,110
Outside central city-----	15,977	11,825	5,551	6,274	4,152	2,992	1,160	7,662	8,314
Large SMSA, Washington-----	2,854	2,201	1,017	1,185	652	483	170	1,317	1,537
Other SMSA-----	28,524	20,514	9,551	10,963	8,010	5,555	2,456	13,636	14,888
Outside SMSA-----	30,024	20,678	10,311	10,367	9,346	6,238	3,108	14,609	15,414
Nonfarm-----	26,238	18,359	9,076	9,283	7,880	5,257	2,623	12,695	13,543
Farm-----	3,785	2,319	1,235	1,084	1,466	981	486	1,914	1,871
West									
All areas-----	32,841	23,450	11,093	12,357	9,391	6,650	2,741	15,823	17,018
SMSA-----	24,532	17,467	8,090	9,377	7,065	4,981	2,084	11,787	12,745
Central city-----	10,345	7,088	3,145	3,943	3,258	2,198	1,060	4,915	5,430
Outside central city-----	14,186	10,379	4,945	5,435	3,807	2,783	1,024	6,871	7,315
Large SMSA-----	11,584	8,097	3,588	4,509	3,487	2,489	998	5,568	6,015
Los Angeles-----	8,267	5,840	2,622	3,218	2,427	1,755	672	4,017	4,250
San Francisco-----	3,317	2,257	966	1,291	1,060	734	326	1,551	1,766
Other SMSA-----	12,948	9,370	4,502	4,868	3,578	2,492	1,086	6,218	6,730
Outside SMSA-----	8,309	5,983	3,003	2,979	2,326	1,669	657	4,037	4,273
Nonfarm-----	7,684	5,553	2,782	2,771	2,130	1,517	613	3,713	3,971
Farm-----	626	429	221	208	196	152	44	324	302

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in urrent Population Reports, Series, P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 20. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Geographic region and place of residence	17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>United States</u>				
Population in thousands				
All areas-----	77,317	46,787	27,219	3,311
SMSA-----	51,562	31,523	18,101	1,937
Central city-----	23,647	14,132	8,462	1,053
Outside central city-----	27,914	17,391	9,639	884
Large SMSA-----	20,165	12,175	7,250	740
Other SMSA-----	31,397	19,348	10,851	1,198
Outside SMSA-----	25,755	15,264	9,118	1,374
Nonfarm-----	22,538	13,781	7,705	1,051
Farm-----	3,218	1,483	1,413	322
<u>Northeast</u>				
All areas-----	19,590	11,331	7,398	861
SMSA-----	15,692	9,003	6,024	665
Central city-----	6,929	3,933	2,646	351
Outside central city-----	8,762	5,070	3,379	314
Large SMSA-----	9,511	5,492	3,599	421
Boston-----	1,107	622	426	60
New York-----	6,530	3,764	2,468	298
Philadelphia-----	1,874	1,106	705	63
Other SMSA-----	6,181	3,511	2,425	244
Outside SMSA-----	3,898	2,329	1,373	196
Nonfarm-----	3,686	2,233	1,280	173
Farm-----	212	96	93	*
<u>North Central</u>				
All areas-----	21,484	12,930	7,595	959
SMSA-----	13,736	8,461	4,813	461
Central city-----	6,377	3,809	2,318	250
Outside central city-----	7,359	4,652	2,495	211
Large SMSA-----	4,823	2,984	1,702	137
Chicago-----	3,178	1,953	1,127	98
Detroit-----	1,645	1,032	575	39
Other SMSA-----	8,913	5,477	3,111	325
Outside SMSA-----	7,749	4,469	2,782	498
Nonfarm-----	6,415	3,869	2,175	371
Farm-----	1,334	600	607	126

See note at end of table.

Table 20. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1969-70—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix I]

Geographic region and place of residence	17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>South</u>				
All areas-----	23,723	14,814	7,868	1,041
SMSA-----	12,655	8,183	3,996	475
Central city-----	6,266	3,928	2,053	285
Outside central city-----	6,388	4,255	1,943	190
Large SMSA, Washington-----	1,166	828	314	*
Other SMSA-----	11,489	7,356	3,682	451
Outside SMSA-----	11,068	6,631	3,872	566
Nonfarm-----	9,634	5,960	3,258	416
Farm-----	1,434	671	614	150
<u>West</u>				
All areas-----	12,520	7,712	4,359	450
SMSA-----	9,480	5,876	3,268	336
Central city-----	4,075	2,463	1,445	166
Outside central city-----	5,405	3,413	1,822	169
Large SMSA-----	4,665	2,872	1,635	158
Los Angeles-----	3,278	2,039	1,142	97
San Francisco-----	1,387	833	494	61
Other SMSA-----	4,815	3,005	1,632	178
Outside SMSA-----	3,041	1,835	1,091	114
Nonfarm-----	2,802	1,720	991	91
Farm-----	238	116	99	*

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report Employment and Earnings.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey (HIS).

