

FROM VITAL \& HEALTH STATISTICS OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • Public Health Service

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## Weight by Height and Age of Adults 18-74 Years: United States, 1971-74 ${ }^{\text {a }}$

The height and weight measurements obtained as a part of the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES) conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics April 1971 through June 1974 were used to present height and weight findings among men and women aged 18-74 years in the United States. ${ }^{1}$

HANES is a program in which measures of nutritional status are collected for a scientifically designed sample representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States in a broad range of ages.

These HANES findings are based on the examination of the 13,671 persons aged 18-74 years selected from a total sample of 20,749 examined persons aged 1-74 years. A nationwide probability sample of 28,043 persons was selected to be examined from eligible households in the 65 primary sampling units that were visited between April 1971 and June 1974. The HANES nutrition examination included a general medical examination by a physician to identify indicators of nutritional deficiencies, a skin examination by a dermatologist, and a dental examination by a dentist. Body measurements were taken by a trained technician; dietary information was obtained ky the 24 -hour recall method; and a food frequency questionnaire was administered. Numerous laboratory tests were performed on whole blood, serum, plasma, and urine. A description of the sampling process and HANES operation has been published. ${ }^{1}$

Estimates in this report are based on weighted observations. The data obtained for the examined persons were inflated to the level

[^0]of the total population, using the appropriate weights to account for both sampling fractions and response results. The relationship of weight to height by age, sex, and race among the U.S. population based on findings from the HANES program will be analyzed and discussed in a future report, Weight by Height and Age of Adults 18-74 years, United States, 1971-1974. ${ }^{2}$ Selected data from that report are presented here in tables 1-5 and figures 1 and 2.

Mean weights for given heights were obtained from a linear regression equation for men and women for the six age groups 18-24, 25-34, $35-44,45-54,55-64$, and 65-74 years. The equations of weight on height were fitted by the least-squares method, which holds that the line of "best fit" is one for which the sum of the squares of the residual errors is a minimum. Although linear regression of weight on height was used, the relationship between weight and height is not strictly linear, that is, the line of relationship does not correspond precisely to a linear line of trend, which describes the average change in weight as accompanied by a unit of change in height. The constants-regression coefficient (b) and $Y$-intercept (a)-in the regression equation $Y=a+b x$ and the standard error of estimate around these regression lines for 12 age-sex groups are shown in table 1 . More detailed examination of the linear relationship of weight to height will be reported in the future report. ${ }^{2}$

Height-weight tables are presented for men and women within the age range $18-74$ years, with mean weight values for each inch of height for the height range of 62-74 inches for men and $57-68$ inches for women (tables 2 and 3). Three additional values below and above the mean weight also given in the tables represent esti-

Figure 1. AVERAGE WEIGHTS ${ }^{1}$ OF MEN BY AGE GROUP AND HEIGHT: UNITED STATES, 1960-62 AND 1971-74


[^1]NOTE: For $1960-62$ and 1971-74, height was measured without shoes. For 1960-62 clothing weight was estimated as averaging 2 pounds, which were deducted from weights shown; for 1971-74 clothing weight ranged from 0.20 to 0.62 pound, which was not deducted from weights shown.

Figure 2. AVERAGE WEIGHTS ${ }^{1}$ of women by age group and height: UNITED STATES, 1960-62 AND 1971-74

${ }^{1}$ Fstimated values from regression equations of weights for specified age groups.
NOTE: For 1960-62 and 1971-74, height was measured without shoes. For 1960-62 clothing weight was estimated as averaging 2 pounds, which were deducted from weights shown; for 1971-74 clothing weight ranged from 0.20 to 0.62 pound, which was not deducted from weights shown.
mates of the range of 60,80 , and 90 percent, respectively, of the population around the mean weight:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& Y \pm .8416 S_{\mathrm{v} \cdot \mathrm{x}} \\
& Y \pm 1.2816 S_{\mathrm{y} \cdot \mathrm{x}} \\
& Y \pm 1.6449 S_{\mathrm{y} \cdot \mathrm{x}}
\end{aligned}
$$

For example, assuming normality, the predicted mean plus or minus .8416 standard error of the estimate indicates the range of weights that is expected to include 60 percent of the examined persons of a specific height for a given age and sex group.

