

Health United States 1987

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service



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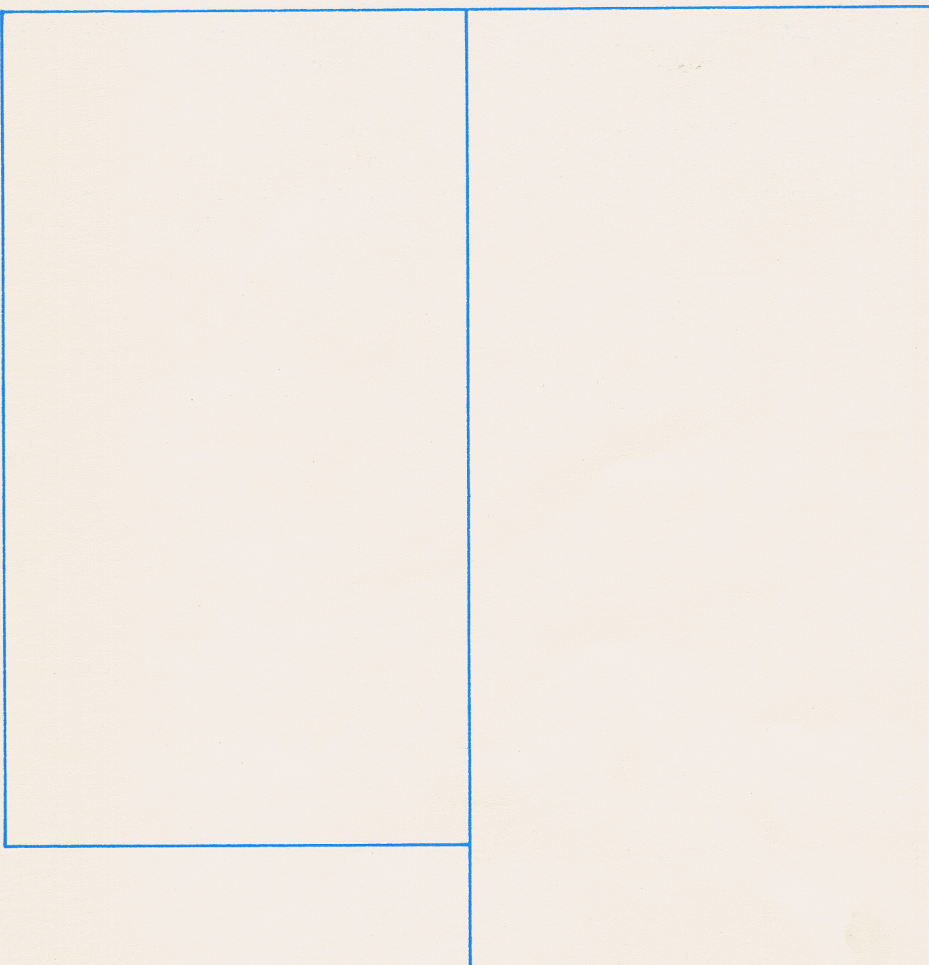
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Preface

Health, United States, 1987 is the 12th annual report on the health status of the Nation submitted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the President and Congress of the United States in compliance with Section 308(a)(1) of the Public Health Service Act. It presents statistics concerning recent trends in the health care sector. This report was compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control. The National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics served in a review capacity.

This report is divided into two parts. First, a chartbook on trends in selected measures of health status across successive birth cohorts consists of 16 charts and accompanying text. Second, 119 detailed statistical tables are organized around four major subject areas—health status and determinants, utilization of health resources, health care resources, and health care expenditures. The detailed tables are designed to show continuing trends in health statistics. The major criterion used in selecting the detailed tables is the availability of comparable data over a period of several years. Similar tables appear in each volume of *Health, United States*, to enhance the use of this publication as a standard reference source.

To most effectively use *Health, United States*, the reader should become familiar with the guide to tables and the two appendixes. The guide to tables provides an index to the data presented in the tables. The guide enables the reader to identify tables which crossclassify specific variables. Appendix I describes each data

source used in this report and provides references for further information about the sources. Appendix II defines the terms used in the report. It also contains the standard populations used for age adjustment and *International Classification of Diseases* codes for cause of death and diagnostic and procedure categories that appear in this report.

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Publications management and editorial review were provided by Rolfe W. Larson and John E. Mounts. Printing and production were managed by Linda L. Bean, assisted by Patricia L. Wilson and Annette F. Gaidurgis. Graphics were supervised by Stephen L. Sloan. The designer was Patricia A. Vaughan.

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Guide to Detailed Tables

I. Health status and determinants	Age	Sex	Race	Family income	Location of residence	Geographic area			Other variables
						Region	Division, State	International	
Population, resident	1	1	1						
Fertility and natality									
Birth rates	2, 4		2-4						3, 4
Lifetime births expected	5		5						
Live births	6, 7		6, 7						6, 7
Low birth weight			6-8				8		
Prenatal care			6, 7						
Abortion	9		9						9-11
Contraception	12		12						
Mortality									
Life expectancy	13	13, 20	13					20	
Infant	14		14, 15				15	19	
Neonatal	14		14, 16				16		
Postneonatal			14, 17				17		
Fetal	14		14, 18				18		
Perinatal			14					19	
All causes	21	21, 22	21, 22						33
Heart disease	23	22, 23	22, 23						
Cerebrovascular disease	24	22, 24	22, 24						
Cancer	25	22, 25	22, 25						
Respiratory cancer	26	22, 26	22, 26						
Breast cancer	27		22, 27						
Complications of pregnancy	28		28						
Motor vehicle accident	29	22, 29	22, 29						
Homicide	30	22, 30	22, 30						
Suicide	31	22, 31	22, 31						
Occupational disease	32								
Other causes of death		22	22						
Determinants and measures of health									
Health promotion goals	34								34
Childhood vaccination			35		35				
Diseases, notifiable									36
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	37	37-39	37-39				40		38, 39
Cancer incidence		41	41						41
Cancer survival			42						42
Limitation of activity	43	43	43	43	43	43			
Disability days	44								44
Self-assessment of health	45	45	45	45	45	45			
Cigarette smoking	46-48	46-48	46, 47						
Alcohol consumption	48	48, 49							
Marijuana smoking	48	48							
Elevated blood pressure	50, 51	50, 51	50, 51						
Elevated serum cholesterol	52	52	52						
Overweight	53	53	53						
Air pollutants									54
Occupational health and safety									55, 56

II. Utilization of health resources	Age	Sex	Race	Family income	Location of residence	Type of ownership/organization	Geographic region	Other variables
Ambulatory								
All physician visits:								
Source or place	57	57	57	57	57		57	
Interval since last visit	58	58	58	58	58		58	
Physician's office visits:								
Physician's specialty	59	59	59					
Visit characteristics	60	60	60					60
Dentist visits, interval since last visit	61	61	61	61	61		61	

Guide to Detailed Tables

I. Health status and determinants	Age	Sex	Race	Family income	Location of residence	Geographic area			Other variables
						Region	Division, State	International	
Population, resident	1	1	1						
Fertility and natality									
Birth rates	2, 4		2-4						3, 4
Lifetime births expected	5		5						
Live births	6, 7		6, 7						6, 7
Low birth weight			6-8				8		
Prenatal care			6, 7						
Abortion	9		9						9-11
Contraception	12		12						
Mortality									
Life expectancy	13	13, 20	13						20
Infant	14		14, 15				15		19
Neonatal	14		14, 16				16		
Postneonatal			14, 17				17		
Fetal	14		14, 18				18		
Perinatal			14						19
All causes	21	21, 22	21, 22						33
Heart disease	23	22, 23	22, 23						
Cerebrovascular disease	24	22, 24	22, 24						
Cancer	25	22, 25	22, 25						
Respiratory cancer	26	22, 26	22, 26						
Breast cancer	27		22, 27						
Complications of pregnancy	28		28						
Motor vehicle accident	29	22, 29	22, 29						
Homicide	30	22, 30	22, 30						
Suicide	31	22, 31	22, 31						
Occupational disease	32								
Other causes of death		22	22						
Determinants and measures of health									
Health promotion goals	34								34
Childhood vaccination			35		35				
Diseases, notifiable									36
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	37	37-39	37-39				40		38, 39
Cancer incidence		41	41						41
Cancer survival			42						42
Limitation of activity	43	43	43	43	43	43			
Disability days	44								44
Self-assessment of health	45	45	45	45	45	45			
Cigarette smoking	46-48	46-48	46, 47						
Alcohol consumption	48	48, 49							
Marijuana smoking	48	48							
Elevated blood pressure	50, 51	50, 51	50, 51						
Elevated serum cholesterol	52	52	52						
Overweight	53	53	53						
Air pollutants									54
Occupational health and safety									55, 56

II. Utilization of health resources	Age	Sex	Race	Family income	Location of residence	Type of ownership/ organization	Geographic region	Other variables
Ambulatory								
All physician visits:								
Source or place	57	57	57	57	57		57	
Interval since last visit	58	58	58	58	58		58	
Physician's office visits:								
Physician's specialty	59	59	59					
Visit characteristics	60	60	60					60
Dentist visits, interval since last visit	61	61	61	61	61		61	

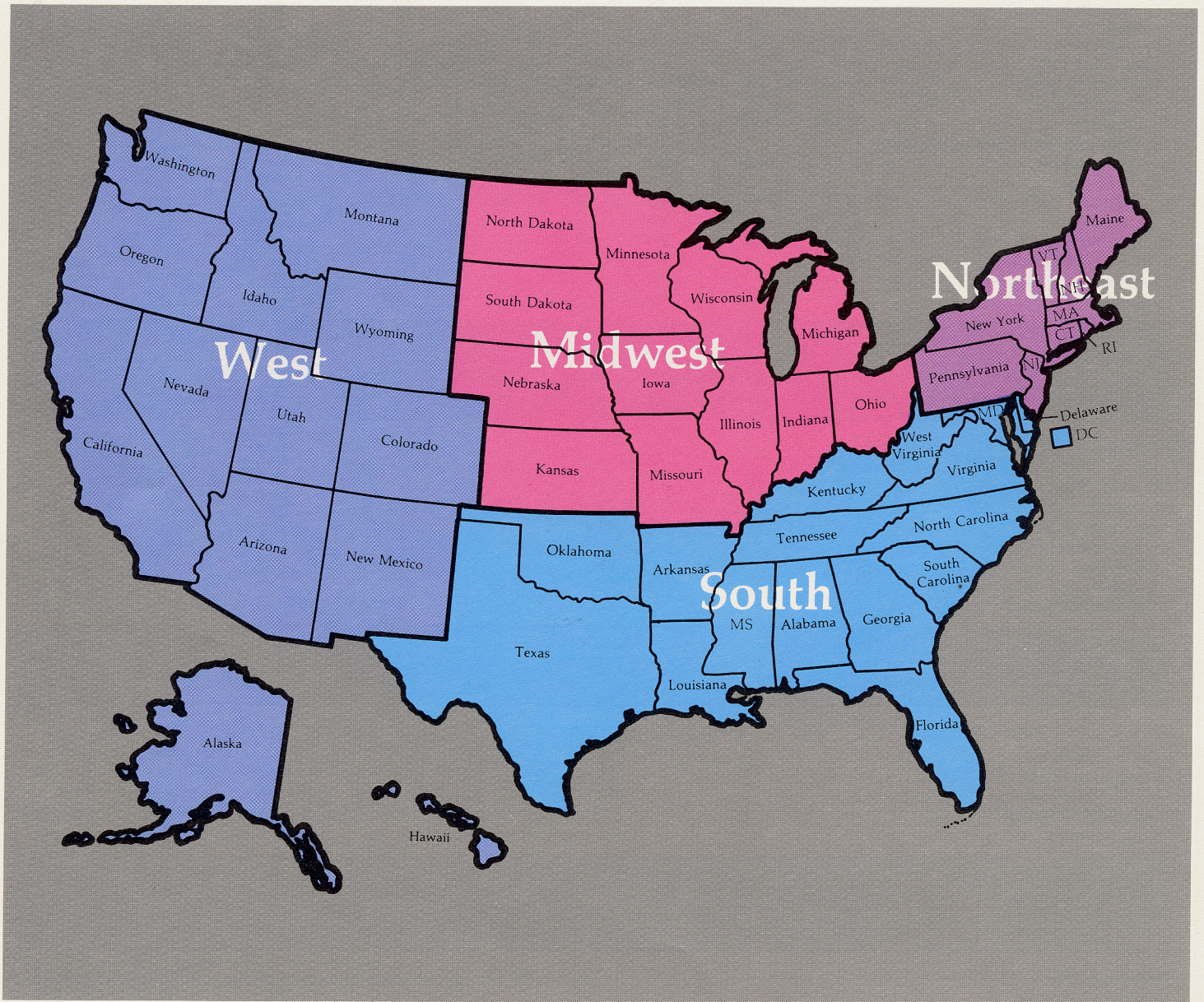
II. Utilization of health resources	Age	Sex	Race	Family income	Location of residence	Type of ownership/organization	Geographic region	Other variables
Inpatient care								
Short-stay hospitals:								
Average length of stay:								
General	62, 63	62, 63	62	62	62	68	62, 63	
Diagnosis	65	65						
Admissions						68		
Outpatient visits						68		
Discharges, general	62, 63	62, 63	62	62	62		62, 63	
Diagnosis	64, 65	64, 65						
Surgery	66	66						
Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures	67	67						
Days of care:								
General	62, 63	62, 63	62	62	62		62, 63	
Diagnosis	64	64						
Nursing homes, residents	69, 70	69	69					70
Mental health facilities:								
Patient care episodes						72		
Admissions	73, 74	73				71, 73, 74		71, 74

III. Health care resources	Place of employment	Occupation	Activity/specialty	Minorities/women	Geographic area	
					Region	Division, State
Personnel						
Active health personnel	75	79			79	
Physicians		77, 79	76, 78		79	76
Hospital employees		80				
Health professions education:						
Graduates		81				
Schools		81				
Student enrollment		82		82, 83		

III. Health care resources—Continued	Specialty	Type of ownership/organization	Beds	Employees	Occupancy rates	Geographic division, State
Facilities						
Short-stay hospitals		84	84		84	
Long-stay hospitals	85	85	85		85	
Mental health facilities		86	86			
Community hospitals			87	89	88	87-89
Nursing homes			90			90

IV. Health care expenditures	Age	Type of expenditure	Source of funds or payment	Factors affecting growth	Geographic area		
					Region	Division, State	Other variables
National health expenditures		100, 101	98, 99				94
Health care coverage	110, 111				110, 111		110, 111
Health maintenance organizations					112		112
Public programs (including Medicare and Medicaid)	114	97, 113, 117	97		114		114, 116
Utilization and payments under							
Medicare	111				111	115	111, 113
Personal health care							
Hospital care			102	96		95	
Nursing home care			103			106	
Physician services			103			107	
Consumer Price Index		91-93					
Hospital costs and expenses		104		105			104, 105
Nursing home charges	108		109		108, 109		108, 109
Health research and development			118				119

Geographic Regions of the United States



Highlights

Chartbook

- **Life expectancy** at birth has increased substantially since 1900 for all Americans, regardless of race or sex. Increases in life expectancy between 1900 and 1985 range from 25 years for white males to 40 years for black females (figure 1).
- The **leading causes of death** in the United States have changed since 1900, shifting from infectious to non-infectious diseases. The leading cause of death in 1900 was tuberculosis, whereas the leading cause in 1985 was heart disease. Cancer and cerebrovascular disease, now the second and third leading causes of death, were ranked eighth and seventh in 1900 (figure 3).
- For men 45–54 years of age, the **lung cancer** death rate more than doubled between 1945 and 1975 but declined by 10 percent between 1975 and 1985. For women 45–54 years of age, the lung cancer death rate has increased almost fivefold during the 40-year period 1945–85. Further, between 1975 and 1985, lung cancer mortality increased by 28 percent for middle-aged women while declining for men (figure 8).
- **Smoking** and lung cancer mortality show strikingly similar patterns across successive birth cohorts. Among males, cigarette smoking and lung cancer mortality increased for successive birth cohorts from the 1890's until the 1930's birth cohort when both smoking and lung cancer mortality decreased. About 63 percent of males born during the 1890's (who were still alive and surveyed in 1965) have smoked compared with 78 percent of males born during the 1920's and 73 percent of males born during the 1930's. Both cigarette smoking and lung cancer mortality have increased for successive cohorts of women born from the 1890's to the 1930's. The proportion of females who have ever smoked increased from 18 percent of those born during

the 1890's to almost 54 percent for those born during the 1930's (figures 8 and 9).

- During the period 1945–85, **breast cancer** was the leading cause of cancer deaths among women. During the 1970's and 1980's, breast cancer mortality increased for women 55 years of age and over (born before the 1920's) and decreased slightly for women under 55 years of age (born after 1920). However, the decrease in mortality at 45–54 years of age for women born during the 1920's did not continue when they were 10 years older. Thus, it appears that breast cancer mortality for these women was postponed because of lengthened survival following detection and treatment or because of later onset of the disease (figure 10).

- The **suicide** rate for males 15–24 years of age almost tripled between 1945 and 1985. In 1985, young males were almost five times as likely as young females to commit suicide (figure 11).