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1969 and 1970.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (e.g., 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples and more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

The overall sample was designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 357 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households. Three general types of segments are used.

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States from which about two-thirds of the HIS sample was selected.

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 8,000 segments which yield a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 42,000 interviewed households in a year. However, the quarter of 1970 contained a sample reduction of 7 full weeks of interviewing due to budgetary restrictions, whereas the remaining quarters each contained the full 13 weeks. During the 45 weeks in 1970, the sample was composed of approximately 37,000 households containing about 116,000 persons living at the time of the interview. Therefore during the 52 weeks in 1969 and 45 weeks in 1970, the sample was composed of approximately 79,000 households containing about 250,000 persons living at the time of the interview. Comparability with previous annual estimates is not affected by the reduced sample, since the weighting procedure employed for the Health Interview Survey adjusts for the missing weeks. Although the sampling errors are somewhat higher for 1970 estimates, by combining the 2 years of data the impact of the reduced sample on the sampling error is minimal.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published¹ as well as a detailed description of the sample design² and a

report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.³

Collection of data.—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

Estimating procedures.—Since the design of the HIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic operations are involved:

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1960 populations within six color-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the

¹National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure: concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

²U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., July 1958.

³National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population by age, sex, color, and residence, which thereby reduces sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, e.g., a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for the calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with speech impairments or number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus the experience of persons *interviewed during a year*—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience *during the year*. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

Explanation of hospital recall.—The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month-recall period for

hospitalizations. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12-month recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be less than 5 percent. For this reason hospital discharge data in this report are based on hospital discharges reported to have occurred within 6 months of the week of interview. Since the interviews were evenly distributed according to weekly probability samples throughout any interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6-month-recall data to produce an annual estimate for that year of interviewing. Doubling the 6-month data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview. However, estimates of the number of persons with hospital episodes (as opposed to estimates of the number of hospital discharges) are based on 12-month recall data since a person's 12-month experiences cannot be obtained by doubling his most recent 6-month experience.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate, the ratio of the total noninterviewed eligible households to the total eligible households, was 4.5 percent, including a 1.2-percent refusal rate with the remainder primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies ob-

tained in interviews with persons in the sample households. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devise statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.⁴⁻⁸

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might be in the data.

⁴National Center for Health Statistics: Reporting of hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No.6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁵National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁶National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁷National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

⁸National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 or 1 or on occasion may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.

Medium range.—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of bed disability.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

Type A. Statistics on prevalence and incidence for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

Type B. Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 2 weeks.

Type C. Statistics for which the reference period is 6 months.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The “guide” on page 44, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 45 and 47. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 46 and 48. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a sub-

class of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P8AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- (b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from