In this instance one would expect 30 percent of the individuals to be within this weight range below and above the mean weight, with 20 percent falling outside either of these ranges, values roughly equivalent to the lower and upper 20th percentiles, respectively, of the distribution of weight by height for age and sex groups. The other two estimates around the mean ( $Y \pm 1.2816 S_{y, x}$ and $Y \pm 1.6449 S_{y, x}$ standard error of estimate) represent an area of 80 and 90 percent of the particular height group, which is roughly equivalent to the lower and upper 10 th and 5 th percentile, respectively, of the distribution of weight by height for age and sex groups.

The height-weight tables-tables 2 and 3 are summarized in table 4 -show that the average weights by height for men and women increase with age but in different patterns. Average weights of men increase rapidly until the age group 25-34 years. The rate of increase then flattens out, with the average weights peaking in the age group $45-54$ years for those men of heights less than 68 inches and declining thereafter. The average weights of men of heights 68 inches and more peak at ages $35-44$ years and then tend to decline.

The average weights of women advance rapidly to the age group $35-44$ years. They increase less rapidly in the age groups 45-54 and $55-64$ years, peak at the latter age group, and then decline.

The average weights of men and women by height as measured in the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey of 1971-74 were generally
greater than those from the Health Examination Survey (HES) of 1960-62 (table 5). Among age group 18-24 years the differences between averages during this period increased as height increased. This direction was less evident for men than for women, particularly in the shorter heights.

At ages 25-34 years, the pattern was reversed for women. The difference between the average weights of women in HANES and in HES decreased as height increased.

The differences in average weights for men and women $35-44$ years showed the same pattern. When compared with HES findings, HANES data showed the average weights of shorter men and women to be less than those in HES and more than those in HES for taller persons and persons of medium height. Differences in average weights for taller persons and those of medium height ranged from 1 to 13 pounds.

Average weights of women aged 45-54 years in the HES were with one exception 2 pounds less than those of women in HANES. For men in this same age group, the average weights were 2 pounds less for those in HES who were shorter than 69 inches and from 2 to 5 pounds less for those who were taller.

At ages 55 and over, the average weight for women in HANES differed little from that of women in HES. On the other hand, differences between average weight of men in HANES and that of men in HES showed an increase in the difference with increase in height. Men in HANES above average height ( 69 inches and more) weighed more on the average-7 to 14 pounds at ages 55-64 and 7 to 11 pounds at ages 65-74 years-than men in HES did.

## DISCUSSION

Comparison of an individual's acutal weight with a standard weight is the most widely used criterion of leanness or fatness. Interest in this measure stems from the findings of life insurance and epidemiological studies relating excess body weight status to unfavorable morbidity and mortality experiences. The earliest and most commonly used method for measuring excess body weight due to fat is to compare the height
and weight of persons with tables showing average or standard weight. By using this method the life insurance studies determined excess body weight status, which is defined as the deviation of actual weight for a given sex, age, and height from the average weight tables, times 100, obtained initially from the Medico-Actuarial Investigations (1912) ${ }^{4}$ and later from the Build and Blood Pressure Study (1959). ${ }^{5}$ Other studies such as the Framingham Heart Study ${ }^{6}$ defined excess body weight due to obesity as a relative weight of 20 percent or more above the median weight for a given height and sex.

Since it is recognized that height and weight alone are incomplete indications of obesity, "desirable" weight tables that take into consideration measurements of body build have been developed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. These tables for adults 25 years and over show ranges of weights for given heights. This was in answer to the criticism that height-weight tables ignored the disadvantages of the increase in body weight with advancing years as well as variations in body build that influence the weight of individuals. The average weights in the tables are for categories of body frame in which the determination of frame size has not been specified or defined in terms of body measure. The user must exercise clinical judgment about type of body frame.