Health Status and Determinants

- In 1985, the overall **fertility** rate was 66.2 live births per 1,000 women 15–44 years of age. After a decline of 44 percent between 1955 and 1975, the overall fertility rate has remained at about the same level. However, the fertility rate among women 30–39 years of age has been increasing steadily since the late 1970's (tables 2 and 3).

- The proportion of live births to **unmarried mothers** doubled between 1970 and 1985, from 11 to 22 percent. Increases have occurred among all race/ethnicity groups, but the proportion of births to unmarried mothers varies substantially by race and ethnicity. In 1985, the proportion ranged from 10 percent for births among Asians and Pacific Islanders to 60 percent for births of black infants. Among Hispanic mothers, the proportion unmarried varied from 16 percent for Cuban births to 51 percent for Puerto Rican births (tables 6 and 7).

- Between 1980 and 1985, the percent of mothers who received **pre-natal care** during the first trimester of pregnancy did not change. In 1985, the use of early prenatal care remained substantially greater for white (79 percent) and Asian and Pacific Islander births (75 percent) than for black (62 percent) or American Indian births (60 percent) (table 7). Among Hispanic mothers, use of prenatal care during the first trimester was highest for Cuban mothers (83 percent) and about the same for Puerto Rican and Mexican mothers (58–60 percent) (table 6).

- Between 1980 and 1985, the proportion of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams has remained about the same for both white and black infants. However, the proportion of live births of infants weighing less than 1,500 grams has increased over this period, by 9 percent for black births and 4 percent for white births. In 1985, black babies were more than twice as likely as white babies to have **low birth weights** (table 7).

- Between 1984 and 1985, overall **life expectancy** at birth remained at 74.7 years but declined slightly for black males and black females. Provisional data for 1986 show that overall life expectancy increased to 74.9 years with white females continuing to have the longest life expectancy (78.9 years) followed by black females (73.6 years), white males (72.0 years), and black males (65.5 years) (table 13).

- The **infant mortality** rate declined by 2 percent between 1984 and 1985, reaching 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. Although the mortality rates for both black and white infants have improved each year, the 1985 decline was the smallest since 1965. Furthermore, the black infant mortality rate (18.2) remains almost twice as high as the rate for white infants (9.3) (table 14).

- Japan, Sweden, Finland, and about a dozen other countries had lower **infant mortality** rates and perinatal mortality ratios than the United States in 1984; the rankings were similar in 1979 (table 19).

■ Between 1970 and 1985, the age-adjusted death rate for **heart disease**, the leading cause of death, declined by 29 percent. The decreases were greater among white males (30 percent), white females (27 percent), and black females (26 percent) than among black males (20 percent) (table 23).

■ The age-adjusted death rate for **stroke**, the third leading cause of death in the United States, declined by 51 percent between 1970 and 1985. Declines have occurred at about the same rate for both sexes and both major race groups. However, in 1985 the age-adjusted death rate for stroke was 85 percent higher for black males than white males and 80 percent higher for black females than white females (table 24).

■ In contrast to the declines in heart disease and stroke mortality, the age-adjusted death rate for **cancer** increased slightly between 1970 and 1985. In addition, lung cancer mortality among women increased substantially. In 1985, lung cancer deaths among women nearly equalled breast cancer deaths (the leading cause of cancer deaths among women) (table 22).

■ Four of the causes of death associated with **occupational exposures** are coalworkers' pneumoconiosis, mesothelioma, silicosis, and asbestosis. In 1985, among men 25 years of age and over, 958 deaths were reported from coalworkers' pneumoconiosis, 571 deaths from mesothelioma, 143 deaths from silicosis, and 139 deaths from asbestosis (table 32).

■ Of the 49,745 **AIDS** (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) cases reported in the United States as of December 31, 1987, 91 percent are adult or adolescent males, 7 percent are adult or adolescent females, and 1 percent are children under 13 years of age. These proportions have remained stable over the period 1982–87. Among males, the largest proportion of cases involve non-Hispanic white males (64 percent). In contrast, AIDS cases among females and children are predominately among black

persons (53 percent and 56 percent, respectively) (table 37).

■ Among adult and adolescent males, homosexual and bisexual cases comprise the largest **AIDS** transmission category, accounting for 70 percent of cases reported as of December 31, 1987. Intravenous drug users account for 14 percent of male cases, and men who are both homosexual and intravenous drug users account for an additional 8 percent of cases. Among females, the largest AIDS transmission categories involve intravenous drug use (51 percent) and heterosexual contact (29 percent) (table 38).

■ About half of the **AIDS** cases reported in the United States as of December 31, 1987, were residents of New York (26 percent) or California (22 percent). Other States with large numbers of AIDS cases are Florida (7 percent), Texas (7 percent), New Jersey (7 percent), and Illinois (3 percent) (table 40).

Utilization of Health Resources

■ Between 1983 and 1986, the average number of ambulatory **physician visits** for persons 65 years of age and over increased 20 percent from 7.6 to 9.1 visits per person per year. During this period the average number of visits increased 14 percent among persons 45–64 years of age while remaining fairly stable for younger persons (table 57).

■ Implementation of the diagnosis-related groups (DRG's) prospective payment system for Medicare inpatients occurred between October 1983 and September 1984. Non-Federal short-stay **hospital use** as measured by days of care per 1,000 population has declined more rapidly since the implementation of DRG's. Between 1980 and 1983, age-adjusted days of care per 1,000 population decreased by only 6 percent compared with a 22-percent decline between 1983 and 1986. This decline is a consequence of greater declines in both the discharge rate and the average length of stay during 1983–86 than during 1980–83 (table 63).

■ Between 1980 and 1986, the age-adjusted average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals declined from 7.1 to 6.3 days. Over this period declines in average **length of hospital stay** have been greater for older than younger persons. Average length of stay has remained stable for children under 15 years of age while declining by 2.2 days for persons 65 years and over (table 63).

■ Between 1980 and 1986, inpatient **cardiac catheterization** doubled among men and women 45–64 years of age, more than doubled among men 65 years and over, and tripled among women 65 years and over. In 1986 cardiac catheterization was the most frequently performed operation among men 45–64 years of age and second in frequency after prostatectomy among men 65 years and over (table 66).

■ The proportion of births delivered by **Cesarean section** has continued to increase. In 1986, 24.1 percent of all deliveries were Cesarean compared to 16.5 percent in 1980 (table 66).

■ Use of inpatient noninvasive **diagnostic procedures** increased between 1980 and 1986 for persons of all ages, and increases have been greatest among the elderly. Over this period use of computerized axial tomography (CAT scans) and ultrasound has increased more than fivefold among men and women 65 years and over (table 67).

■ In 1985, there were 1.3 million **nursing home** residents 65 years of age and over, up from 1.1 million nursing home residents in 1977 and 962 thousand in 1973–74. The increases in numbers of nursing home residents primarily result from the rising elderly population (table 69).

■ For persons 65–84 years of age the number of **nursing home** residents per 1,000 population increased between 1973–74 and 1977 followed by a decline of about the same amount between 1977 and 1985. Between 1973–74 and 1985, the number of nursing home residents per 1,000 population declined by 14 percent for persons 85 years of age and over whereas for black persons in this age

group the proportion in nursing homes increased by 34 percent. The proportion of black persons 75–84 years in nursing homes increased by 70 percent over the period 1973–74 to 1985 (table 69).

■ In 1985, the percent institutionalized in **nursing homes** was only 1 percent for persons 65–74 years old compared to 22 percent for those 85 years and over. In both 1977 and 1985, the percent of persons 85 years and over in nursing homes was greater for women than men (25 versus 15 percent in 1985) and for white than black persons (23 versus 14 percent in 1985) (table 69).

■ Between 1977 and 1985, the proportion of **nursing home** residents able to independently perform activities of daily living declined. For example, the proportion able to dress independently declined from 31 to 25 percent; independent use of the toilet room declined from 48 to 39 percent; and independent eating decreased from 67 to 61 percent. In contrast, the proportion without vision or hearing impairments increased (table 70).

Health Care Resources

■ In both 1975 and 1985, the number of non-Federal **physicians** per 10,000 population was highest in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions (26.7 and 26.1 per 10,000, respectively, in 1985). The East South Central division had the lowest supply of physicians in both years (15 per 10,000 in 1985) (table 76).

■ Between 1980 and 1985, the number of active non-Federal **physicians** per 10,000 population in the United States increased from 18.2 to 20.7. Of the 490,000 active non-Federal physicians in 1985, 96 percent were doctors of medicine and 4 percent were doctors of osteopathy (table 79).

■ In 1985, regional differences persisted in the supply of active **health personnel** per 100,000 population. The Northeast had the largest supply of doctors of medicine, dentists, registered nurses, and podiatrists.

The Midwest led in doctors of osteopathy, pharmacists, and veterinarians (table 79).

■ Between 1983 and 1985, the number of full-time equivalent nursing personnel in community hospitals declined from 1.2 million to 1.1 million. The number of licensed practical **nurses** fell an average of 10 percent per year and ancillary nursing personnel declined 11 percent per year. The number of registered nurses increased less than 1 percent per year during this period (table 80).

■ Total enrollment in all types of health professions schools increased more for other minorities than for black students between 1971–72 and 1985–86. Asian students accounted for the largest **minority** component of total **medical student enrollment** in 1985–86 (tables 82 and 83).

■ The proportion of **women enrolled** in schools for health professions traditionally dominated by men increased sharply between 1971–72 and 1985–86. Women constituted one-third of total enrollment in schools of medicine and optometry, one-fourth in dentistry and podiatry, and over one-half in pharmacy and veterinary medicine in 1985–86 (table 82).

■ Between 1980 and 1985, the total number of short-stay **hospital beds** remained stable at about 1.1 million, but the occupancy rate fell from 76 to 66 percent. The decline in occupancy varied by type of hospital ownership from 4 percent for Federal hospitals to 20 percent for non-Federal proprietary hospitals. During the same time period, the number of long-term psychiatric beds declined by 25 percent to 163,000 beds, but occupancy remained stable at more than 85 percent (tables 84 and 85).

■ Between 1980 and 1985, **occupancy rates** in community hospitals decreased an average of 2.8 percent per year. The declines were largest in the West South Central States (4 percent per year) and smallest in the Middle Atlantic States (1.5 percent per year) (table 88).

■ In 1986, there were 16,033 nursing homes with 25 beds or more for a total of 1.6 million nursing home beds, an increase of 25 percent over the number of **nursing home beds** in 1976. Growth in the number of nursing home beds parallels the growth in the elderly population. The number of nursing home beds per 1,000 population 65 years and over remained stable between 1976 and 1986 (table 90).

■ In 1986, the number of **nursing home beds** per 1,000 population 65 years and over varied by geographic division with the fewest in the South Atlantic and Mountain divisions (40.4 and 43.1 per 1,000 population) and the largest number of nursing home beds in the West North Central division (79.3 per 1,000 population) (table 90).

Health Care Expenditures

■ In 1986, **national health care** expenditures in the United States totaled \$458 billion, an average of \$1,837 per person, and comprised 10.9 percent of the gross national product, up from 10.6 percent the previous year, 8.5 percent in 1976, and 6.0 percent in 1966 (table 94).

■ In 1986, **national health care** expenditures increased by 8.4 percent, up slightly from the 1985 increase of 8.1 percent but lower than previous increases since the mid-1960's. Increases in hospital care expenditures were among the largest in previous years but among the smallest increases in 1985 and 1986, 7.0 and 7.4 percent, respectively. Expenditures on physician services increased by 11.1 percent in 1986 (table 101).

■ **Hospital care** expenditures continue to claim the largest share of health care dollars, accounting for 39 percent of health care expenditures in 1986. Physician services have accounted for about one-fifth of expenditures since 1950. Nursing home care has increased its share of the total from 1.5 percent in 1950 to just over 8 percent since 1980 (table 100).

■ The increase in **personal health care** expenditures for 1986 was 8.8 percent, slightly higher than the 8.6-percent increase for each of the

previous two years but considerably less than the 1965–83 increases. In 1986, rising prices accounted for 54 percent of the growth in personal health care expenditures whereas intensity, which represents changes in use and/or kinds of services and supplies, accounted for 35 percent of the growth in expenditures (table 96).

■ The rate of increase in the medical care component of the **Consumer Price Index** (CPI) peaked in 1982 at 11.6 percent then declined to 6.2 percent in 1984 and 1985 reflecting the downward trend in overall inflation. In 1986, however, despite an overall inflation rate of 1.9 percent, medical care prices increased at a rate of 7.5 percent. The CPI for dental services and hospital services increased at a lower rate in 1986 than in earlier years, whereas the CPI for physician services grew at a higher rate in 1986 than in the previous year (tables 91 and 93).

■ **Hospital expenses** per inpatient day continued to rise at double-digit rates (11.4 percent in 1983–84 and 12.2 percent in 1984–85) (table 104).

■ **Nursing home average monthly charges** were \$1,456 per resident in 1985. Charges for residents covered by Medicaid averaged \$1,503. Charges ranged from \$875 for facilities that were not certified by Medicare or Medicaid to \$1,905 per month for certified skilled nursing facilities. Average monthly charges were highest in the Northeast (\$1,781) and lowest in the South (\$1,256) (tables 108 and 109).

■ The proportion of national health expenditures paid from public funds has remained at just over 40 percent since 1974. In 1986, **public expenditures** for health totaled \$189.7 billion (table 98).

■ Since the advent of the Medicare and Medicaid programs in the mid-1960's, the **Federal Government's share** of personal health care expenditures has increased from 10 percent in 1965 to 27 percent in 1975. Its share has increased more slowly since 1975 to 30 percent in 1986 (table 102).

■ In 1986, **government financing** accounted for 53 percent of hospital

care expenditures, 48 percent of nursing home care expenditures, and 29 percent of physician services. Medicare contributed 29 percent of hospital care funds in 1986 compared with 9 percent from Medicaid. Government sources paid for slightly less than half of all nursing home care, 2 percent by Medicare and 41 percent by Medicaid (table 103).

■ In 1986, hospital care accounted for 68 percent of **Medicare** expenditures, and physician services accounted for 25 percent. Hospital care and nursing home care each accounted for 36 percent of **Medicaid** expenditures. Physician services accounted for only 9 percent of Medicaid expenditures (table 113).

■ Over the period 1976–85, the major growth in **public health** expenditures by State and territorial health agencies has been in the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) funded by the Department of Agriculture. The WIC program accounted for 5 percent of expenditures in 1976 and increased to 18 percent in 1981 and 21 percent in 1985. Noninstitutional personal health programs other than WIC accounted for 37 percent of public health expenditures in 1985 (table 97).

■ In 1986, children and adults in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children comprised 70 percent of **Medicaid** recipients but accounted for only 24 percent of expenditures. The aged, the blind and disabled accounted for 28 percent of recipients and 73 percent of expenditures (table 116).

■ In 1984, 27.6 million people 65 years of age and over were enrolled in **Medicare**, and 686 persons per 1,000 enrollees were served. The number of persons served per 1,000 enrollees was higher for white persons than for other races (692 versus 636 per 1,000 enrollees) and higher for females than males (709 versus 651 per 1,000 enrollees) (table 114).

■ In 1983, **Medicare** funds reimbursed an average of \$2,611 per person served. Reimbursements per person served were lower for white persons than for persons of other races

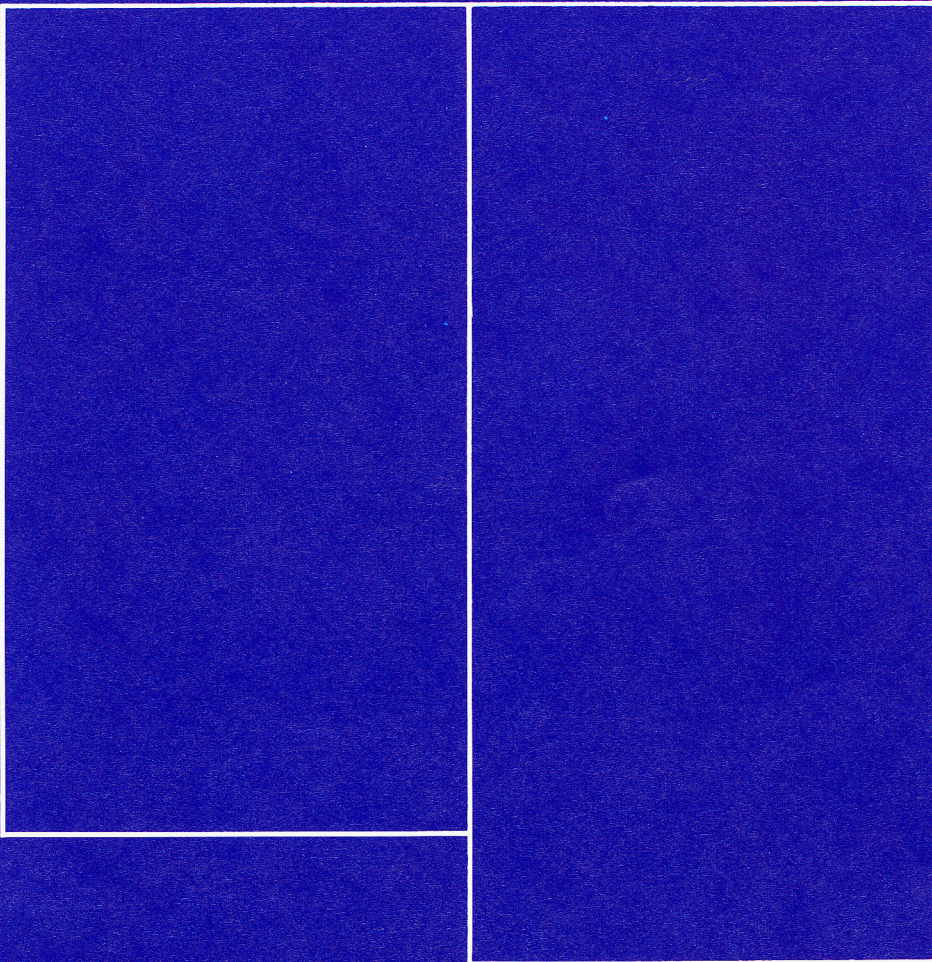
and were lower for females than for males (table 114).