the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

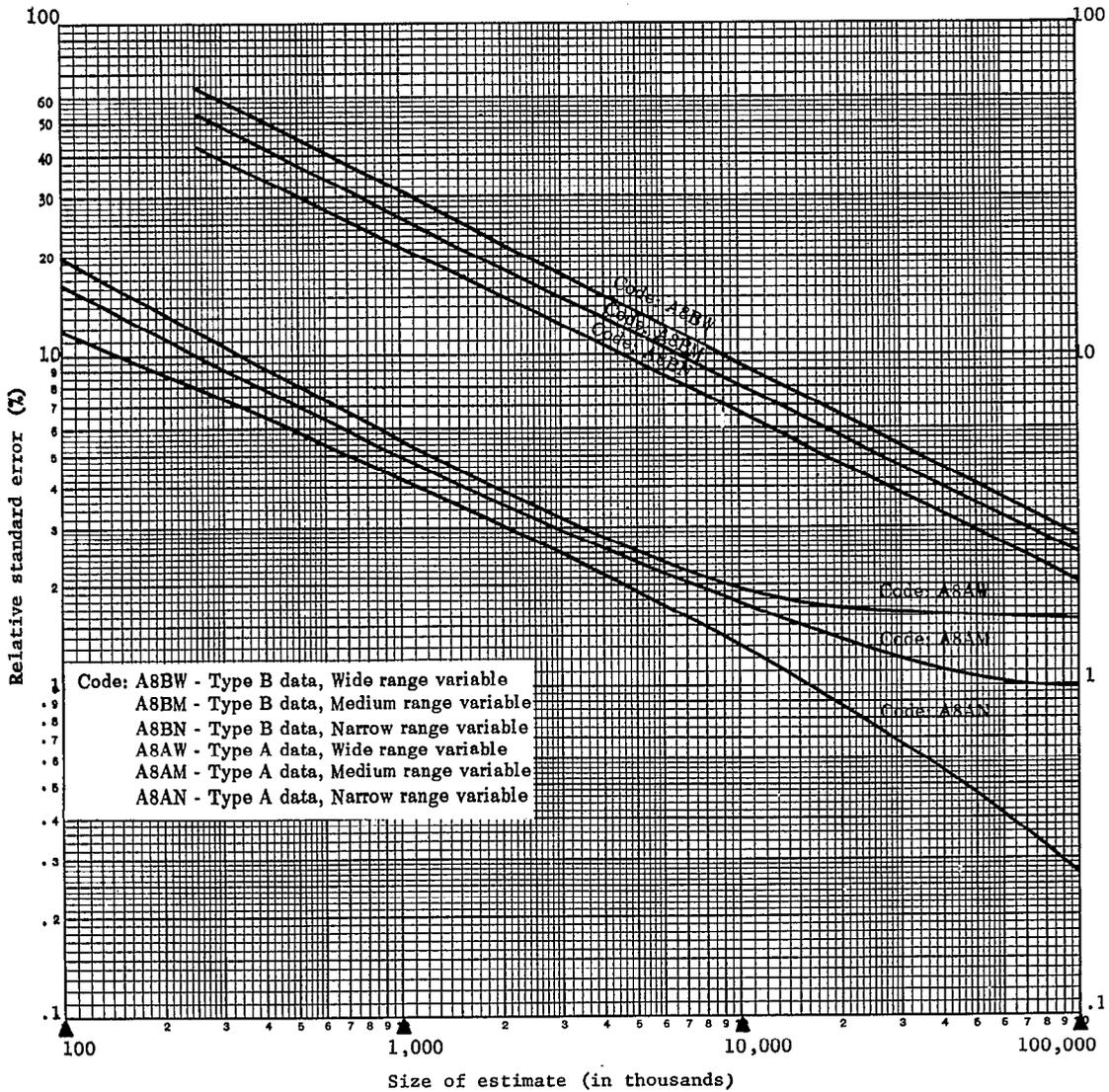
The code, shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows:

(1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of statistic as described on page 42; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 42.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Persons:			
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof		Not subject to sampling error	
Persons in any other population group	1	A8AN	45
Persons by chronic limitation status	1	A8AN	45
Percent distribution by limitation status	2	P8AN-M	46
Discharges from short-stay hospitals:			
Number of discharges per year	1	A8CN	47
Rate of discharges in U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof	4(a)	A8CN	47
Rate of discharges in any other population group	4(b)	{ Numer. : A8CN Denom. : A8AN	47 45
Physician and dentist visits:			
Visits in a year	1	A8BM	45
Visits per person in U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof	4(a)	A8BM	45
Visits per person in any other population group per year	4(b)	{ Numer. : A8BM Denom. : A8AN	45 45
Percent distribution by place or visit	2	P8BN-M	43
Percent of persons with visit in past year	2	P8AN-M	45
Disability days:			
Number of days per year	1	A8BW	45
Days per person in the U.S. population or any age-sex category thereof	4(a)	A8BW	45
Days per person in any other population group (including work-loss among currently employed)	4(b)	{ Numer. : A8BW Demon. : A8AN	45 45
Persons injured:			
Number of persons injured per year	1	A8BN	45
Persons injured per 100 U.S. population or any age-sex category thereof	4(a)	A8BN	45
Persons injured per 100 population in any other population group	4(b)	{ Numer. : A8BN Denom. : A8AN	45 45
Acute conditions:			
Number of acute conditions per year	1	A8BN	45
Number per 100 persons per year	4(b)	{ Numer. : A8BN Denom. : A8AN	45 45