Such data are not satisfactory for studying the influence of obesity on mortality. Obesity, an excess accumulation of fat, is used inter-
changeably with overweight or excess body weight above standard weight. Total body weight is a measure of bone, muscle, and fat, and departure from average weight may be due to one or a combination of these body components. Overweight prevention and control is directed against overweight due to fat, which is primarily attributed to excess food intake over the energy demands of the individual. This is the major form of overweight in the United States.

The height-weight tables in this report present estimates over and under excess body weight of men and women by height and age. There are no estimates of excess body fat other than what can be inferred from the deviation of actual weight from the mean weight; such estimates will not yield information of how much of the weight difference is accounted for by excess fat.

The tables in this report are not presumed to indicate "ideal" or "desirable" weight but only to present a reference base for the person's observed weight. This approach of predicting weight from height showed a correlation which ranged from the order of +.460 at ages $35-44$ years to +.390 at ages 45-54 years for men of ages 18-74 years (table 1). Corresponding correlation valucs for women ranged from +.270 at ages $35-44$ years to +.246 at ages $45-54$ years. The highest correlation for men showed that about 20 percent of the variance of weight is accounted for by the variance of height. For women this value was about 7 percent.

## REFERENCES

[^2]14. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1966.
${ }^{4}$ Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors and Actuarial Society of America: Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation, Vol. 1. New York. 1912.
${ }^{5}$ Society of Actuaries: Build and Blood Pressure Study, Vol, 1. Chicago. 1959.
${ }^{6}$ Kannel, W. B., Pearson, G., and McNamara, P. M.: Obesity as a force of morbidity and mortality, in Felix P. Heald, ed., Adolescent Nutrition and Growth. New York. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1962.
${ }^{7}$ Karpinos, B. D.: Weight-height standards based on World War II experience. J. of Am. Stat. Assoc. 53:408-419, June 1958.

Table 1. Coefficients of correlation and constants for linear regression equations and standard error of estimate of weight (W) on height (H) of adults aged 18-74 years : United States, 1971-74

| Sex and age | Correlation | a | $b$ | $S_{y \cdot x}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  |  |  |  |
| 18-24 years | . 438 | -172.63 | 4.842 | 27.3 |
| 25-34 years | . 420 | -168.67 | 4.941 | 30.5 |
| 35-44 years | . 460 | -187.49 | 5.277 | 27.4 |
| 45-54 years- | . 390 | -131.83 | 4.454 | 28.4 |
| 55-64 years | . 426 | -173.99 | 5.069 | 28.5 |
| 65-74 years- | . 404 | -131.64 | 4.385 | 26.0 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |
| 18-24 years- | . 259 | -56.28 | 2.965 | 28.0 |
| 25-34 years | . 263 | -88.62 | 3.587 | 32.1 |
| 35-44 years- | . 270 | -94.02 | 3.815 | 35.0 |
| 45-54 years-- | . 246 | -77.17 | 3.587 | 33.8 |
| 55-64 years- | . 249 | -68.24 | 3.492 | 33.4 |
| 65-74 years-- | . 285 | -76.38 | 3.583 | 29.0 |


| SYMBOLS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Data not available---- |  |
| Category not applicable----------------1. | $\ldots$ |
| Quantity zero-- | - |
| Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05---- | 0.0 |
| Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision- | * |

Table 2. Average weights and selected percentiles for each inch of height: Men, aged 18-74 years, United States, $1971-74$