■ The proportion of the elderly population with both Medicare and supplemental private **health insurance** rose from 64 to 72 percent between 1980 and 1986; the proportion with only Medicare declined from 23 to 18 percent; and the proportion with both Medicare and Medicaid fell from 8 to 6 percent. Persons 65–74 years of age were more likely to have both Medicare and private health insurance than those 85 and older (74 versus 59 percent in 1986). Black persons were much less likely than white persons to have private health insurance supplementing their Medicare coverage (34 versus 75 percent in 1986). Compared with those of higher income, persons with family income under \$10,000 were less likely to have supplemental private health insurance (table 111).

■ In 1986, an estimated 32,446,000 persons under 65 years of age had no **health insurance**. The age-adjusted proportion with no health insurance rose from 12.5 percent in 1980 to 15.3 percent in 1986. The proportion with private health insurance declined during this period from 78.8 to 75.9 percent. In 1986, the percent with no health insurance was just under 11 percent in the Northeast and Midwest regions compared with 19 percent in the South and West regions (table 110).

■ Between 1976 and 1986, the number of **health maintenance organizations** (HMO) increased from 174 to 623 and enrollment rose from 6 million to 26 million. HMO enrollment grew at an average annual rate of 10 percent from 1976 to 1982 compared with 24 percent from 1982 to 1986. In 1986 enrollment per 1,000 population continues to be highest in the West, 190 per 1,000 population, and lowest in the South, 54 per 1,000 population. Individual practice associations account for an increasingly large proportion of HMO enrollees, 39 percent in 1986 compared with 7 percent in 1976 (table 112).

Chartbook



Introduction

Do Americans today enjoy better health than their parents or grandparents did? Which areas of health have improved and which have seen setbacks? The 16 figures in this chartbook address these questions by portraying changes in selected measures of health status across successive birth cohorts. A birth cohort is a group of individuals born during a specified time period. For example, all persons born during 1901–10 comprise the 1901–10 birth cohort. Comparison of the health experience of different birth cohorts permits assessment of changes in the health of groups of people across time.

Historical data are needed to study trends in health status for successive birth cohorts. Thus, the charts included here are limited to those health topics and population subgroups for which comparable data are available over a long time period. Many of the charts show data from death certificates (figures 1–8 and 10–12) or birth certificates (figures 13–15) for which national historical data are readily available. Even from these sources, however, data do not always exist for all population subgroups of interest. For example, national data on birth rates for Hispanic women have been collected only since 1979, and so birth rates are shown by race but not ethnicity in figures 13–15. In addition, certain national mortality and natality data cannot readily be obtained for the black population, especially before the 1970's. Therefore, certain data are shown for all races other than white. Prior to 1970 more than 90 percent of this group was black.

To clarify the concept of a birth cohort, it is helpful to note the correspondence between birth cohort, age, and calendar year; namely, a specified birth cohort reaches a

specified age in a particular calendar year. For example, the 1891–1900 birth cohort reached the age of 45–54 in the calendar year 1945, whereas the 1901–10 birth cohort reached this age in 1955. Therefore, the death rate for the population 45–54 years old in 1945 is used as the death rate for the 1891–1900 birth cohort at 45–54 years of age. Similarly, the death rate for this age group in 1955 is used as the death rate for the 1901–10 birth cohort at 45–54 years of age. Additional details about the data are included in the technical notes at the end of the chartbook.

Life Expectancy at Birth

1

Life expectancy at birth has increased substantially since 1900 for all Americans, regardless of race or sex. As a result, the majority of Americans born today can expect to live past age 70.

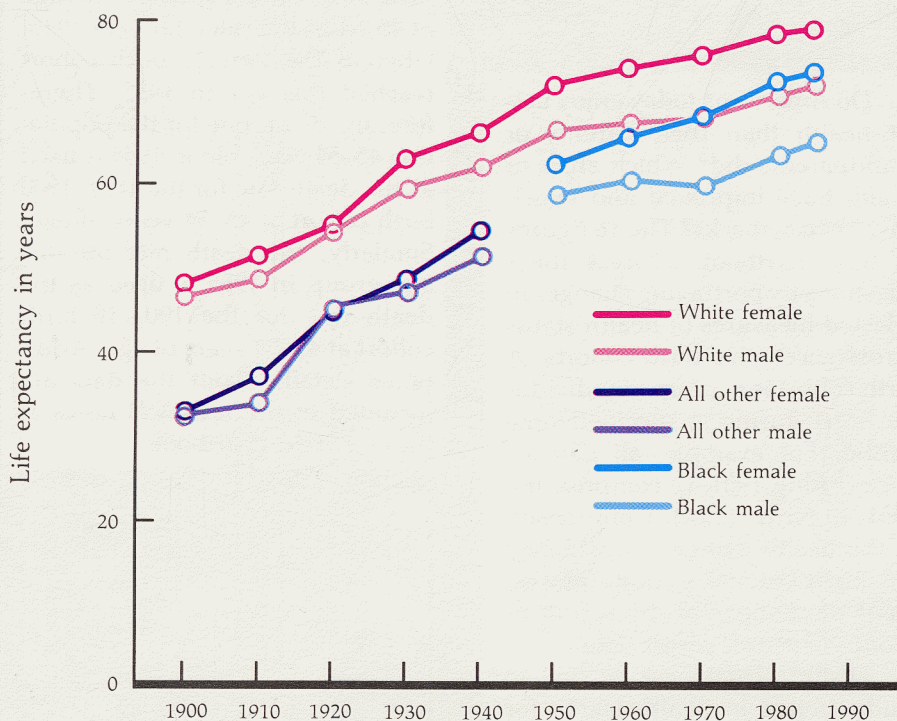
Increases in life expectancy at birth during the first half of this century occurred mainly because of reductions in infant and childhood mortality. These reductions meant that more Americans survived to middle age. By contrast, increases in longevity in recent years have largely resulted from decreasing mortality from chronic diseases among the middle-aged (45–64 years of age) and elderly populations (65–84 years of age).

Throughout the 85-year period, white females have had the highest and (with one exception) black males the lowest life expectancy of the four race-sex groups. Around 1970, black females surpassed white males in life expectancy.

Black females experienced the largest increase in life expectancy since 1900, some 40 years gained. A black female born in 1900 could expect to live only 33.5 years, increasing to 62.7 years in 1950 and to 73.5 years in 1985.

Black males experienced the second largest increase in life expectancy since 1900, some 33 years. A black male born in 1900 had a life expectancy of 32.5 years compared with a life expectancy of 58.9 years in 1950. Between 1950 and 1970 life expectancy did not increase much for black males, but between 1970 and 1985 the increase was more than 5 years (60.0 to 65.3).

1 Life expectancy at birth, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900-85



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

For white females, life expectancy at birth has increased by 30 years since 1900, from 48.7 in 1900 to 72.2 in 1950 and 78.7 in 1985.

White males have experienced the smallest total gain (25 years) in life expectancy since 1900. A white male born in 1985 can expect to live 71.9 years, whereas a white male born in 1900 could expect to live only 46.6 years. Similar to black males, life expectancy for white males did not improve much between 1950 and 1970.

Between 1900 and 1985, racial differences in life expectancy have narrowed. In 1985, white females could expect to live 5.2 years longer than black females compared with a difference of 15.2 years in 1900. Among males the black-white gap in life expectancy was 6.1 years in 1985 compared with 14.1 years in 1900.

Differences in life expectancy at birth between males and females widened considerably over the period 1900–75 and then narrowed somewhat during the past decade. Among white persons, females could expect to live 2.1 years longer than males in 1900 compared with differences of 7.8 years in 1975 and 6.8 years in 1985. Black females could expect to live only 1 year longer than black males in 1900 in contrast to 8.9 years longer in 1975 and 8.2 years longer in 1985.

Probability of Surviving to Age 65

2

■ The probability of surviving to age 65 has increased substantially since 1900 for all four race-sex groups.

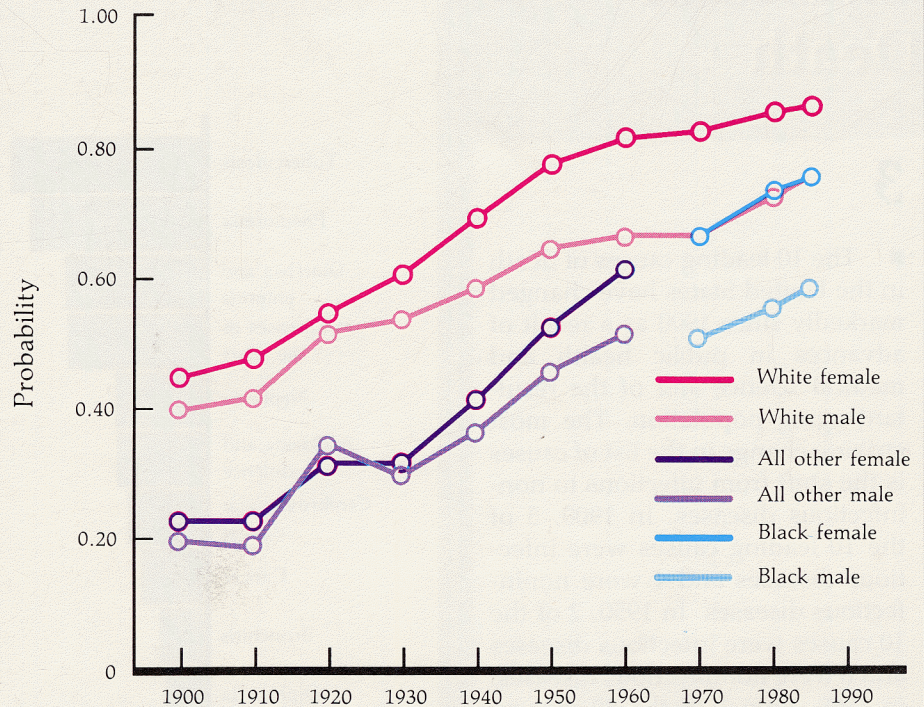
■ Since 1900, black females have experienced more than a threefold increase in the probability of surviving to age 65. A black woman born in 1900 had only a 22-percent chance of surviving to age 65; a black woman born in 1985 has a 75-percent chance.

■ Since 1900, black males have experienced a threefold increase in the chance of surviving to age 65. A black man born in 1900 had only a 19-percent chance of surviving to age 65, whereas a black man born in 1985 has a 58-percent chance. Despite the appreciable increases since 1900, a black man born in 1985 still has a much smaller chance of living to age 65 than do individuals in the 1985 birth cohorts of the other three race-sex groups.

■ Throughout this century, white females have had the best chance of any of the four race-sex groups of surviving to age 65. Among white females in the 1985 birth cohort, 86 percent can expect to reach age 65, almost double the survival chance of the 1900 birth cohort, which was 44 percent.

■ Over the past 85 years, white males experienced almost a twofold increase in the chance of surviving to age 65; white men born in 1900 had a 39-percent chance of surviving; those born in 1985 have a 75-percent chance.

2 Probability of surviving to 65 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900-85



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

10 Leading Causes of Death

3

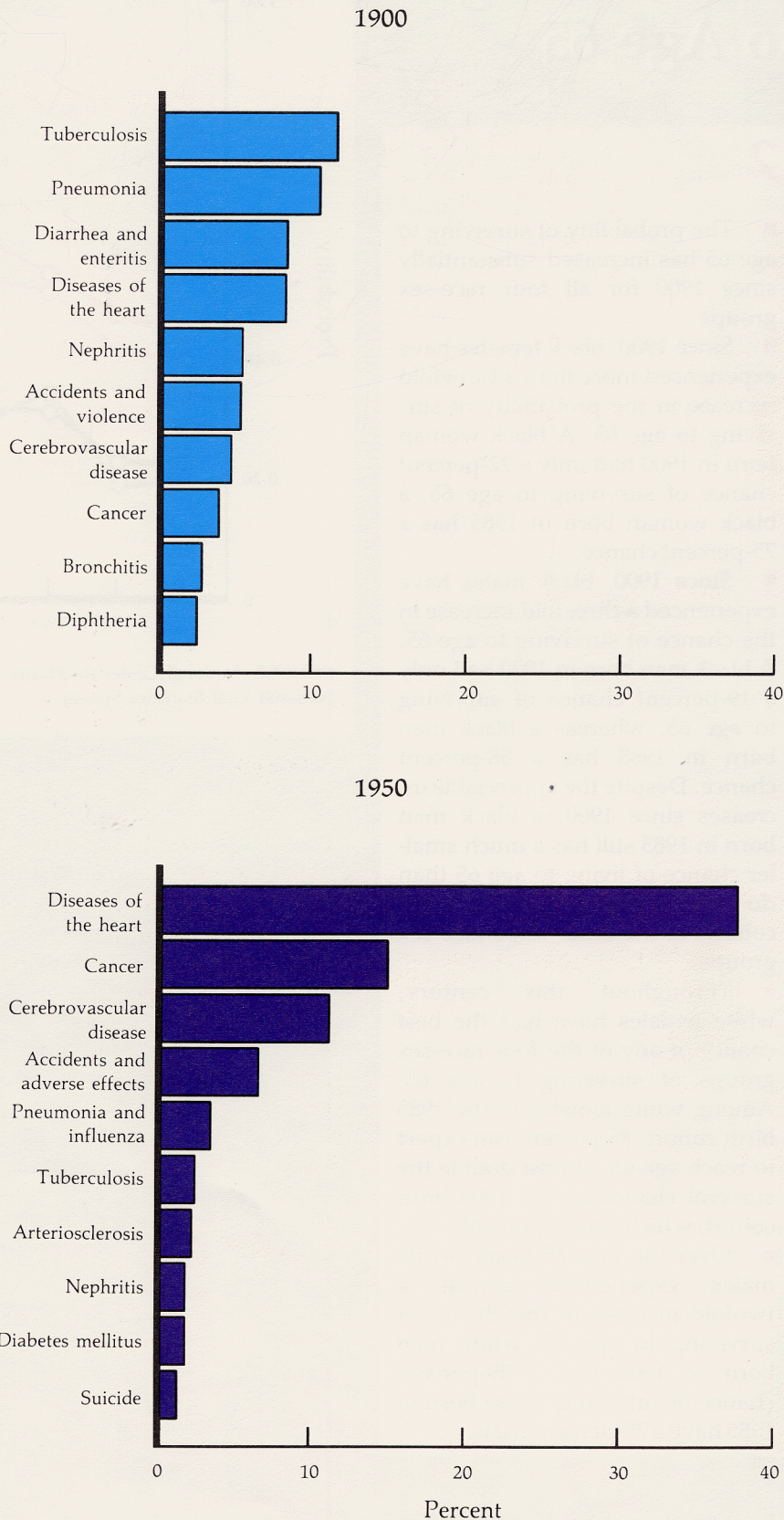
The 10 leading causes of death in the United States have changed markedly since 1900 as a result of advances in public health and medical science and of the resultant aging population. The most striking change in the list of causes is the shift from infectious to non-infectious diseases. In 1900, 5 of the 10 leading causes were infectious diseases and 4 were noninfectious diseases. In 1950, 2 of the 10 causes were infectious diseases and 6 were noninfectious diseases; in 1985, only 1 of the 10 was an infectious disease and 7 were noninfectious diseases.

In 1900, tuberculosis was the leading cause of death, accounting for 11 percent of total deaths. This disease dropped to sixth place in 1950, accounting for only 2 percent of total deaths. In 1985, tuberculosis caused only 1,700 of the 2 million deaths in the United States.

Pneumonia was the second leading cause of death in 1900, accounting for 10 percent of total deaths. Pneumonia and influenza was the fifth leading cause in 1950 and the sixth leading cause in 1985. This infectious disease is the only one still on the top 10 list for 1985. The percent of deaths in 1985 attributed to pneumonia and influenza is one-third of that in 1900.