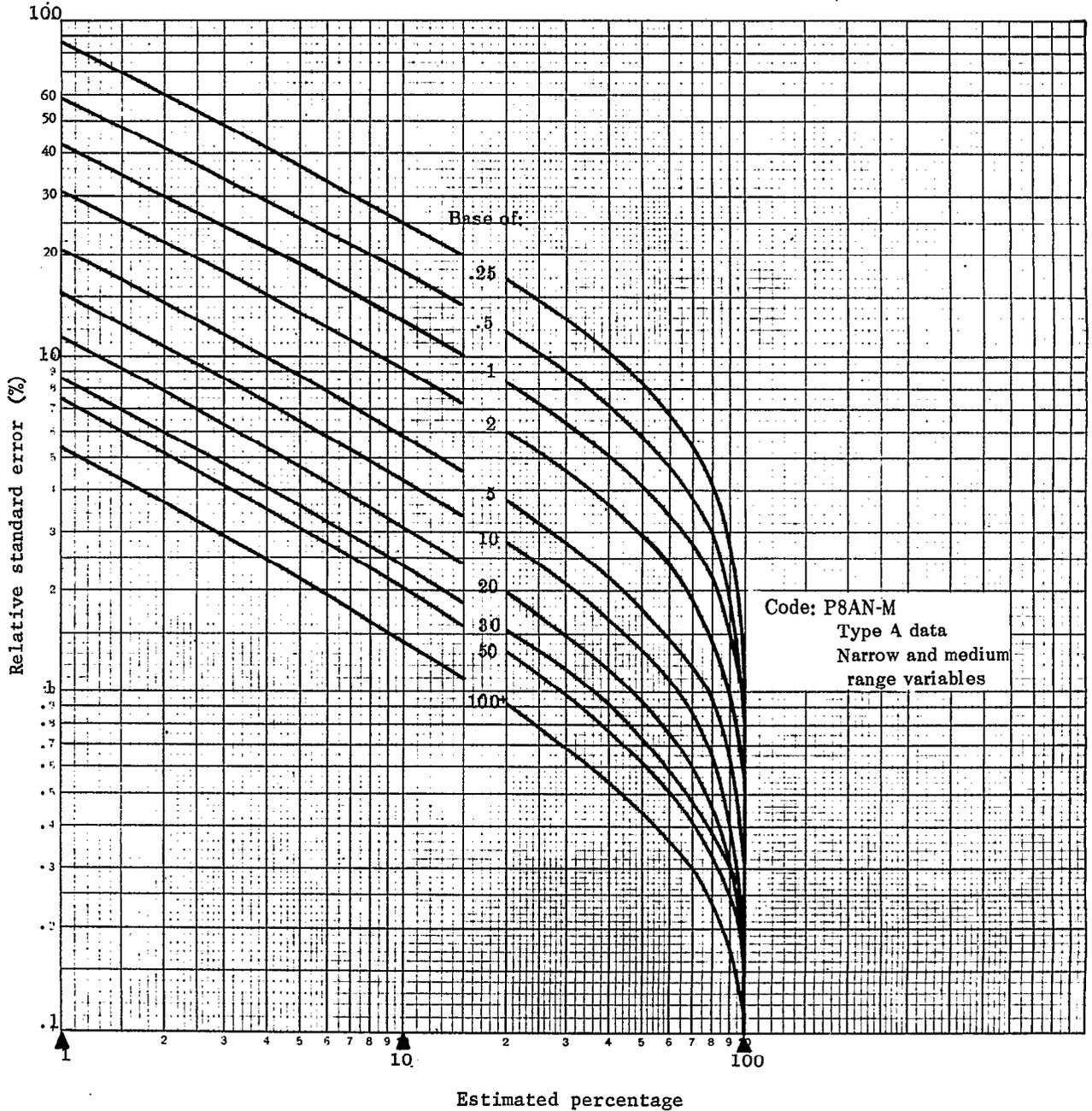
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 5,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type A statistic (code: A8AN) has a relative standard error of 1.9 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 95,000 (1.9 percent of 5,000,000). For a Wide range type B statistic (code: A8BW), an aggregate of 10,000,000 has a relative error of 9.3 percent or a standard error of 930,000 (9.3 percent of 10,000,000).