| Height | Age group in years |  |  |  |  |  | Height | Age group in years |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 |  | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 |
|  | Weight in pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  | Weight in pounds |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62 inches---------- | 175 191 188 194 190 186 |  |  |  |  |  | 69 inches--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 165 | 180 | 178 | 183 | 180 | 176 |  | 199 | 213 | 214 | 213 | 215 | 206 |
|  | 153 | 167 |  | 147 | 167 | 143 |  | 187 | 200 | 202 | 201 | 202 | 195 |
|  | 130 | 141 | 143 |  | 143 |  |  | 164 | 174 | $\underline{179}$ | 177 | 178 | 173 |
|  | 107 | 115 | 120 | 123 | 119 | 121 |  | 141 | 148 | 156 | 153 | 154 | 151 |
|  | 95 | 102 | 108 | 111100 | 106 | 110100 |  | 129 | 135 | 144 | 141 | 141 | 140 |
|  | 85 | 91 | 98 |  | 96 |  |  | 119 | 124 | 134 | 130 | 131 | 130 |
| 63 inches--.------- | 180 | 195 | 193 | 199 | 194 | 190180 | 70 inches - | 213 | 229 | 229 | 229 | 230 | 220 |
|  | 170 | 184 | 183 | 188 | 184 |  |  | 203 | 218 | 212 | 218 | 220 |  |
|  | 158 | 171 | 171 | 176 | 171 | 169 |  | 191 | 205 | 207 | 206 | 207 | 199 |
|  | 135 | 1.15 | $\frac{148}{125}$ | 128 | 1247 | $\underline{147} 1$ |  | 168 | 179 | 184 | [182] | 183 | 277 |
|  | 112 | 119 | 125 |  |  | 125 |  | 145 | 153 | 161 | 158 | 159 | 155 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 113 | 116 | 110 | 114 |  | 133 | 140 | 149 | 146 | 146 | 144 |
|  | 90 | 95 | 103 | 105 | 100 | 104 |  | 123 | 129 | 139 | 135 | 136 | 134 |
| 64 inches--3-------- | 185 | 200 | 198 | 203 | 200 | 194 | 71 inches- | 218 | 234 | 235 | 234 | 236 | 225 |
|  | 175 | 189 | 188 | 192 | 190 | 184 |  | 208 | 223 | 225 | 223 | 226 | 215 |
|  | 163 | 176 | 176 | 180 | 177 | 173 |  | 196 | 210 | 213 | 211 | 213 | 204 |
|  | 140 | 150 | 153 | 156 | 153] | [151] |  | 173 | 1184 | 1.90 | 187 | 189 | 182 |
|  | 117 | 124 | 130 | 132 | 129 | 129 |  | 150 | 158 | 167 | 163 | 165 | 160 |
|  | 105 | 111 | 118 | 120 | 116 | 118 |  | 138 | 145 | 155 | 151 | 152 | 149 |
|  | 95 | 100 | 108 | 109 | 106 | 108 |  | 128 | 134 | 145 | 140 | 142 | 139 |
| 65 inches-- | 190 | 206 | 203 | 207 | 205 | 199 | 72 inches | 223 | 239 | 239 | 238 | 240 | 229 |
|  | 180 | 195 | 193 | 196 | 195 | 189 |  | 213 | 228 | 229 | 227 | 230 | 219 |
|  | 168 | 182 | 181 | 184 | 182 | 178 |  | 201 | 215 | 217 | 215 | 217 | 208 |
|  | $\frac{145}{122}$ | $\frac{156}{130}$ | 158 | $\frac{160}{136}$ | 158 | 156 |  | $\square 178$ | 189 | 194 | 191 | 193 | 186 |
|  | 122 | 130 | 135 | 136 | 134 | 134 |  | 155 | 163 | 171 | 167 | 169 | 164 |
|  | 110 | 117 | 123 | 124 | 121 | 123 |  | 143 | 150 | 159 | 155 | 156 | 153 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 113 | 113 | 111 | 113 |  | 133 | 139 | 149 | 144 | 146 | 143 |
| 66 inches---------- | 195 | 210 | 208 | 211 | 210 | 203 | 73 inches---- | 228 | 244 | 245 | 243 | 244 | 233 |
|  | 185 | 199 | 198 | 200 | 200 | 193 |  | 218 | 233 | 235 | 232 | 234 | 223 |
|  | 173 | 186 | 186 | 188 | 187 | 182 |  | 206 | 220 | 223 | 220 | 221 | 212 |
|  | $\frac{150}{127}$ | $\frac{160}{134}$ | $\frac{163}{140}$ | $\frac{164}{140}$ | $\frac{163}{139}$ | $\frac{160}{138}$ |  | 183 | $\underline{194}$ | 200] | $\frac{196}{172}$ | [197] | 190 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 160 |  |  |  | 173 |  |
|  | 115 105 | 121 | 128 118 | 128 | 126 | 127 |  | 148 138 | 155 | 165 | 160 149 | 160 150 | 157 |
| 67 inches-.---n----- | 199 | 215 | 214 | 216 | 215 | 207 | 74 inches---- | 233223 | 249238 | 250 | 247 | 250 | $\begin{array}{r}237 \\ 227 \\ 216 \\ \hline 194\end{array}$ |
|  | 189 | 204 | 204 | 205 | 205 | 197 |  |  |  | 240 | 236 | 240 |  |
|  | 177 | 191 | 192 | 193 |  |  |  | 217 | 225 | 228 | 224 | 227 |  |
|  | 154 | 165 | 169 | $\underline{169}$ | 168 | 164 |  | $\frac{165}{}$ | $[199]$ | $\underline{205}$ | $\underline{176}$ | 203 | 194 |
|  | 131 | 139 | 146 734 |  | 144 | 142 |  |  | 173 160 |  |  | 179 | 172161 |
|  | 119 109 | 126 | 134 124 | 122 | 131 | 131121 |  | 153 143 | 160 149 | 170 160 | 164 153 | 166 156 |  |
|  | 109 | 115 | 124 |  | 121 |  |  | 143 | 149 | 160 | 153 | 156 | 151 |
| 68 inches----------- | 204 | 220 | 219 | 220 | 220 | $\begin{aligned} & 212 \\ & 202 \\ & 191 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 194 | 209 | 209 | 209 | 210 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 182 | 196 | 197 | 197 | 197 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 159 | 170 | 174 | 173 | 173 | [169] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 136 | 144 | 151 | 149 | 149 | 147136 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 124 | 131 | 139 | 137 | 136 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114 | 120 | 129 | 126 | 126 | 136 126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