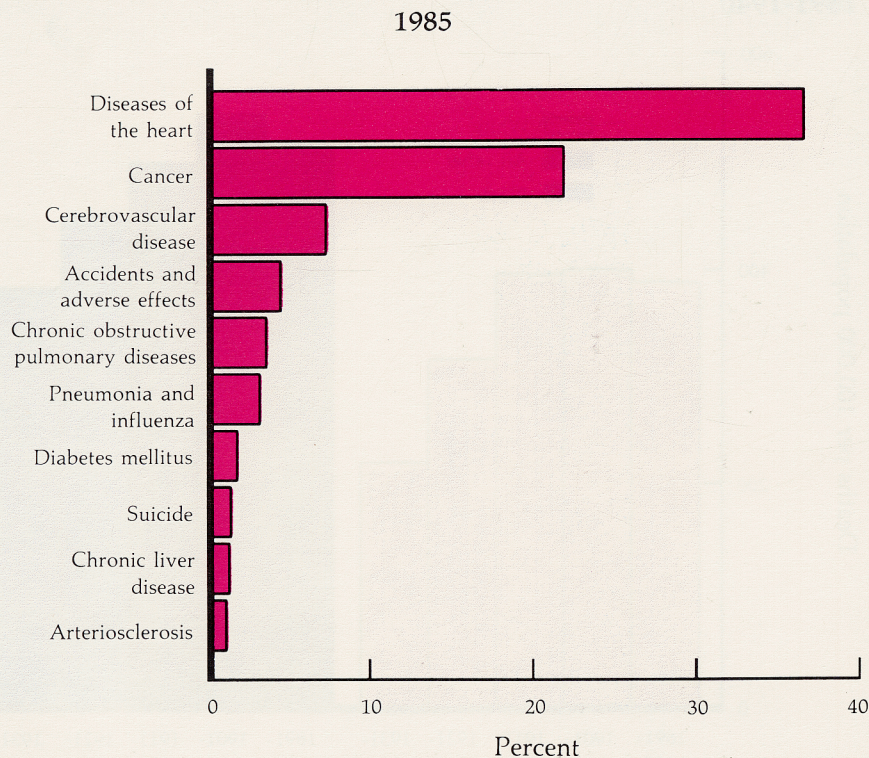
Diseases of the heart, cancer, and cerebrovascular disease were ranked fourth, eighth, and seventh leading causes of death in 1900. In 1950 and in 1985, they had moved up to first, second, and third places, respectively.

3 The 10 leading causes of death as a percent of all deaths: United States, 1900, 1950, 1985



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

**3 The 10 leading causes of death as a percent of all deaths:
United States, 1900, 1950, 1985—Continued**



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

■ Another change in the mortality pattern since 1900 has been the increase in the proportion of total mortality accounted for by the two leading causes of death. In 1900, tuberculosis and pneumonia accounted for just over one-fifth of total deaths. In 1950, heart disease and cancer accounted for over one-half of total deaths, and in 1985, they accounted for almost 60 percent of total deaths.

■ Injury is the leading cause of premature death in the United States. In 1984, injuries resulted in 3.6 million potential years of life lost before age 65, more than the 3.4 million for cancer and heart disease combined. Each year, more than 140,000 Americans die from injuries (accidents and adverse effects, suicide, and homicide); approximately 10,000 of these fatalities occur on the job, and 50,000 deaths are intentional injuries (suicide and homicide). (Centers for Disease Control. 1986. *MMWR*, Vol. 35 Supplement No. 2S).

Heart Disease Mortality

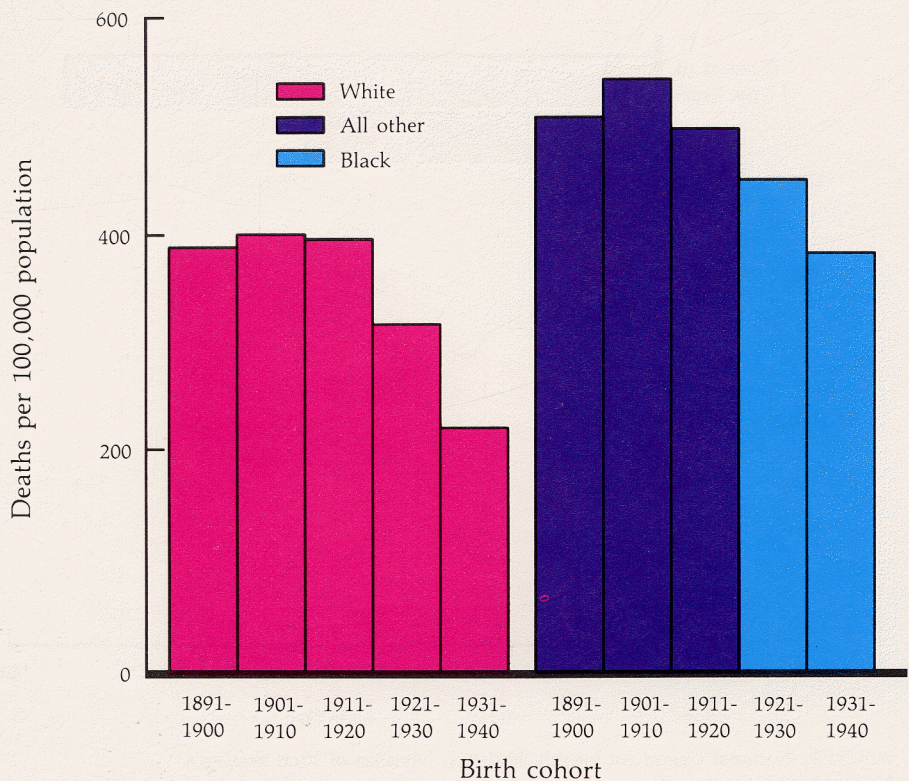
4 & 5

■ During the period 1945–85, heart disease was the leading cause of death for all four race-sex groups. In the 1950's, heart disease mortality began declining for females, and 10 years later it began declining for males. The declines have been substantial and are an important factor contributing to increases in life expectancy. The reasons for the declines include better control of hypertension, reduced prevalence of smoking, changes in personal health habits such as diet and exercise, improved treatment of heart disease, and increased access to coronary care units.

■ The heart disease death rate for middle-aged men (45–54 years of age) increased for successive birth cohorts from 1891–1900 to 1901–10. Middle-aged men in the next three birth cohorts (1911–20 to 1931–40) experienced precipitous declines in heart disease mortality. Thus, for middle-aged white males, the heart disease death rate was 44 percent lower for the 1931–40 birth cohort than for the 1901–10 birth cohort. For middle-aged black males, the heart disease death rate for the 1931–40 cohort was 29 percent lower than for the 1901–10 cohort.

■ The heart disease death rate for middle-aged women (45–54 years of age) declined for each successive birth cohort from 1901–10 to 1931–40. For both black and white middle-aged women, the heart disease death rate for the 1931–40 birth cohort was less than half that of the 1891–1900 birth cohort.

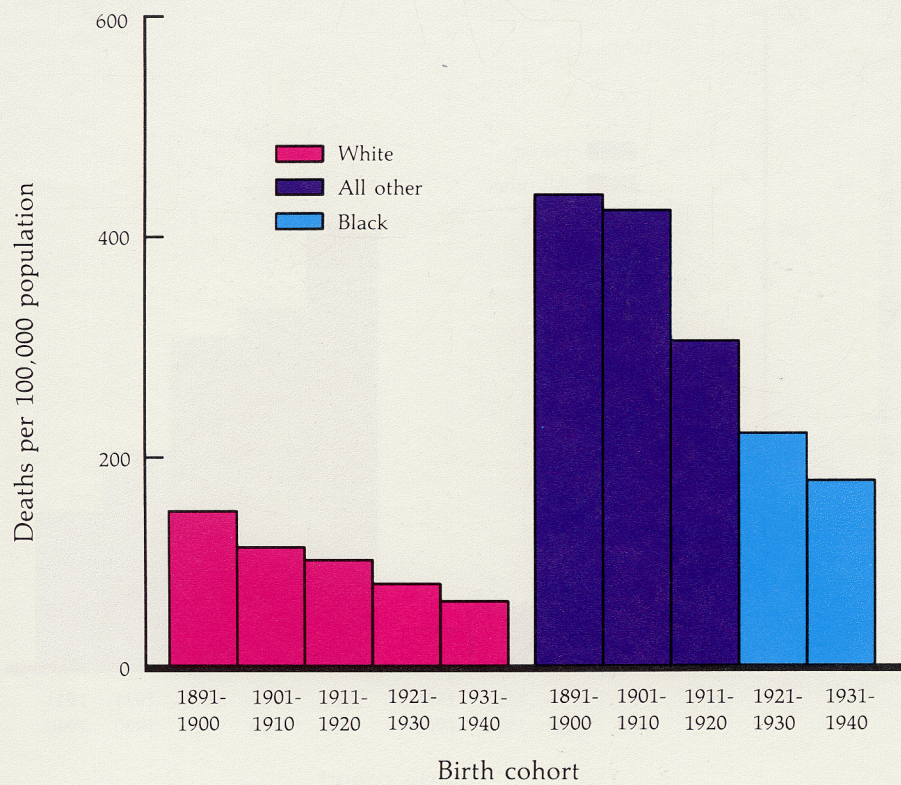
4 Death rates for heart disease among men 45-54 years of age, according to race: United States, selected birth cohorts 1891-1940



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

■ Heart disease mortality varies considerably by race and sex and is higher for blacks and for males. The heart disease death rate for middle-aged black males born during 1931–40 was 70 percent higher than the death rate for middle-aged white males born during this period. The death rate for middle-aged black females born during 1931–40 was almost three times the rate for white females. The sex differential in heart disease mortality is even larger. The heart disease death rate for middle-aged white males born during 1931–40 was almost four times higher than that for white females; the death rate for middle-aged black males born during 1931–40 was more than twice that for black females.

5 Death rates for heart disease among women 45-54 years of age, according to race: United States, selected birth cohorts 1891-1940



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

Stroke Mortality

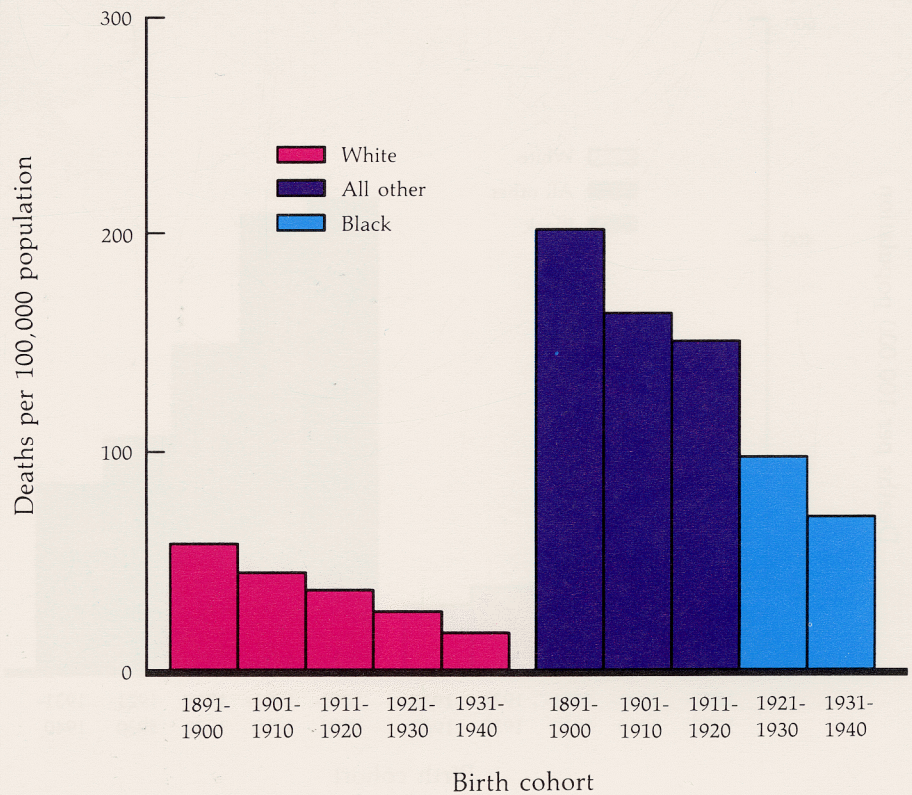
6 & 7

■ Stroke mortality declined dramatically between 1945 and 1985 for all four race-sex groups. Although stroke was the third leading cause of death in the United States in 1985, stroke deaths accounted for less than 8 percent of all deaths. The number of stroke deaths was one-fifth the number of heart disease deaths and one-third the number of cancer deaths.

■ The stroke death rate for middle-aged white males (45–54 years of age) born during 1931–40 was about one-third what it was for middle-aged white males born during 1891–1900, 18 versus 59 deaths per 100,000. White females experienced a slightly larger decline. The stroke death rate for middle-aged white females born during 1931–40 was about one-fourth that of the 1891–1900 birth cohort, 15 versus 63 deaths per 100,000. White females from the 1891–1900 birth cohort died from stroke more often than white males, whereas for the subsequent birth cohorts, the reverse was true.

■ Stroke mortality for middle-aged black males (45–54 years of age) from the 1931–40 birth cohort was about one-third that of the 1891–1900 birth cohort, 71 versus 202 deaths per 100,000. Middle-aged black females experienced a larger reduction in stroke mortality during this period; the stroke death rate for the 1931–40 black female birth cohort was one-fifth that of the 1891–1900 birth cohort. Note that black females from the 1891–1900 and 1901–10 birth cohorts experienced higher stroke mortality than their male counterparts; whereas for the subsequent cohorts, males experienced higher mortality than females.

6 Death rates for stroke among men 45-54 years of age, according to race: United States, selected birth cohorts 1891-1940

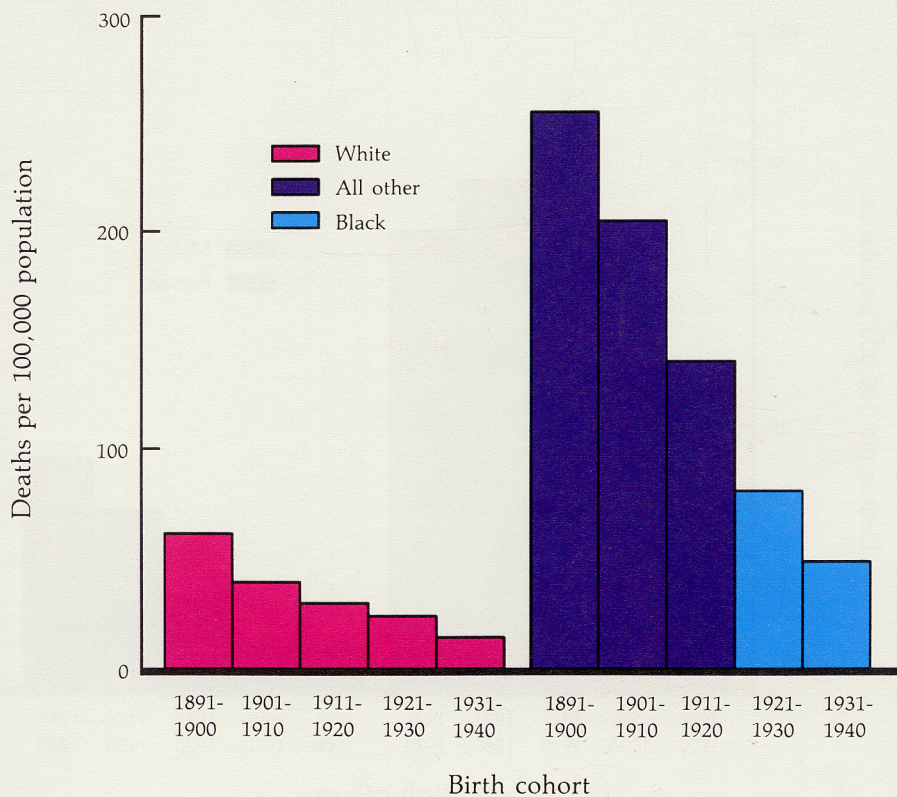


SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

■ Although stroke mortality has declined substantially since 1945 for black people, in 1985, black people are still three times as likely as white people to die from stroke at 45–54 years of age. This large racial difference is related to the higher blood pressure levels found among the black population.

■ The causes of the large declines in stroke mortality observed during this period are not well understood. However, because hypertension is the leading risk factor for stroke, one factor that may have contributed to the declining stroke death rate is earlier detection and better control of hypertension through antihypertensive drugs. Other possible factors include changes in personal health habits such as diet and exercise to prevent or control hypertension; declines in smoking; treatment of stroke warning symptoms (transient ischemic attack) with aspirin and other antiplatelet drugs; and improved diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of stroke victims.

7 Death rates for stroke among women 45-54 years of age, according to race: United States, selected birth cohorts 1891-1940



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

Lung Cancer and Cigarette Smoking

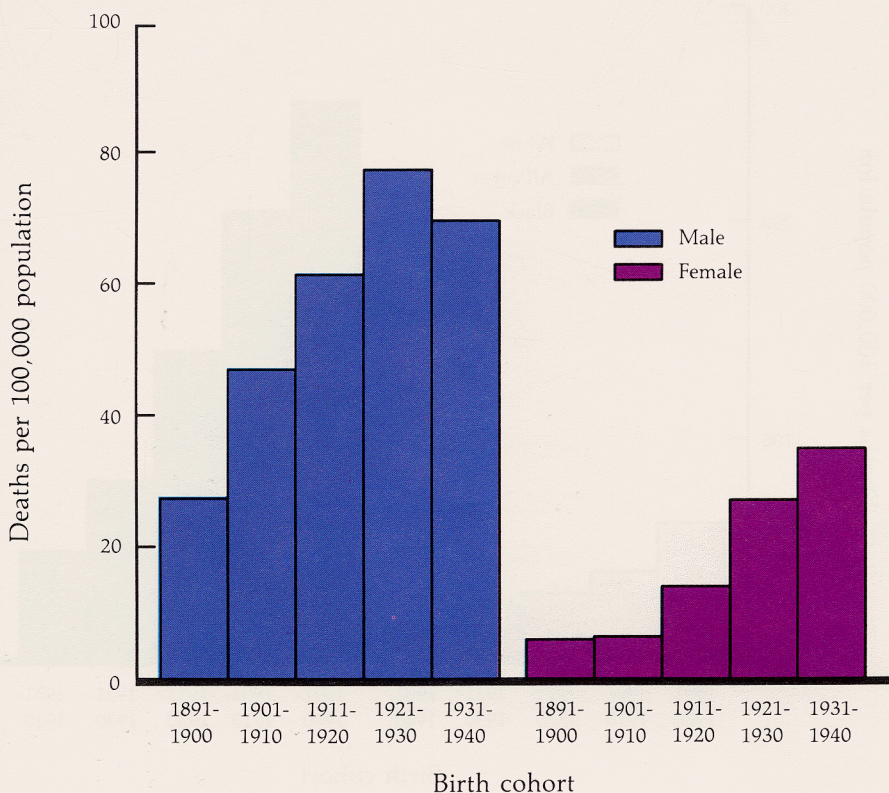
8 & 9

■ The age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer increased between 1945 and 1985 for both males and females. For males under age 55, however, lung cancer mortality began to decline in the early 1980's. Nevertheless, lung cancer remains the leading cause of cancer deaths among males of all ages. Among females, in 1945 the age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer was less than one-fifth that for breast cancer, whereas in 1985 the age-adjusted death rates for these two causes were almost the same.