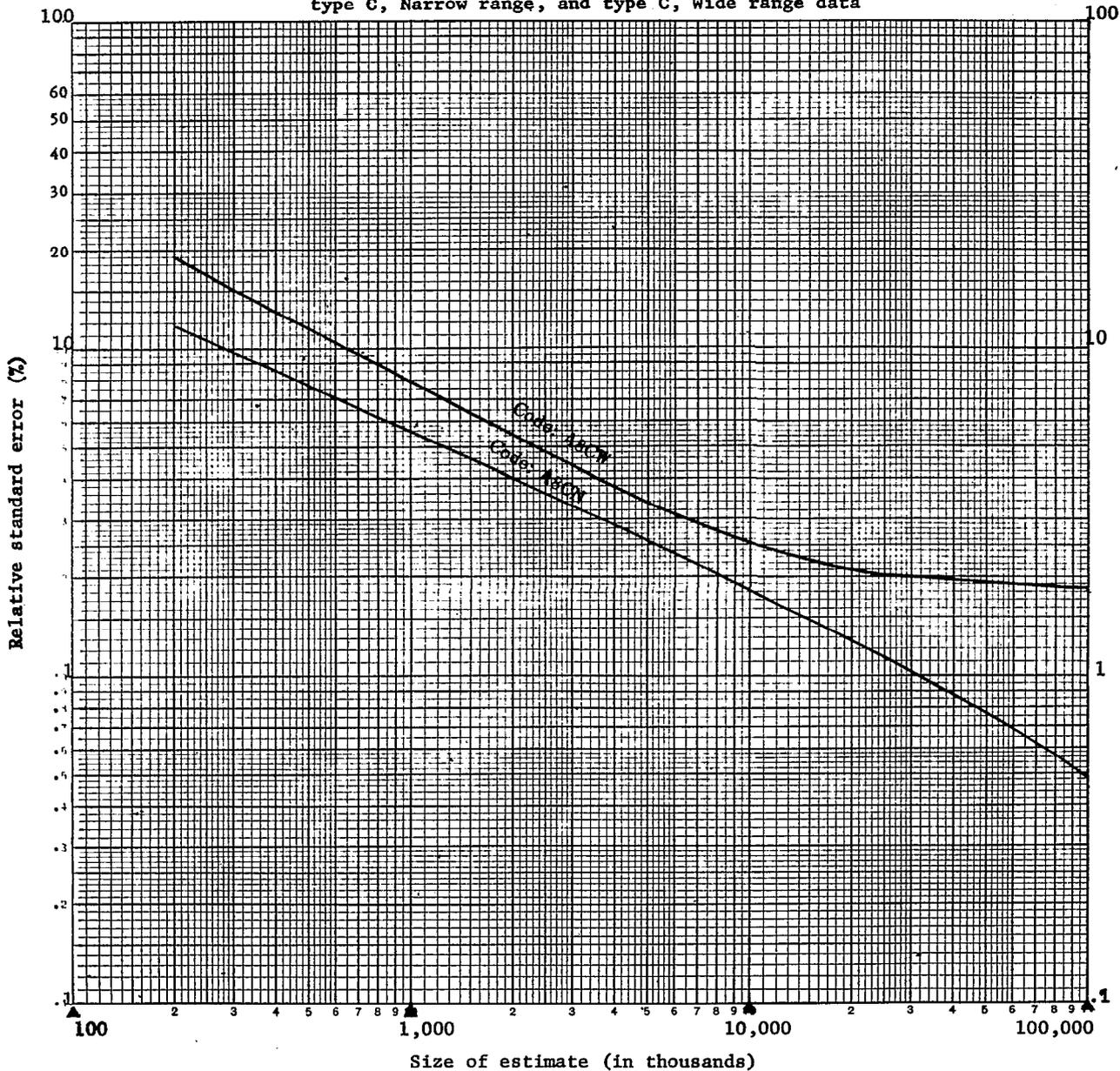
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection
for type A data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