NOTES: Examined persons were measured without shoes;clothing weight ranged from 0.20 to 0.62 pound, which was not deducted from weights shown.

The weight values were computed from the regression equation of weight on height by age. The values above and below the expected mean value represent the $\pm .8416, \pm 1.2816$, and $\pm 1.6449$ standard error of the estimate covering within this range 60 , 80 , and 90 percent of the population around the mean, respectively. The first range is expected thus to identify 20 , 10 , and 5 percent of the population of the specific height on either side of the range.

Figures in $\square$ are the expected means.

Table 3. Average weights and selected percentiles for each inch of height for women by age group: United States, $1971-74$


NOTES: Examined persons were measured without shoes; clothing weight ranged from 0.20 to 0.62 pound, which was not deducted from body weight.

The weight values were computed from the regression equation of weight on height by age. The values above and below the expected mean value represent the $\pm .8416, \pm 1.2816$, and $\pm 1.6449$ standard error of the estimate covering within this range 60 , 80 , and 90 percent of the population around the mean, respectively. The first range is expected thus co identify 20 , 10 , and 5 percent of the population of the specific height on either side of the range.?

Figures in $\square$ are the expected means.

Table 4. Average weights ${ }^{1}$ for men and women aged 18-74 years, by age group and height: United States, 1971-742

| Sex and height |  | Age group in years |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 |
|  | Men | Weight in pounds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | inches--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | inches | 135 | 145 | 148 | 152 | 147 | 147 |
|  | inches- | 140 | 150 | 153 | 156 | 153 | 151 |
|  | inches- | 145 | 156 | 158 | 160 | 158 | 156 |
|  | inches- | 150 | 160 | 163 | 164 | 163 | 160 |
|  | inches- | 154 | 165 | 169 | 169 | 168 | 164 |
|  | inches- | 159 | 170 | 174 | 173 | 173 | 169 |
|  | inches | 164 | 174 | 179 | 177 | 178 | 173 |
|  | inches- | 168 | 179 | 184 | 182 | 183 | 177 |
|  | inches- | 173 | 184 | 190 | 187 | 189 | 182 |
|  | inches- | 178 | 189 | 194 | 191 | 193 | 186 |
| 73 | inches- | 183 | 194 | 200 | 196 | 197 | 190 |
|  | inches-- | 188 | 199 | 205 | 200 | 203 | 194 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | inches- | 114 | 118 | 125 | 129 | 132 | 130 |
|  | inches- | 117 | 121 | 129 | 133 | 136 | 134 |
| 59 | inches- | 120 | 125 | 133 | 136 | 140 | 137 |
|  | inches- | 123 | 128 | 137 | 140 | 143 | 140 |
|  | inches- | 126 | 132 | 141 | 143 | 147 | 144 |
|  | inches- | 129 | 136 | 144 | 147 | 150 | 147 |
| 63 | inches- | 132 | 139 | 148 | 150 | 153 | 151 |
|  | inches- | 135 | 142 | 152 | 154 | 157 | 154 |
|  | inches- | 138 | 146 | 156 | 158 | 160 | 158 |
| 66 | inches- | 141 | 150 | 159 | 161 | 164 | 161 |
| 67 | inches- | 144 | 153 | 163 | 165 | 167 | 165 |
| 68 | inches- | 147 | 157 | 167 | 168 | 171 | 169 |