■ For males 45–54 years of age, the lung cancer death rate more than doubled between 1945 and 1975, increasing from 28 deaths per 100,000 for the 1891–1900 birth cohort to 79 deaths per 100,000 for the 1921–30 birth cohort. This upward trend reversed in the most recent cohort, so that the lung cancer death rate for the 1931–40 birth cohort was 10 percent lower than that for the 1921–30 birth cohort.

■ For females 45–54 years of age, the lung cancer death rate increased fivefold during the 40-year period 1945–85. The death rate has increased from 7 per 100,000 for the 1891–1900 birth cohort to 36 per 100,000 for the 1931–40 birth cohort. Whereas the 1931–40 male birth cohort experienced a decrease at 45–54 years in the lung cancer death rate compared with those born 10 years earlier, the 1931–40 female birth cohort experienced a 28-percent increase.

8 Death rates for lung cancer among persons 45-54 years of age, according to sex: United States, selected birth cohorts 1891-1940



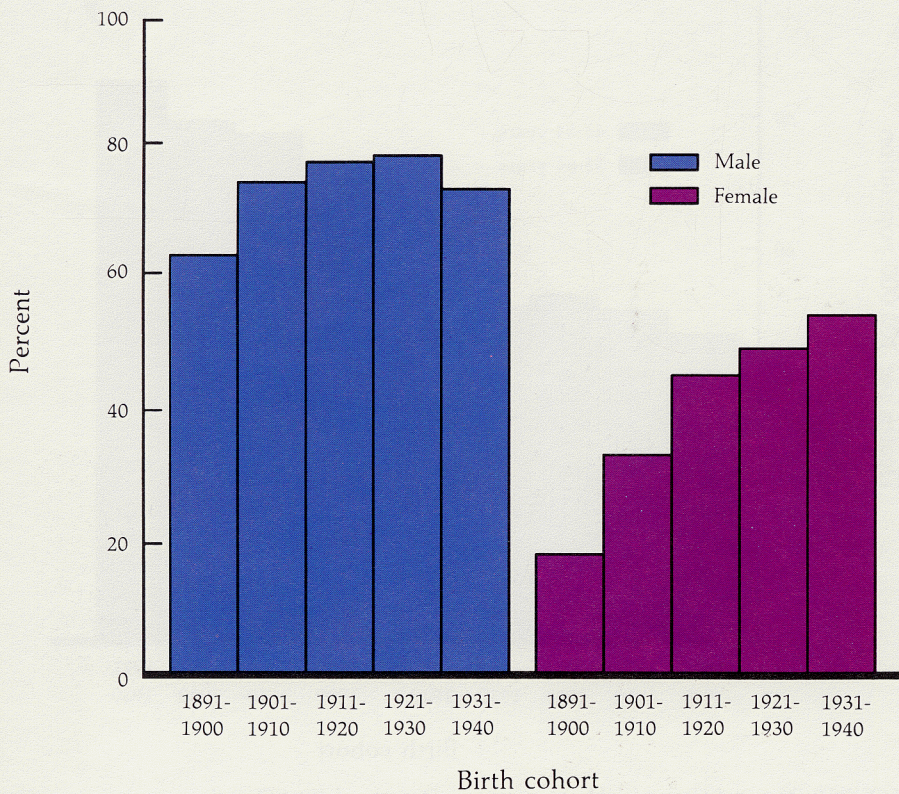
SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

■ Although lung cancer mortality has been much lower among females than among males, the differential has been changing. For the 1891–1900 birth cohort, the lung cancer death rate at 45–54 years of age was four times greater for males than for females compared with a twofold difference for the 1931–40 cohort.

■ Cigarette smoking is the most important cause of lung cancer. When compared across successive birth cohorts, smoking and lung cancer mortality show strikingly similar patterns. For males, cigarette smoking and lung cancer mortality increase for each successive birth cohort until the 1931–40 cohort when they both decrease. About 63 percent of males born during the 1890's smoked compared with 78 percent of males born during the 1920's and 73 per-

cent of males born during the 1930's. For females, cigarette smoking and lung cancer mortality increased for each of the five successive birth cohorts. The percent of females who have ever smoked increased from 18 percent for the 1891–1900 birth cohort to almost 54 percent for the 1931–40 birth cohort. This level is still considerably lower than the percent of males who have ever smoked. It has been estimated that smoking is responsible for at least 80 percent of lung cancer deaths in men and at least 75 percent in women. For 1984, these percents represent 92,000 smoking-attributable lung cancer deaths in the United States. (Centers for Disease Control. 1987. *MMWR*, Vol. 36 No. 42, 693–697.)

9 Percent of persons who have ever smoked cigarettes, according to sex: United States, selected birth cohorts 1891-1940



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

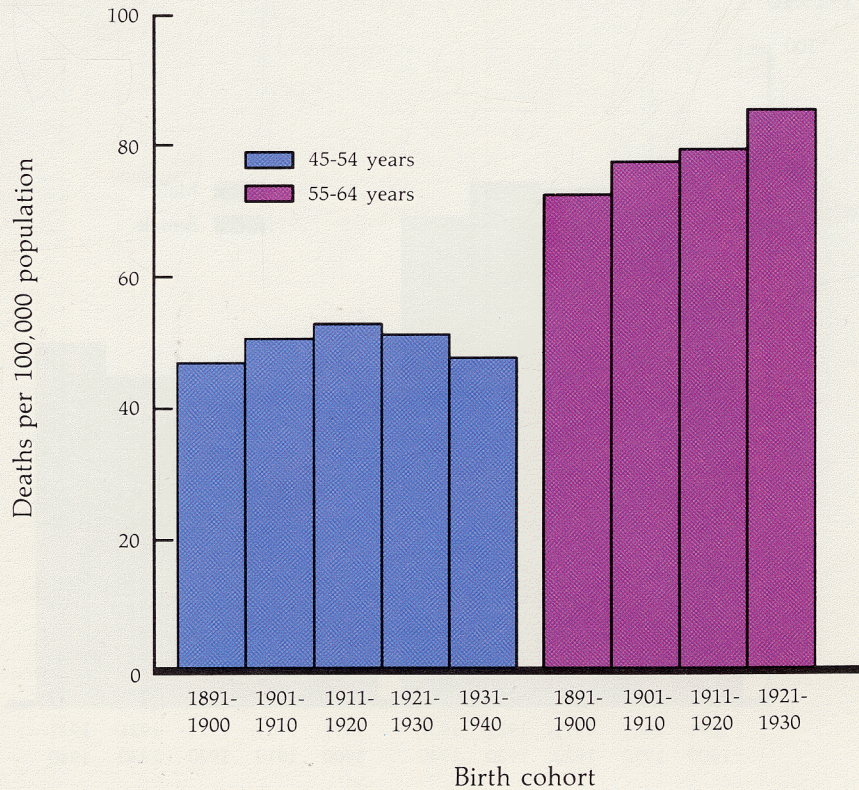
Breast Cancer Mortality Among Women

10

■ During the period 1945–85, breast cancer mortality was the leading cause of cancer deaths among women. During the 1970's and 1980's, breast cancer mortality increased for women 55 years of age and over, and decreased slightly for women under 55 years. In the United States, risk factors for breast cancer include age, family history, and reproductive history. The risk of breast cancer is greater among older women, women whose close relatives have had breast cancer, and women who have their first child late in life or who have no children. There is some speculation that the decrease observed during the 1970's and 1980's for women under age 55 occurred because of the combined effects of earlier detection of breast cancer and of increased fertility of these women when they were in their twenties.

■ The 1891–1900 birth cohort experienced 46 deaths per 100,000 from breast cancer at 45–54 years of age. The next two birth cohorts experienced small increases in mortality. The two cohorts following these, the 1921–30 and 1931–40 birth cohorts, experienced small decreases in mortality so that the death rate for the 1931–40 cohort was similar to that of the 1891–1900 cohort.

10 Death rates for breast cancer among women, according to age: United States, selected birth cohorts 1891–1940



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

■ Because breast cancer increases with age, the breast cancer death rates for women in the 1891–1900 to 1921–30 birth cohorts were higher when they were 55–64 years old than when they were 45–54 years old. For example, the death rate for the 1891–1900 birth cohort was 71 deaths per 100,000 when the women were 55–64 years old compared to 46 deaths per 100,000 at 45–54 years.

■ The decrease in mortality observed for the 1921–30 birth cohort at 45–54 years of age did not continue when they were 10 years older. In fact, the breast cancer death rate for women in the 1921–30 cohort at 55–64 years was higher than that of the 1911–20 cohort (84 versus 78 deaths per 100,000). Thus, it appears that breast cancer mortality for women born during the 1920's was postponed either because of lengthened survival following detection and treatment or because of later onset of the disease.

Suicide

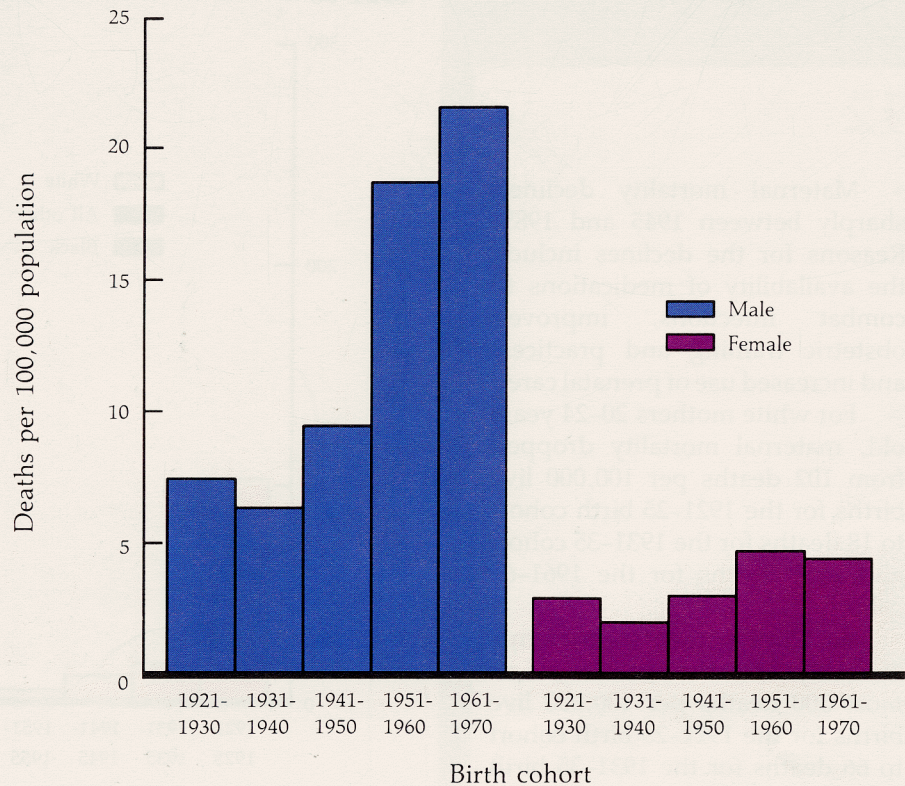
11

■ The suicide rate for males 15–24 years of age almost tripled between 1945 and 1985. The rate increased from 7.4 deaths per 100,000 for the 1921–30 birth cohort to 21.4 for the 1961–70 cohort. The largest increase occurred for the 1951–60 birth cohort; their suicide rate was twice that of the 1941–50 cohort.

■ Because about 90 percent of young male suicide victims are white, increases in the rates for white males have caused most of the upward trend in suicide rates for young males. The suicide death rate for young black males, about half that for white males, has been increasing more slowly. Further, black males born during the 1950's and 1960's did not experience large increases in suicide rates as did the white male cohorts.

■ Females 15–24 years of age commit suicide considerably less than do males. For the 1961–70 birth cohort, almost five times as many males committed suicide as did females. The suicide rate for females has increased, but more slowly than for males. For the 1921–30 female birth cohort, the suicide death rate was 2.9 compared with 4.4 for the 1961–70 birth cohort. The suicide death rate for black females 15–24 years of age has generally been lower than that for white females. Recently, the differential has increased, so that the suicide death rate for young black females born during the 1960's was half that of white females.

11 Death rates for suicide among persons 15-24 years of age, according to sex: United States, selected birth cohorts 1921-70



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

Maternal Mortality

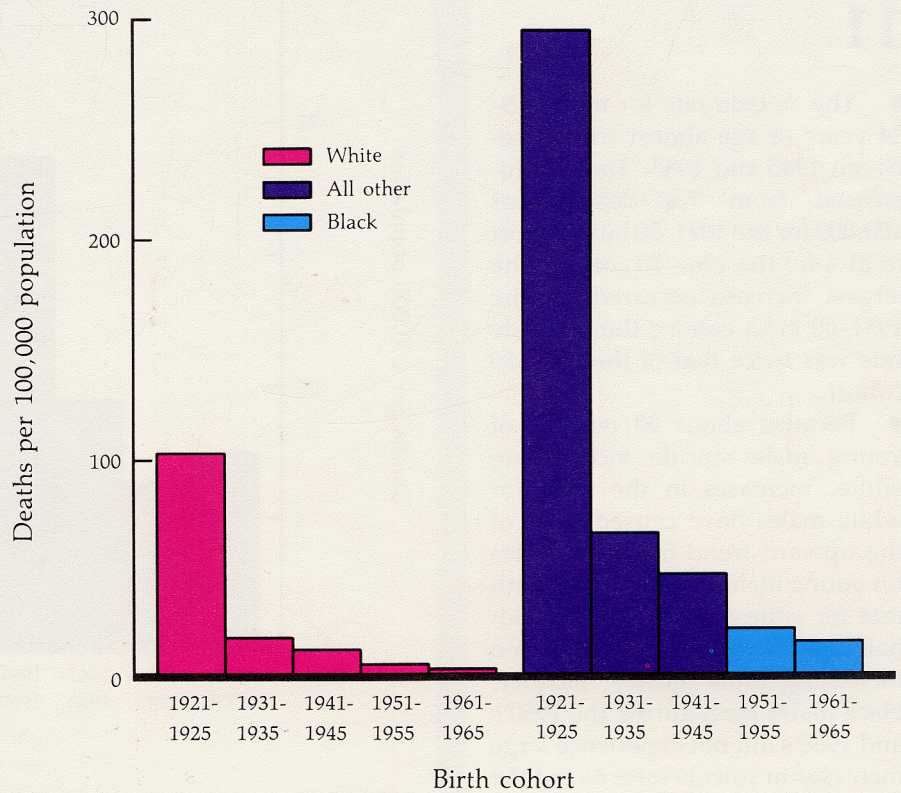
12

■ Maternal mortality declined sharply between 1945 and 1985. Reasons for the declines include the availability of medications to combat infections, improved obstetric training and practices, and increased use of prenatal care.

■ For white mothers 20–24 years old, maternal mortality dropped from 102 deaths per 100,000 live births for the 1921–25 birth cohort to 18 deaths for the 1931–35 cohort and to 3 deaths for the 1961–65 cohort.

■ For black mothers the maternal mortality rate dropped from almost 300 deaths per 100,000 live births for the 1921–25 birth cohort to 66 deaths for the 1931–35 birth cohort and to 17 deaths for the 1961–65 cohort. Nevertheless, the maternal mortality rate for black women is still about five times that for white women.