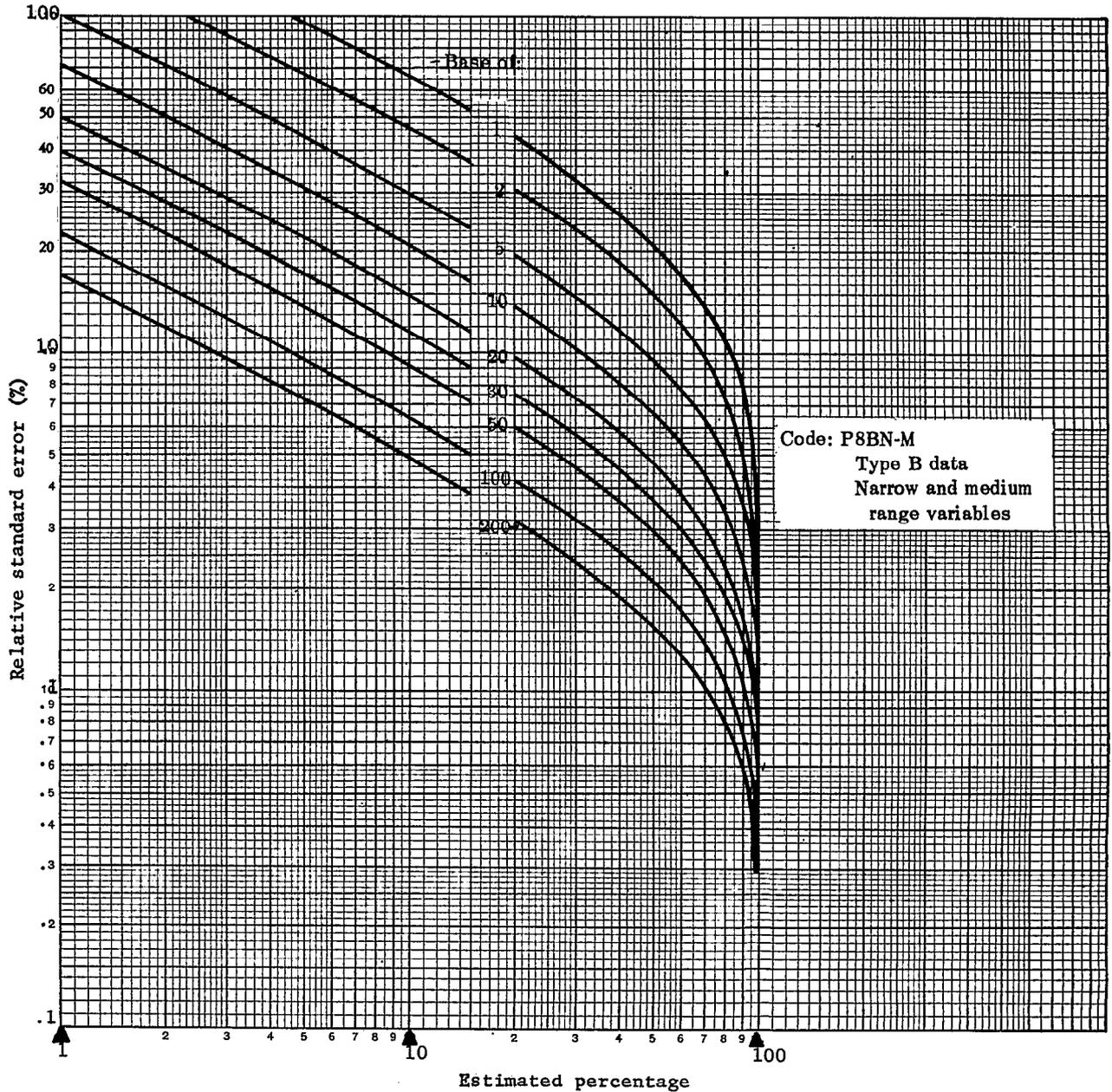
Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.8 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 2.8 percent or 0.56 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection for type C, Narrow range, and type C, Wide range data



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A8CN) has a relative standard error of 5.6 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 56,000 (5.6 percent of 1,000,000).

Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection
for type B data, Narrow and Medium range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 13.8 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 13.8 percent or 2.8 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of “medical-disability impact” or “illness-recall” questions. In the coding and tabulating process conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria such as whether they were medically attended, whether they resulted in disability, or whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*,⁹ with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

Acute condition.—An acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and which involved

either medical attention or restricted activity during that 2-week period. However, certain conditions are always classified as chronic re-

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview or (2) it is one of the conditions listed below which are always considered chronic regardless of the date of onset.