${ }^{1}$ Estimated values from regression equations of weight on height for specified age groups.
${ }^{2}$ Height was measured without shoes. Two pounds were deducted from HES data to allow for weight of clothing; total weights of all clothing for HANES ranged from 0.20 to 0.62 pound, which was not deducted from weights shown.

Table 5. Comparison of average weights for men and women in HES (1960-62) and HANES (1971-74), by age and height: United States


NOTE: Height was measured without shoes. Two pounds were deducted from HES data to allow for weight of clothing; total weights of all clothing for HANES ranged from 0.20 to 0.62 pound, which was not deducted from weights shown.

## STATISTICAL NOTES

The sampling plan for the 65 examination locations in the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (HANES) followed a highly stratified multistage probability design in which a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the conterminous United States aged 1-74 years was selected. Successive elements dealt with in the process of sampling were the primary sampling unit, census enumeration district, segment (a cluster of households), household, eligible person, and sample person. The sampling design provided for oversampling among persons living in poverty areas, preschool children, women of childbearing age, and the elderly.

The weight and height measures are shown as population estimates, that is, the body measure findings for each individual have been "weighted" by the reciprocal of the probability of selecting the person. An adjustment for persons in the sample who were not examined and poststratified ratio adjustments were also made so that the final sampling estimates of the population size are brought into closer alignment with the independent U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States as of November 1, 1972, by race, sex, and age.

## CORRECTION TO ADVANCE DATA NUMBER 8

In the key to figure 3 on page 4, $\longrightarrow$ should indicate Negro, and $=\ldots \ldots$.... should indicate White as shown below.


## Recent Issues of Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics

No. 13. Ambulatory Medical Care Rendered in Pediatricians' Offices in the United States, 1975 (Issued: October 13, 1977)

No. 12. Ambulatory Medical Care Rendered in Physicians' Offices in the United States, 1975 (Issued: October 12, 1977)
No. 11. Pregnant Workers in the United States (Issued: September 15, 1977)

No. 10. Expected Size of Complete Family Among Currently Married Women 15-44 Years of Age in the United States in 1973 (Issued: August 12,1977 )

No. 9. Wanted and Unwanted Births Reported by Mothers 15-44 Years of Age in the United States in 1973 (Issued: August 10, 1977)

A complete list of Advance Data From the Vital and Health Statistics is available from the Scientific and Technical Information Branch.

[^3]
[^0]:    ${ }^{2}$ This report prepared by Sidney Abraham, Clifford L. Johnson, M.S.P.H., and Matthew F. Najjar, Division of Health Examination Statistics.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Estimated values from regression equations of weights for specified age groups.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Plan and operation of the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1971-1973. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 1-Nos. 10a and 10b. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1310. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1973.
    ${ }^{2}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Weight by height and age of adults, United States, 1971-74. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 11. Health Resources Administration, DHEW, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.
    ${ }^{3}$ National Center for Health Statistics: Weight by height and age of adults, United States, 1960-62. Vital and Health Statistics. PHS Pub. No. 1000. Series 11-No.

[^3]:    NCHS
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