12 Maternal mortality rates among women 20-24 years of age, according to race: United States, selected birth cohorts 1921-65



NOTE: Maternal mortality includes deaths from complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

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

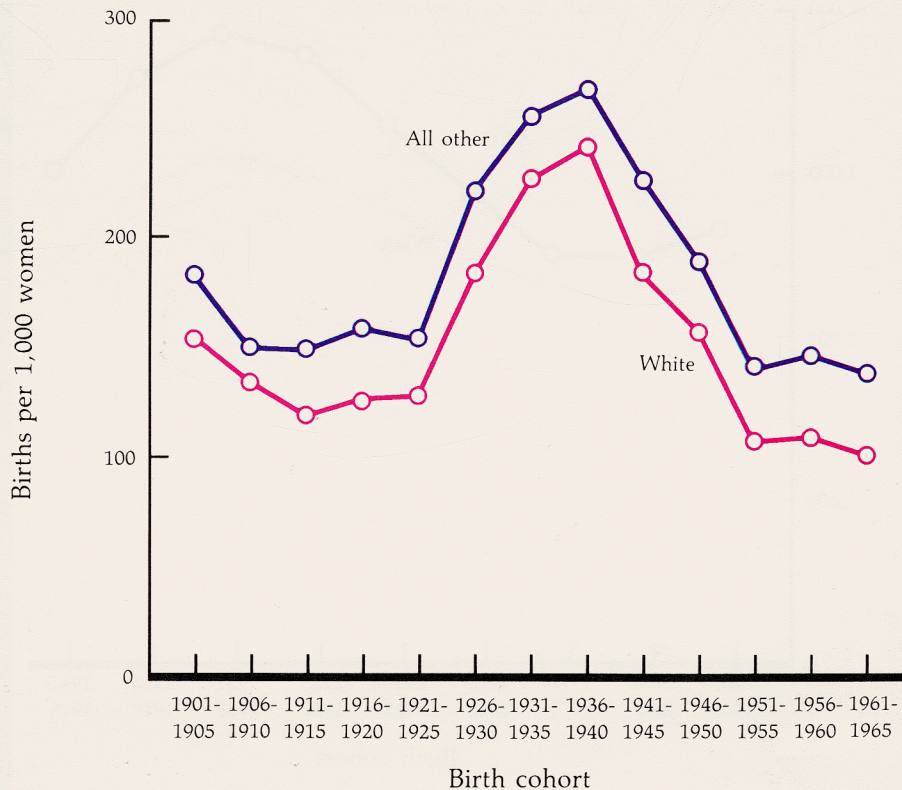
Birth Rates

13, 14 & 15

■ Following a surge in live births from the late 1940's to the early 1960's (the baby boom), birth rates declined substantially. In the 1970's and 1980's, birth rates for women in their twenties continued to decline, whereas birth rates for women in their thirties increased. The recent decrease in births to younger mothers and increase in births to older mothers reflect the tendency today for women to delay childbearing.

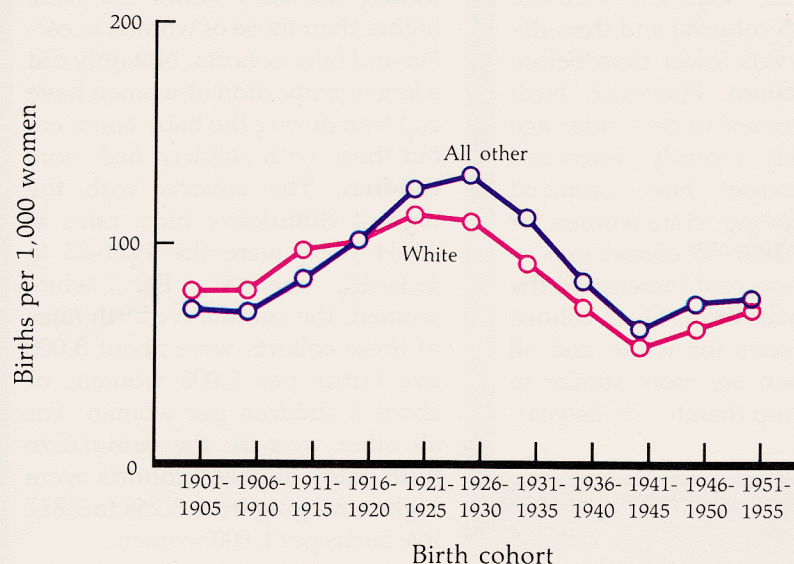
■ Women who reached the age of 20-24 years during the baby boom era (the 1926-30, 1931-35, 1936-40, and 1941-45 cohorts) had substantially higher birth rates than earlier or later cohorts. Indeed, at the peak of the baby boom (the 1931-35 and 1936-40 cohorts) birth rates were about twice as high as those for the cohorts before and after the baby boom (1921-25 and 1946-50). White women 20-24 years of age have had consistently lower birth rates than women of other races in this age group, and this difference has increased for recent cohorts. For the 1961-65 cohort the birth rate was almost 35 percent higher for young women of other races than for young white women.

13 Birth rates for women 20-24 years of age, according to race: United States, selected birth cohorts 1901-65



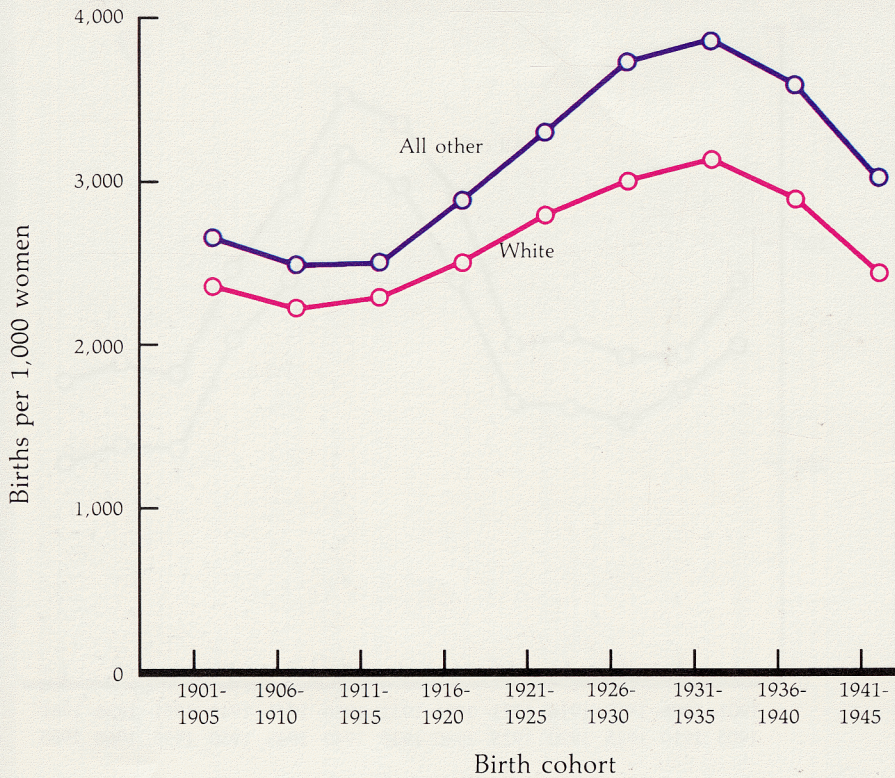
SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System.

14 Birth rates for women 30-34 years of age, according to race: United States, selected birth cohorts 1901-55



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

15 Cumulative birth rates for women 40-44 years of age, according to race: United States, selected birth cohorts 1901-45



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

■ The birth rates for women 30–34 years of age increased somewhat during the baby boom era (the 1916–20, 1921–25, 1926–30, and 1931–35 cohorts) and then declined to levels lower than before the baby boom. However, birth rates for women in this older age group have recently increased again. Increases have occurred primarily among white women for whom the 1951–55 cohort experienced a 32-percent increase in the birth rate over the 1941–45 cohort. The birth rates for white and all other women are more similar in this age group than for 20–24-year-olds.

■ The cumulative birth rates of women 40–44 years of age who were in their twenties and thirties during the baby boom era were higher than those of women in earlier and later cohorts. Not only did a larger proportion of women have children during the baby boom era but those with children had more children. The cohorts with the highest cumulative birth rates at 40–44 years were the 1921–25 to 1936–40 cohorts. For white women, the cumulative birth rates of these cohorts were about 3,000 live births per 1,000 women, or about 3 children per woman. For all other women, the cumulative birth rates of these cohorts were higher, ranging from 3,268 to 3,817 live births per 1,000 women.

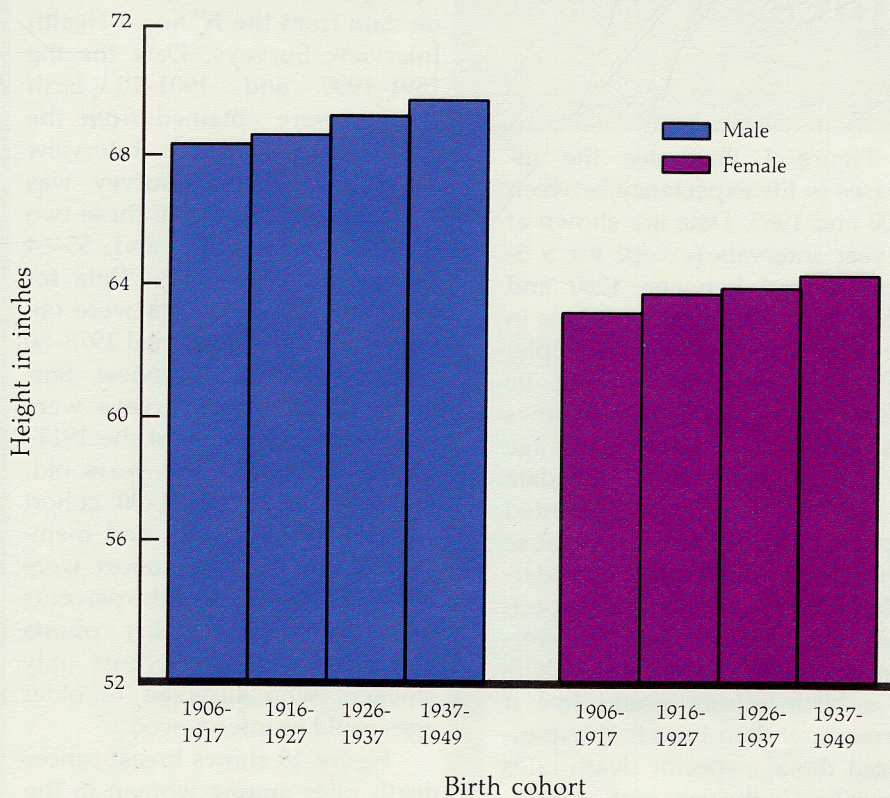
Height

16

■ During the past century, Americans have grown taller, largely because of improvements in socioeconomic status, diet, sanitation, and medical care. Probably the most important of these factors is improved diet, especially during the growth years. Although these environmental factors have led to increases in the average height of Americans, their effects have been lessened by changes in the patterns of immigration to the United States. Between 1900 and 1950, the number of immigrants from north-west Europe (who are taller) decreased, and immigrants from southern and eastern Europe (who are shorter) increased.

■ The average height of both men and women increased with each successive birth cohort from 1906–17 to 1937–49. Men born during 1937–49 are 1.4 inches taller on average than men born during 1906–17. Women born during 1937–49 are 1.2 inches taller than those born during 1906–17.

16 Average height of adults, according to sex: United States, selected birth cohorts 1906-49



SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Health Examination Survey and National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Technical Notes

Figure 1 illustrates the increases in life expectancy between 1900 and 1985. Data are shown at 10-year intervals (except for a 5-year interval between 1980 and 1985). Thus, yearly fluctuations in life expectancy from, for example, influenza epidemics, cannot be seen in this figure. Figure 2 shows the probability of surviving to age 65 for the same years. The data in figures 1 and 2 are presented separately by race and sex because trends and levels vary considerably by these variables. Life expectancy at birth represents the average number of years that members of a birth cohort would live if throughout their lives they experienced the age-specific death rates prevailing in the year of their birth. Similarly, the probability of surviving to age 65 for a given birth cohort is estimated from the death rates prevailing in the year of birth. In the presence of declining death rates, these two statistics underestimate the average length of life and the percent surviving to age 65 actually experienced by a given birth cohort.

Figure 3 conveys the dramatic shift during 1900–85 in the Nation's 10 leading causes of death. This figure presents the percent of total deaths accounted for by these causes.

Figures 4–7 show trends in heart disease and stroke mortality by race and sex, for persons 45–54 years of age from five birth cohorts. Death rates for the five birth cohorts (1891–1900, 1901–10, 1911–20, 1921–30, and 1931–40) at 45–54 years of age are the death rates for persons 45–54 years in 1945, 1955, 1965, 1975, and 1985, respectively.

Figure 8 shows lung cancer death rates at 45–54 years of age

for the same five birth cohorts. Figure 9 shows the cigarette smoking history of these birth cohorts based on data from the National Health Interview Surveys. Data for the 1891–1900 and 1901–10 birth cohorts were obtained from the 1965 National Health Interview Survey. When this survey was conducted, members of these two cohorts were 65–74 and 55–64 years old, respectively. Data for the other three cohorts were obtained from the combined 1978–80 National Health Interview Surveys. When these surveys were conducted, members of the 1911–20 cohort were 58–69 years old, members of the 1921–30 cohort were 48–59 years old, and members of the 1931–40 cohort were 38–49 years old. Thus, the percents of smokers in the earlier cohorts are underestimated because only smokers who survived to older ages could be interviewed.

Figure 10 shows breast cancer death rates among women in the same five birth cohorts when they were 45–54 years of age and when they were 55–64 years of age. These rates correspond to death rates during 1945–85 for women 45–54 years of age and 1955–85 for 55–64 years of age. Women in the 1931–40 birth cohort had not yet reached 55–64 years of age in 1985, so data could only be presented for this cohort at the younger age level.

Suicide death rates among 15–24-year-old males and females are presented in figure 11. Death rates are shown for the 1921–30, 1931–40, 1941–50, 1951–60, and 1961–70 birth cohorts. These rates correspond to death rates during 1945, 1955, 1965, 1975, and 1985.

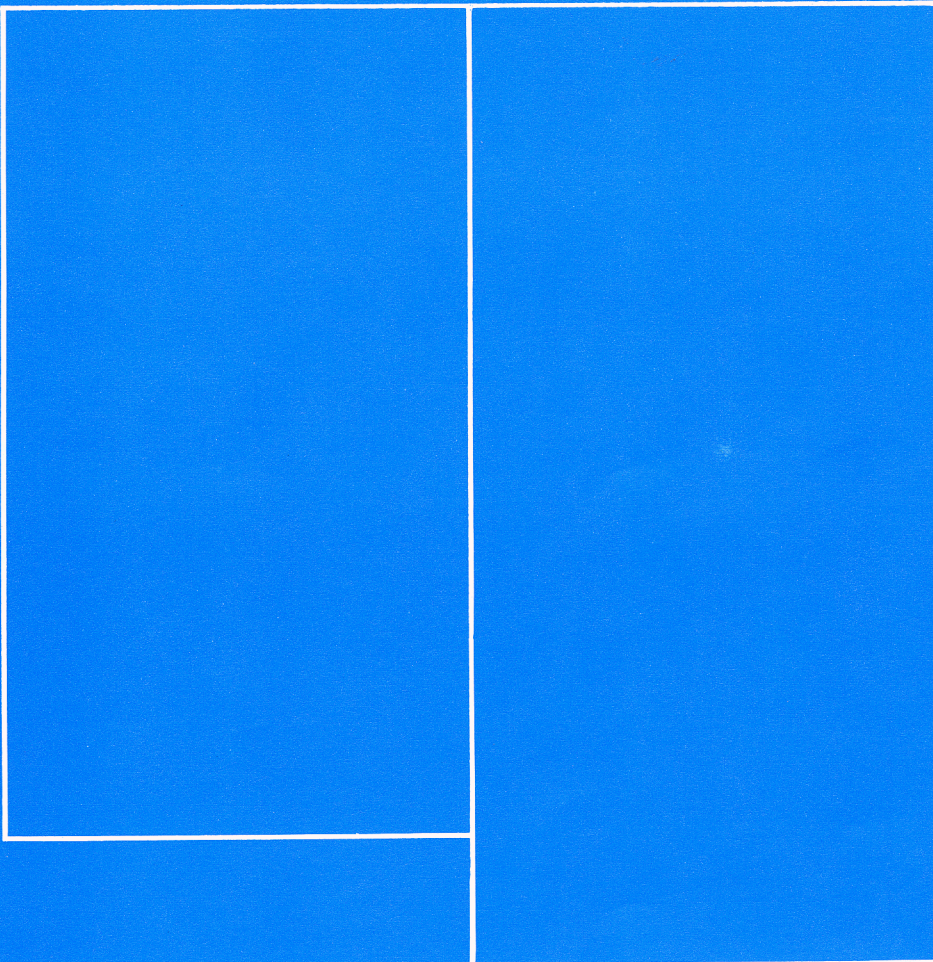
Maternal mortality rates for women 20–24 years of age are shown by race in figure 12. Mortality rates for the 1921–25, 1931–35, 1941–45, 1951–55, and 1961–65 birth cohorts correspond to mortality rates during 1945, 1955, 1965, 1975, and 1985, respectively. To

obtain more stable rates, 3-year averages have been used.

Figures 13–15 present natality data for 5-year birth cohorts beginning with the 1901–05 cohort. Figure 13 shows central birth rates by race for women in these cohorts when they were 20–24 years of age. Figure 14 shows central birth rates by race for women in these cohorts at 30–34 years of age. These data correspond to birth rates during 1925–85 for the 20–24-year-olds (figure 13) and 1935–85 for the 30–34-year-olds (figure 14). Note that the 1956–60 and 1961–65 birth cohorts had not yet reached the ages of 30–34 years in 1985, and thus, birth rates could only be presented for these cohorts at 20–24 years. The central birth rate is based on births adjusted for underregistration and numbers of women adjusted for underenumeration and misstatement of age in censuses. Figure 15 presents cumulative birth rates by race in these cohorts (up to the 1941–45 cohort) when they were 40–44 years of age. These rates are cumulative birth rates for 1945–85. The cumulative birth rates represent the total childbearing experience of women in each cohort up to ages 40–44 years.