Allergy, any
Arthritis or rheumatism
Asthma
Cancer
Cleft palate
Club foot
Condition present since birth
Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
Diabetes
Epilepsy
Hardening of the arteries
Hay fever
Heart trouble
Hemorrhoids or piles
Hernia or rupture
High blood pressure
Kidney stones
Mental illness
Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg
Palsy
Paralysis of any kind
Permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back
Prostate trouble
Repeated trouble with back or spine
Rheumatic fever
Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses

⁹National Center for Health Statistics: *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*. PHS Pub. No. 1693. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Sinus trouble, repeated attacks of
Speech defect, any
Stomach ulcer
Stroke
Thyroid trouble or goiter
Tuberculosis
Tumor, cyst, or growth
Varicose veins, trouble with

Incidence of conditions.—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As previously mentioned, minor acute conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in some reports are further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as “incidence of conditions involving bed disability.”

Onset of condition.—A condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt sick or became injured, or it could be the time when the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a condition of which he was previously unaware.

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability.—Disability is the general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition.

Disability day.—Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these too are days of restricted activity. Hence “days of restricted activity” is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The

term “usual activities” for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day, which will in turn be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore absence of restricted-activity days does *not* imply normal health.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the minimum of usual activities. A special nap for an hour after lunch does not constitute cutting down on usual activities, nor does the elimination of a heavy chore such as cleaning ashes out of the furnace or hanging out the wash. If a farmer or housewife carries on only the minimum of the day's chores, however, this is a day of restricted activity.

A day spent in bed or a day home from work or school because of illness or injury is, of course, a restricted-activity day.

Bed-disability day.—A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day.—A day lost from work is a day on which a person did not work at his job or business for at least half of his normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either

worked at or had a job or business. (See "Currently employed persons" under "Demographic Terms.")

Person-day.—Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability experienced by any one person. The sum of days for all persons in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of disability for the group.

Condition-day.—Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability associated with any one condition. Since any particular day of disability may be associated with more than one condition, the sum of days for conditions may add to more than the total number of person-days.

Chronic activity limitation.—Persons are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the following descriptions of the four categories:

1. *Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons:

Inability to work at a job or business.

2. *Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Limited in amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, or cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children:

Limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives:

Limited in amount or kind of housework, e.g., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.

Workers and all other persons:

Limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.

3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities)

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Housewives:

Not limited in housework but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.

Workers and all other persons:

Not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities* (includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above)

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified according to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes includes effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunization and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

Since a person may sustain more than one injury in a single accident, e.g., a broken leg and laceration of the scalp, the number of injury conditions may exceed the number of persons injured.

Statistics of acute injury conditions include only those injuries which involved at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Person injured.—A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence. (See definition of injury condition.) Each time a person is involved in an accident or in nonaccidental violence causing injury that results in at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attention he is included in the statistics as a separate person injured; hence one person may be included more than once.

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of accidents for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all, (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident, so the number of accidents resulting in injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents, and (3) the term "accident" ordinarily implies an accidental origin whereas "persons injured" as used in the Health Interview Survey includes persons whose injuries resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is always equal to or less than the incidence of injury conditions since one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident.

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of events which resulted in personal injuries. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accident are (1) moving motor vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a moving motor vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "moving motor vehicle" includes "home-moving motor vehicle" and "while at work-moving motor vehicle." Similarly, the classes "while at work" and "home" include duplicated counts, e.g., "moving motor vehicle-while at work" is included under "while at work."

Nonmoving motor vehicle accident.—If the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident, the accident is considered a "non-moving motor vehicle" accident and is classified in the "other accident" category.

Accident while at work.—The class of accident is "while at work" if the injured person was 17 years of age or over and was at work at a job or a business at the time the accident happened.

Home accident.—The class of accident is "home" if the injury occurred either inside or outside the house. "Outside the house" refers to the yard, buildings, and sidewalks on the property. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home in which he may have been when he was injured.

Other accident.—The class of accident is "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one of the first two class-of-accident categories (i.e., while at work or home). This category therefore includes persons injured in motor vehicle accidents or in public places (e.g., tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk) and also nonaccidental injuries such as

homicidal and suicidal attempts. The survey does not cover the military population, but current disability of various types resulting from prior injury occurring while the person was in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospital.—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association, (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association, or (3) named in the annual inventory of non-Federal hospitals submitted by the States to the Health Care Facilities Service, Health Resources Administration, in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

Short-stay hospital.—A short-stay hospital is one in which the type of service provided by the hospital is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic; or it may be the hospital department of an institution.