Figure 16 shows the average height of adults from the 1906–17 to the 1937–49 birth cohorts, by sex. The data for the first three cohorts are from the National Health Examination Survey (1960–62); the data for the last cohort is from the first National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1971–74). Thus, the ages of the cohorts at the time of the surveys ranged from 25–34 to 45–54 years.

Detailed Tables

A large white rectangular area, possibly a placeholder for a table or diagram, consisting of two adjacent rectangular sections. The left section is a square, and the right section is a vertical rectangle. The entire area is outlined in white against the blue background.

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Symbols

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

Table 1. Resident population, according to age, sex, and race: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on decennial census updated by data from multiple sources)

Sex, race, and year	Total resident population	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
All races												
Number in thousands												
1950.....	150,697	3,147	13,017	24,319	22,098	23,759	21,450	17,343	13,370	8,340	3,278	577
1960.....	179,323	4,112	16,209	35,465	24,020	22,818	24,081	20,485	15,572	10,997	4,633	929
1970.....	203,212	3,485	13,669	40,746	35,441	24,907	23,088	23,220	18,590	12,435	6,119	1,511
1980.....	226,546	3,534	12,815	34,942	42,487	37,082	25,635	22,800	21,703	15,581	7,729	2,240
1985.....	238,741	3,749	14,268	33,923	39,552	42,027	31,763	22,589	22,335	17,003	8,826	2,707
White male												
1950.....	67,129	1,400	5,845	10,860	9,689	10,430	9,529	7,836	6,180	3,736	1,406	218
1960.....	78,367	1,784	7,065	15,659	10,483	9,940	10,564	9,114	6,850	4,702	1,875	331
1970.....	86,721	1,501	5,873	17,667	15,232	10,775	9,979	10,090	7,958	4,916	2,243	487
1980.....	94,976	1,487	5,402	14,773	18,123	15,940	11,010	9,774	9,151	6,096	2,600	621
1985.....	99,004	1,561	5,937	14,089	16,564	17,887	13,631	9,584	9,356	6,724	2,977	695
Black male												
1950.....	7,300	944		1,442	1,162	1,105	1,003	772	460	299	113	
1960.....	9,114	281	1,082	2,185	1,305	1,120	1,086	891	617	382	137	29
1970.....	10,748	245	975	2,784	2,041	1,226	1,084	979	739	461	169	46
1980.....	12,585	269	967	2,614	2,807	1,967	1,235	1,024	854	567	228	53
1985.....	13,679	287	1,080	2,660	2,760	2,422	1,515	1,077	940	620	256	65
White female												
1950.....	67,813	1,341	5,599	10,431	9,821	10,851	9,719	7,868	6,168	4,031	1,669	314
1960.....	80,465	1,714	6,795	15,068	10,596	10,204	11,000	9,364	7,327	5,428	2,441	527
1970.....	91,028	1,434	5,615	16,912	15,420	11,004	10,349	10,756	8,853	6,366	3,429	890
1980.....	99,835	1,412	5,127	14,057	17,653	15,896	11,232	10,285	10,325	7,951	4,457	1,440
1985.....	103,761	1,480	5,640	13,361	16,147	17,591	13,780	9,972	10,439	8,531	5,045	1,776
Black female												
1950.....	7,745	941		1,446	1,300	1,260	1,112	796	443	322	125	
1960.....	9,758	283	1,085	2,191	1,404	1,300	1,229	974	663	430	160	38
1970.....	11,832	243	970	2,773	2,196	1,456	1,309	1,134	868	582	230	71
1980.....	14,046	266	951	2,587	2,937	2,267	1,488	1,258	1,059	776	360	106
1985.....	15,199	281	1,049	2,592	2,851	2,736	1,816	1,325	1,144	845	419	139

NOTE: Population figures are census counts as of April 1 for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 and estimates as of July 1 for 1985.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1950 Nonwhite Population by Race, Special Report P-E, No. 3B. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1951; Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 499 and 996. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1973 and May 1984; U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1964. U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Number of Inhabitants, Final Report PC(1)-A1, United States Summary, 1971; Unpublished data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 2. Live births, crude birth rates, and birth rates by age of mother, according to race of child: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race of child and year	Live births	Crude birth rate ¹	Age								
			10-14 years	15-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
All races			Live births per 1,000 women								
1950.....	3,632,000	24.1	1.0	40.7	132.7	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1	1.2
1955.....	4,097,000	25.0	0.9	44.5	157.9	241.6	190.2	116.0	58.6	16.1	1.0
1960.....	4,257,850	23.7	0.8	43.9	166.7	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5	0.9
1965.....	3,760,358	19.4	0.8	36.6	124.5	195.3	161.6	94.4	46.2	12.8	0.8
1970.....	3,731,386	18.4	1.2	38.8	114.7	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1	0.5
1975.....	3,144,198	14.6	1.3	36.1	85.0	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6	0.3
1976.....	3,167,788	14.6	1.2	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.3	0.2
1977.....	3,326,632	15.1	1.2	33.9	80.9	112.9	111.0	56.4	19.2	4.2	0.2
1978.....	3,333,279	15.0	1.2	32.2	79.8	109.9	108.5	57.8	19.0	3.9	0.2
1979.....	3,494,398	15.6	1.2	32.3	81.3	112.8	111.4	60.3	19.5	3.9	0.2
1980.....	3,612,258	15.9	1.1	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9	0.2
1981.....	3,629,238	15.8	1.1	32.1	81.7	111.8	112.0	61.4	20.0	3.8	0.2
1982.....	3,680,537	15.9	1.1	32.4	80.7	111.3	111.0	64.2	21.1	3.9	0.2
1983.....	3,638,933	15.5	1.1	32.0	78.1	108.3	108.7	64.6	22.1	3.8	0.2
1984.....	3,669,141	15.5	1.2	31.1	78.3	107.3	108.3	66.5	22.8	3.9	0.2
1985.....	3,760,561	15.8	1.2	31.1	80.8	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9	4.0	0.2
White											
1950.....	3,108,000	23.0	0.4	31.3	120.5	190.4	165.1	102.6	51.4	14.5	1.0
1955.....	3,485,000	23.8	0.3	35.4	145.7	235.8	186.6	114.0	56.7	15.4	0.9
1960.....	3,600,744	22.7	0.4	35.5	154.6	252.8	194.9	109.6	54.0	14.7	0.8
1965.....	3,123,860	18.3	0.3	27.8	111.9	189.0	158.4	91.6	44.0	12.0	0.7
1970.....	3,091,264	17.4	0.5	29.2	101.5	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5	0.4
1975.....	2,551,996	13.6	0.6	28.0	74.0	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2	0.2
1976.....	2,567,614	13.6	0.6	26.3	70.2	105.3	105.9	52.6	17.8	3.9	0.2
1977.....	2,691,070	14.1	0.6	26.1	70.5	107.7	110.9	55.3	18.0	3.8	0.2
1978.....	2,681,116	14.0	0.6	24.9	69.4	104.1	107.9	56.6	17.7	3.5	0.2
1979.....	2,808,420	14.5	0.6	24.7	71.0	107.0	110.8	59.0	18.3	3.5	0.2
1980.....	2,898,732	14.9	0.6	25.2	72.1	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4	0.2
1981.....	2,908,669	14.8	0.5	25.1	71.9	106.3	111.3	60.2	18.7	3.4	0.2
1982.....	2,942,054	14.9	0.6	25.2	70.8	105.9	110.3	63.3	20.0	3.5	0.2
1983.....	2,904,250	14.6	0.6	24.8	68.3	102.6	108.0	64.0	21.0	3.5	0.2
1984.....	2,923,502	14.5	0.6	23.9	68.1	101.4	107.7	66.1	21.7	3.5	0.2
1985.....	2,991,373	14.8	0.6	24.0	70.1	102.8	110.0	68.1	22.7	3.6	0.2
Black											
1960.....	602,264	31.9	4.3	---	---	295.4	218.6	137.1	73.9	21.9	1.1
1965.....	581,126	27.7	4.3	99.3	227.6	243.1	180.4	111.3	61.9	18.7	1.4
1970.....	572,362	25.3	5.2	101.4	204.9	202.7	136.3	79.6	41.9	12.5	1.0
1975.....	511,581	20.7	5.1	85.6	152.4	142.8	102.2	53.1	25.6	7.5	0.5
1976.....	514,479	20.5	4.7	80.3	142.5	140.5	101.6	53.6	24.8	6.8	0.5
1977.....	544,221	21.4	4.7	79.6	142.9	144.4	106.4	57.5	25.4	6.6	0.5
1978.....	551,540	21.3	4.4	75.0	139.7	143.8	105.4	58.3	24.3	6.1	0.4
1979.....	577,855	22.0	4.6	75.7	140.4	146.3	108.2	60.7	24.7	6.1	0.4
1980.....	589,616	22.1	4.3	73.6	138.8	146.3	109.1	62.9	24.5	5.8	0.3
1981.....	587,797	21.6	4.1	70.6	135.9	141.2	108.3	60.4	24.2	5.6	0.3
1982.....	592,641	21.4	4.1	71.2	133.3	139.1	106.9	60.4	24.4	5.4	0.4
1983.....	586,027	20.9	4.1	70.1	130.4	137.7	103.4	59.2	24.7	5.2	0.3
1984.....	592,745	20.8	4.3	69.7	132.0	137.9	103.2	59.5	24.8	5.1	0.2
1985.....	608,193	21.1	4.5	69.8	137.1	140.8	105.1	60.7	25.5	4.9	0.3

¹Live births per 1,000 population.

NOTE: Data are based on births adjusted for underregistration for 1950 and 1955 and on registered births for all other years. Beginning in 1970, births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1985, Vol. I, Natality. Public Health Service, DHHS, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Table 3. Birth rates for women 15-44 years of age, according to live-birth order and race of child: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race of child and year	Total	Live-birth order				
		1	2	3	4	5 or higher
All races		Live births per 1,000 women 15-44 years of age				
1950.....	106.2	33.3	32.1	18.4	9.2	13.2
1955.....	118.3	32.8	31.8	23.1	13.3	17.3
1960.....	118.0	31.1	29.2	22.8	14.6	20.3
1965.....	96.6	29.8	23.4	16.6	10.7	16.1
1970.....	87.9	34.2	24.2	13.6	7.2	8.7
1975.....	66.0	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.9	3.7
1976.....	65.0	27.5	20.8	9.5	3.8	3.4
1977.....	66.8	28.2	21.6	10.0	3.8	3.2
1978.....	65.5	27.8	21.1	9.8	3.8	2.9
1979.....	67.2	28.6	21.6	10.1	3.8	2.9
1980.....	68.4	29.5	21.8	10.3	3.9	2.9
1981.....	67.4	29.0	21.6	10.2	3.8	2.8
1982.....	67.3	28.6	22.0	10.2	3.8	2.6
1983.....	65.8	27.8	21.5	10.1	3.7	2.6
1984.....	65.4	27.4	21.7	10.1	3.7	2.6
1985.....	66.2	27.6	22.0	10.4	3.8	2.5
White						
1950.....	102.3	33.3	32.3	17.9	8.4	10.4
1955.....	113.7	32.6	32.0	22.9	12.6	13.6
1960.....	113.2	30.8	29.2	22.7	14.1	16.4
1965.....	91.4	28.9	23.0	16.2	10.2	13.1
1970.....	84.1	32.9	23.7	13.3	6.8	7.4
1975.....	62.5	26.7	20.3	8.8	3.5	3.1
1976.....	61.5	26.3	20.2	8.9	3.4	2.8
1977.....	63.2	26.9	20.9	9.4	3.4	2.7
1978.....	61.7	26.6	20.2	9.2	3.3	2.4
1979.....	63.4	27.4	20.8	9.4	3.4	2.4
1980.....	64.7	28.4	21.0	9.5	3.4	2.4
1981.....	63.9	28.1	20.9	9.4	3.3	2.3
1982.....	63.9	27.7	21.3	9.5	3.3	2.2
1983.....	62.4	26.8	20.9	9.4	3.3	2.1
1984.....	62.2	26.4	21.1	9.4	3.2	2.0
1985.....	63.0	26.5	21.4	9.7	3.3	2.0
Black						
1960.....	153.5	33.6	29.3	24.0	18.6	48.0
1965.....	133.9	35.7	26.2	19.4	14.6	38.0
1970.....	115.4	43.3	27.1	16.1	10.0	18.9
1975.....	87.9	36.9	24.2	12.6	6.3	8.0
1976.....	85.8	35.2	24.4	12.9	6.2	7.2
1977.....	88.1	35.6	25.5	13.6	6.4	6.9
1978.....	86.7	34.6	25.4	13.9	6.5	6.4
1979.....	88.3	35.3	25.8	14.4	6.6	6.2
1980.....	88.1	35.2	25.7	14.5	6.7	6.0
1981.....	85.4	33.8	25.2	14.3	6.6	5.7
1982.....	84.1	33.0	24.9	14.2	6.5	5.4
1983.....	81.7	32.3	24.1	13.7	6.3	5.2
1984.....	81.4	32.2	24.1	13.7	6.3	5.1
1985.....	82.2	32.4	24.5	13.9	6.3	5.1

NOTE: Data are based on births adjusted for underregistration for 1950 and 1955 and on registered births for all other years. Beginning in 1970, births to nonresidents of the United States are excluded. Figures for live-birth order not stated are distributed.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1985, Vol. I, Natality. Public Health Service, DHHS, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Table 4. Completed fertility rates and parity distribution for women 50-54 years of age at the beginning of selected years 1930-86, according to race of child and birth cohort: United States, selected birth cohorts 1876-1936

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race of child and birth cohort of mother	Age 50-54 as of January 1	Completed fertility rate ¹	Parity (number of children born alive)								
			Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
All races			Distribution of women ²								
1876-80.....	1930	3,531.9	1,000.0	216.8	123.2	132.0	114.0	93.0	72.0	64.5	184.5
1886-90.....	1940	3,136.8	1,000.0	210.4	148.5	153.2	129.7	99.5	68.0	55.4	135.3
1896-1900.....	1950	2,675.9	1,000.0	194.6	200.7	195.2	136.6	87.8	53.5	41.5	90.1
1906-10.....	1960	2,285.8	1,000.0	215.6	225.1	218.7	131.4	77.5	44.6	29.2	57.9
1916-20.....	1970	2,574.0	1,000.0	149.0	179.0	251.7	174.6	102.8	55.8	32.0	55.1
1921-25.....	1975	2,856.9	1,000.0	108.5	152.1	248.7	197.0	123.5	68.0	39.5	62.7
1926-30.....	1980	3,079.2	1,000.0	105.5	113.7	226.5	209.6	143.5	81.9	47.6	71.7
1927-31.....	1981	3,118.0	1,000.0	104.1	107.4	222.4	212.0	147.5	84.6	49.2	72.8
1928-32.....	1982	3,152.7	1,000.0	101.1	102.2	219.7	214.7	151.3	87.0	50.8	73.2
1929-33.....	1983	3,182.8	1,000.0	96.3	98.9	218.0	217.7	154.9	89.2	52.0	73.0
1930-34.....	1984	3,199.7	1,000.0	91.5	96.8	217.8	220.9	157.9	90.7	52.6	71.8
1931-35.....	1985	3,201.4	1,000.0	87.2	96.3	218.8	224.0	160.0	91.4	52.5	69.8
1932-36.....	1986	3,182.4	1,000.0	84.8	97.0	221.0	226.9	160.8	91.3	51.7	66.5
White											
1876-80.....	1930	3,444.4	1,000.0	218.2	121.9	136.1	116.9	94.8	74.0	64.2	173.9
1886-90.....	1940	3,092.9	1,000.0	209.1	144.3	160.3	132.4	100.2	70.3	54.8	128.6
1896-1900.....	1950	2,631.5	1,000.0	193.1	192.1	205.9	141.4	89.0	55.2	41.1	82.2
1906-10.....	1960	2,248.9	1,000.0	207.9	218.0	233.2	138.8	79.6	44.7	28.0	49.8
1916-20.....	1970	2,526.7	1,000.0	134.6	175.9	268.7	185.1	106.5	55.3	30.3	43.6
1921-25.....	1975	2,793.7	1,000.0	94.2	150.6	264.6	208.8	127.9	67.9	36.9	49.1
1926-30.....	1980	2,986.0	1,000.0	94.1	114.1	240.2	222.3	148.8	81.2	44.5	54.8
1927-31.....	1981	3,023.6	1,000.0	92.5	108.2	235.8	224.9	153.0	83.9	46.0	55.6
1928-32.....	1982	3,058.1	1,000.0	89.5	103.2	232.9	227.6	157.2	86.5	47.2	55.9
1929-33.....	1983	3,087.2	1,000.0	85.0	99.8	231.2	230.5	161.1	88.6	48.2	55.6
1930-34.....	1984	3,102.5	1,000.0	81.2	97.6	230.5	233.6	164.1	90.0	48.5	54.5
1931-35.....	1985	3,101.3	1,000.0	78.5	96.8	231.1	236.4	166.0	90.5	48.2	52.5
1932-36.....	1986	3,079.9	1,000.0	77.9	97.0	232.9	239.2	166.3	89.9	47.3	49.5
All other											
1876-80.....	1930	4,254.7	1,000.0	207.7	134.0	99.5	87.4	79.9	54.7	64.8	272.0
1886-90.....	1940	3,451.4	1,000.0	231.9	175.9	105.9	96.6	93.3	52.4	58.0	186.0
1896-1900.....	1950	2,967.7	1,000.0	227.4	255.0	114.1	97.5	74.3	38.8	42.6	150.3
1906-10.....	1960	2,529.1	1,000.0	287.5	266.6	114.5	73.2	60.1	43.5	35.6	119.0
1916-20.....	1970	2,924.2	1,000.0	266.2	202.0	120.9	91.2	72.5	57.8	44.9	144.5
1921-25.....	1975	3,315.9	1,000.0	217.7	163.5	131.7	108.2	89.0	68.7	56.4	164.8
1926-30.....	1980	3,718.9	1,000.0	187.4	110.8	130.2	121.0	106.4	85.7	69.3	189.2
1927-31.....	1981	3,756.0	1,000.0	185.7	102.5	129.1	123.0	109.1	88.1	71.4	191.0
1928-32.....	1982	3,779.4	1,000.0	181.6	96.7	129.4	126.5	111.4	90.2	73.5	190.7
1929-33.....	1983	3,805.0	1,000.0	172.4	93.2	132.3	130.1	114.4	93.1	75.1	189.4
1930-34.....	1984	3,822.3	1,000.0	160.3	92.2	136.0	135.3	117.5	95.5	76.9	186.3
1931-35.....	1985	3,836.2	1,000.0	145.1	93.4	140.8	140.4	121.8	98.2	78.4	181.9
1932-36.....	1986	3,830.3	1,000.0	131.0	96.4	145.5	145.5	125.9	100.5	79.9	175.3