Hospital ownership.—Hospital ownership is a classification of hospitals according to the type of organization that controls and operates the hospital. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

Surgical operation.—A surgical operation includes any cutting or piercing of the skin or other tissue, stitching of cuts or wounds, setting of fractures and dislocations, the introduction of tubes for drainage "tapping," and terms ending in "scopy" (e.g., cystoscopy). Deliveries are counted as operations. Injections and transfusions, however, are not included, nor are routine circumcisions.

Only operations performed in hospitals upon inpatients are included.

Hospital episode.—A hospital episode is any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital episode is recorded for a family member whenever

any part of his hospital stay is included in the 12-month period prior to the interview week.

Hospital discharge.—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 or more nights in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

Terms Relating to Dental Visits

Dental visit.—A dental visit is defined as any visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under a dentist's supervision.

Interval since last dental visit.—The interval since the last dental visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a dentist or dental hygienist was last visited for treatment or advice of any type.

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

Physician visit.—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview rather than "physician" because of popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (e.g., test for diabetes) or a single procedure (e.g., smallpox vaccination) when this single service was administered identically to all persons who were at the place for this purpose. Hence obtaining a chest X-ray in a tuberculosis chest X-ray trailer is not included as a physician visit. However, a special

chest X-ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

If a physician is called to a house to see more than one person, the call is considered a separate physician visit for each person about whom the physician was consulted.

A physician visit is associated with the person about whom the advice was sought, even if that person did not actually see or consult the physician. For example, if a mother consults a physician about one of her children, the physician visit is ascribed to the child.

Interval since last physician visit.—The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type, whatever. A physician visit to a hospital inpatient may be counted as the last time a physician was seen.

Place of visit.—The place of visit is a classification of the types of places at which a physician visit occurs. Definitions of the various categories are as follows:

Home is defined as any place in which the person was staying at the time of the physician's visit. It may be his own home, the home of a friend, a hotel, or any other place the person may have been staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).

Office is defined as the office of a physician in private practice only. This may be an office in the physician's home, an individual office in an office building, or a suite of offices occupied by several physicians. For purposes of this survey, physicians connected with prepayment-group-practice plans are considered to be in private practice.

Hospital clinic is defined as an outpatient clinic or emergency room in any hospital.

Company or industry health unit refers to treatment received from a physician or under a physician's supervision at a place of business (e.g., factory, store, office building). This includes emergency or first-aid rooms located in such

places if treatment was received there from a physician or trained nurse.

Telephone contact refers to advice given in a telephone call by the physician directly or through a nurse. (Calls for appointments are excluded.)

Other refers to advice or treatment received from a physician or under a physician's general supervision at a school, at an insurance office, at a health department clinic, or any other place at which a physician consultation might take place.

Demographic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending on the purpose of the table.

Geographic region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are shown in figure I.

Place of residence.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA and either farm or nonfarm.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 decennial census.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than

Figure I

<i>Region</i>	<i>States Included</i>
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central . .	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska,
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, Hawaii

counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central cities.—Each SMSA must include at least one central city. The complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, then it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more. The area title may include, in addition to the largest city, up to two city names on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (1) the additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants or (2) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single community of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

Large metropolitan areas.—Statistics are presented in this report for eight large metropolitan areas. The titles and definitions of these areas as specified for the 1960 Decennial Census are shown below. Six of these areas were standard metropolitan statistical areas and two—New York and Chicago—were classified as standard consolidated areas and consisted for four

<i>Area</i>	<i>Formal Title</i>	<i>Counties</i>
Boston	Boston, Mass.	Suffolk, Middlesex (part), Essex (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part)
New York	New-York-Northeastern New Jersey New York, N.Y. SMSA Newark, N.J. SMSA Jersey City, N.J. SMSA Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J. SMSA Middlesex County Somerset County	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, Westchester Essex, Morris, Union Hudson Bergen, Passaic
Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester
Detroit	Detroit, Mich.	Macomb, Oakland, Wayne
Chicago	Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Chicago, Ill. SMSA Gary-Hammond-East Chicago SMSA	Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will, Chicago (city) Lake, Porter
Washington	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	Washington, D.C., Montgomery, Prince Georges, Alexandria (city), Falls Church (city), Arlington, Fairfax
Los Angeles	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	Los Angeles, Orange
San Francisco	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano

SMSA's and two additional counties and of two SMSA's, respectively.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining outside SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living outside an SMSA were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

Currently employed.—Persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business are currently employed. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of

a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) HIS estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) HIS uses a 2-week reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) HIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.



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