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

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

NOTES: Example of use of table--For every 1,000 women 50-54 years of age in 1981, an average of 3,118.0 children were born alive (about 3 children per woman). About 10 percent of the women in this cohort reached 50-54 years of age having had no children, about 11 percent had 1 child, and about 12 percent had 6 children or more. There is a small discontinuity between 1980 and 1981 in the central birth rates, which are the basis for the cumulative birth rates, because of a change in the population bases. The impact of this change on the cumulative rates is negligible.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Fertility Tables for Birth Cohorts by Color, United States, 1917-73 by R. Heuser. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76-1152. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1976; Data computed from Vital Statistics of the United States, 1985, Vol. I, Natality. Public Health Service, DHHS, Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Table 5. Lifetime births expected by currently married women and percent of expected births already born, according to age and race: United States, selected years 1967-85

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

Race and year	All ages 18-34 years	18-19 years	20-21 years	22-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years
All races		Expected births per currently married woman				
1967.....	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3
1971.....	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0
1975.....	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6
1980.....	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
1983.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
1985.....	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
White						
1967.....	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2
1971.....	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9
1975.....	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6
1980.....	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
1983.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
1985.....	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Black						
1967.....	3.5	*	2.5	3.0	3.4	4.3
1971.....	3.1	*	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.7
1975.....	2.8	*	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2
1980.....	2.4	*	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5
1983.....	2.5	*	*	2.3	2.4	2.6
1985.....	2.4	*	*	2.3	2.3	2.5
All races		Percent of expected births already born				
1967.....	70.2	26.9	33.2	47.8	76.1	92.7
1971.....	69.4	25.3	32.5	46.7	74.4	93.7
1975.....	68.8	27.5	30.7	43.9	70.9	93.0
1980.....	67.0	29.5	32.9	44.9	64.7	89.7
1983.....	65.8	30.1	31.4	42.6	63.0	87.1
1985.....	64.2	27.0	30.9	41.8	60.2	84.4
White						
1967.....	68.9	24.2	30.1	46.2	75.1	92.9
1971.....	68.9	23.7	31.4	45.3	74.1	93.8
1975.....	68.2	24.9	29.4	42.3	70.5	93.2
1980.....	66.3	28.6	31.8	43.5	64.0	90.0
1983.....	64.6	29.3	29.9	41.4	61.7	86.9
1985.....	63.3	25.7	30.6	40.4	59.4	84.1
Black						
1967.....	82.8	*	65.7	67.9	87.9	92.3
1971.....	74.8	*	43.0	57.5	81.0	93.4
1975.....	76.4	*	43.3	61.0	78.2	91.8
1980.....	74.7	*	46.1	58.9	73.8	90.9
1983.....	79.2	*	*	57.1	79.3	92.6
1985.....	77.1	*	*	62.3	72.8	91.4

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population characteristics. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 301, 375, 395, and 406. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Nov. 1976, Oct. 1982, Nov. 1983, and June 1986.

Table 6. Characteristics of live births, according to Hispanic origin of mother and race of child: Selected States, 1980-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Ethnicity of mother, race of child, and selected characteristic	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Percent of live births						
Birth weight less than 2,500 grams						
All origins ¹	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8
Hispanic.....	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2
Mexican.....	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8
Puerto Rican.....	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.7
Cuban.....	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.0
Non-Hispanic white.....	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6
Non-Hispanic black.....	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.4
Age of mother less than 20 years						
All origins ¹	15.6	14.8	14.4	13.8	13.2	12.8
Hispanic.....	19.0	18.5	18.3	17.7	17.0	16.5
Mexican.....	19.8	19.4	19.1	18.4	18.0	17.5
Puerto Rican.....	23.3	23.1	23.0	22.4	21.3	20.9
Cuban.....	13.0	12.8	11.4	9.4	8.2	7.1
Non-Hispanic white.....	12.5	11.8	11.3	10.7	10.0	9.7
Non-Hispanic black.....	26.9	25.5	24.9	24.3	23.8	23.1
Unmarried mothers						
All origins ¹	19.3	19.7	20.3	21.3	21.9	22.9
Hispanic.....	23.8	24.5	25.6	27.5	28.3	29.5
Mexican.....	20.5	20.7	21.9	23.7	24.2	25.7
Puerto Rican.....	46.3	48.0	49.0	49.5	50.8	51.1
Cuban.....	10.0	14.3	15.9	16.2	16.2	16.1
Non-Hispanic white.....	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.7	11.3	12.1
Non-Hispanic black.....	56.5	57.1	58.0	59.5	60.5	61.0
Prenatal care began during 1st trimester						
All origins ¹	74.7	74.8	74.5	74.6	74.9	74.5
Hispanic.....	60.2	60.6	61.0	61.0	61.5	61.2
Mexican.....	59.6	60.1	60.7	60.2	60.4	60.0
Puerto Rican.....	55.1	54.2	54.5	55.1	57.4	58.3
Cuban.....	82.7	80.1	79.3	81.2	82.2	82.5
Non-Hispanic white.....	81.3	81.4	81.2	81.5	81.7	81.5
Non-Hispanic black.....	61.1	61.1	60.1	60.3	61.0	60.5

¹Includes origin not stated.

NOTES: Data available only for States with an Hispanic-origin item on their birth certificates. In 1980, there were 22 States; in 1982, 23 States; and in 1983, 23 States and the District of Columbia. More than 92 percent of the total U.S. Hispanic population resided in these States in 1984.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Births of Hispanic parentage, 1980. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 32, No. 6 Supp. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 83-1120. Sept. 1983; Births of Hispanic parentage, 1981. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33, No. 8 Supp. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85-1120. Dec. 1984; Births of Hispanic parentage, 1982. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 34, No. 4 Supp. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85-1120. July 23, 1985; Births of Hispanic Parentage, 1983 and 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 36, No. 4 Supp. (2). DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1120. July 24, 1987; for 1985, Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md. To be published.

Table 7 (page 1 of 2). Live births, according to race of child and selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1970-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race of child and selected characteristic	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races								
Percent of live births								
Birth weight: ¹								
Less than 2,500 grams.....	7.94	7.39	6.84	6.81	6.75	6.82	6.72	6.75
Less than 1,500 grams.....	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.21
Age of mother:								
Less than 18 years.....	6.3	7.6	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7
18-19 years.....	11.3	11.3	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.3	8.0
Unmarried mothers.....	10.7	14.3	18.4	18.9	19.4	20.3	21.0	22.0
Education of mother:								
Less than 12 years.....	30.8	28.6	23.7	22.9	22.3	21.7	20.9	20.6
16 years or more.....	8.6	11.4	14.0	14.8	15.3	15.9	16.4	16.7
Prenatal care began:								
1st trimester.....	68.0	72.4	76.3	76.3	76.1	76.2	76.5	76.2
3rd trimester or no prenatal care.....	7.9	6.0	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
White								
Birth weight: ¹								
Less than 2,500 grams.....	6.84	6.26	5.70	5.67	5.63	5.67	5.59	5.64
Less than 1,500 grams.....	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.94
Age of mother:								
Less than 18 years.....	4.8	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7
18-19 years.....	10.4	10.3	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.4	7.1
Unmarried mothers.....	5.7	7.3	11.0	11.6	12.1	12.8	13.4	14.5
Education of mother:								
Less than 12 years.....	27.0	25.0	20.7	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.0	17.8
16 years or more.....	9.5	12.7	15.6	16.4	17.0	17.7	18.4	18.7
Prenatal care began:								
1st trimester.....	72.4	75.9	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.4	79.6	79.4
3rd trimester or no prenatal care.....	6.2	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7
Black								
Birth weight: ¹								
Less than 2,500 grams.....	13.86	13.09	12.49	12.53	12.40	12.59	12.36	12.42
Less than 1,500 grams.....	2.40	2.37	2.44	2.47	2.51	2.55	2.56	2.65
Age of mother:								
Less than 18 years.....	14.7	16.1	12.2	11.4	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.3
18-19 years.....	16.6	16.8	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.1	12.7
Unmarried mothers.....	37.4	49.0	55.2	56.0	56.7	58.2	59.2	60.1
Education of mother:								
Less than 12 years.....	51.0	45.1	36.2	35.4	34.8	34.2	33.1	32.3
16 years or more.....	2.8	4.4	6.3	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1
Prenatal care began:								
1st trimester.....	44.4	55.8	62.7	62.4	61.5	61.5	62.2	61.8
3rd trimester or no prenatal care.....	16.6	10.5	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	10.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7 (page 2 of 2). Live births, according to race of child and selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1970-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race of child and selected characteristic	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Asian and Pacific Islander ²								
					Percent of live births			
Birth weight: ¹								
Less than 2,500 grams.....	8.43	7.04	6.55	6.61	6.63	6.51	6.53	6.11
Less than 1,500 grams.....	1.12	0.80	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.87	0.91	0.84
Age of mother:								
Less than 18 years.....	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
18-19 years.....	7.1	5.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.7
Unmarried mothers.....	7.8	8.5	7.8	7.5	8.4	9.0	9.6	10.1
Education of mother:								
Less than 12 years.....	21.7	18.5	20.0	21.9	22.2	20.7	19.3	18.5
16 years or more.....	20.0	27.5	30.2	29.0	28.9	29.7	30.2	30.1
Prenatal care began:								
1st trimester.....	67.8	73.9	74.7	74.4	74.4	74.9	75.6	75.0
3rd trimester or no prenatal care.....	6.8	4.5	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1
American Indian ³								
Birth weight: ¹								
Less than 2,500 grams.....	7.99	6.61	6.47	6.27	6.17	6.43	6.16	5.88
Less than 1,500 grams.....	0.98	1.04	0.96	0.90	1.04	1.06	1.03	0.98
Age of mother:								
Less than 18 years.....	7.5	11.0	8.8	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.1
18-19 years.....	13.3	15.8	14.3	14.0	13.5	12.9	12.6	12.0
Unmarried mothers.....	19.8	27.9	33.5	35.2	36.3	38.7	39.8	40.7
Education of mother:								
Less than 12 years.....	57.6	50.6	41.8	40.7	39.5	38.8	38.0	36.9
16 years or more.....	3.0	2.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6
Prenatal care began:								
1st trimester.....	41.7	49.3	58.7	59.3	60.5	59.7	60.0	60.3
3rd trimester or no prenatal care.....	25.6	19.5	13.3	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.4	11.5

¹Before 1979, data are for infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth.

²Includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian (includes part Hawaiian), Guamanian (1970 and 1975), and other Asian or Pacific Islander (starting in 1980).

³Includes Aleut and Eskimo.

NOTE: Data on education of mother are not available from California, Texas, and Washington. Other States do not have data on marital status, education, and/or month prenatal care began for certain years before 1980.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. I, Natality, for data years 1970-82. Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1983-85, Public Health Service. To be published. Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 8 (page 1 of 2). Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth, according to race of child, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1973-75, 1978-80, and 1983-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1973-75 ¹	1978-80 ¹	1983-85	1973-75 ¹	1978-80 ¹	1983-85	1973-75 ¹	1978-80 ¹	1983-85
Infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth per 100 total live births									
United States.....	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.3	5.8	5.6	13.2	12.6	12.5
New England.....	6.8	6.3	5.9	6.5	5.9	5.5	12.2	11.9	11.8
Maine.....	6.3	5.7	5.4	6.3	5.7	5.4	*	*	*
New Hampshire.....	6.6	5.6	5.0	6.6	5.6	5.0	*	*	*
Vermont.....	6.7	6.1	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.0	*	*	*
Massachusetts.....	6.9	6.2	5.9	6.6	5.8	5.4	11.6	11.2	10.9
Rhode Island.....	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.8	*12.2	*12.1	*11.1
Connecticut.....	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.6	13.0	12.8	13.0
Middle Atlantic.....	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.6	13.7	13.0	12.4
New York.....	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.2	5.7	13.4	12.8	11.9
New Jersey.....	7.9	7.3	7.0	6.5	5.8	5.6	14.1	13.2	12.5
Pennsylvania.....	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	5.7	5.5	14.2	13.4	13.7
East North Central.....	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.4	13.5	13.3	13.3
Ohio.....	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.4	5.8	5.6	13.3	13.1	12.4
Indiana.....	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.7	11.9	12.3	11.9
Illinois.....	7.8	7.3	7.2	6.2	5.6	5.3	14.0	13.7	13.7
Michigan.....	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.5	13.8	13.3	14.0
Wisconsin.....	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.0	4.7	12.6	12.6	12.5
West North Central.....	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.2	5.1	13.3	12.6	12.3
Minnesota.....	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.7	*13.0	*11.5	10.8
Iowa.....	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.6	4.9	4.9	*12.7	*12.1	*10.9
Missouri.....	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.6	5.5	13.6	13.0	12.9
North Dakota.....	5.6	5.1	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.6	*	*	*
South Dakota.....	6.3	5.1	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.9	*	*	*
Nebraska.....	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.0	*12.4	*12.8	*11.6
Kansas.....	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.5	12.7	12.1	12.1
South Atlantic.....	8.4	8.0	7.8	6.6	6.1	5.9	13.1	12.6	12.4
Delaware.....	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.2	5.6	5.7	13.3	13.9	12.4
Maryland.....	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.2	5.9	5.5	12.9	12.5	12.4
District of Columbia.....	13.1	12.8	13.0	*7.2	*6.3	5.6	14.1	14.1	14.7
Virginia.....	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.6	12.5	12.0	11.9
West Virginia.....	7.3	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.5	6.6	*11.9	*12.4	*12.0
North Carolina.....	8.7	8.0	7.9	6.8	6.2	6.0	13.3	12.3	12.4
South Carolina.....	9.0	8.8	8.7	6.6	6.0	6.1	12.9	12.8	12.8
Georgia.....	9.1	8.6	8.3	6.8	6.3	6.0	13.4	12.7	12.3
Florida.....	8.1	7.7	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.0	13.0	12.3	12.1
East South Central.....	8.2	7.9	7.9	6.5	6.2	6.2	12.6	12.3	12.3
Kentucky.....	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.4	12.3	12.4	12.2
Tennessee.....	8.0	8.0	7.9	6.6	6.5	6.5	13.2	13.2	13.1
Alabama.....	8.5	8.1	8.0	6.4	5.9	5.9	12.5	12.1	11.9
Mississippi.....	9.1	8.7	8.8	6.2	5.9	6.0	12.4	11.9	12.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8 (page 2 of 2). Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth, according to race of child, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1973-75, 1978-80, and 1983-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1973-75 ¹	1978-80 ¹	1983-85	1973-75 ¹	1978-80 ¹	1983-85	1973-75 ¹	1978-80 ¹	1983-85
Infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth per 100 total live births									
West South Central.....	8.0	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.1	6.0	13.3	12.6	12.6
Arkansas.....	8.1	7.5	7.8	6.6	5.9	6.2	12.7	12.3	12.6
Louisiana.....	9.2	8.7	8.6	6.6	6.1	5.8	13.0	12.7	13.2
Oklahoma.....	7.5	6.8	6.5	7.0	6.2	5.9	14.0	12.4	11.8
Texas.....	7.7	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.0	13.5	12.7	12.3
Mountain.....	7.4	6.7	6.6	7.2	6.5	6.4	13.4	12.8	12.1
Montana.....	7.0	5.7	5.7	6.9	5.6	5.6	*	*	*
Idaho.....	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.3	5.3	*	*	*
Wyoming.....	8.7	7.5	7.1	8.7	7.4	7.1	*	*	*
Colorado.....	9.1	8.2	7.8	8.8	7.9	7.4	15.2	14.7	13.1
New Mexico.....	8.8	8.2	7.4	8.8	8.1	7.6	*13.0	*13.6	*11.0
Arizona.....	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.4	5.9	5.9	*11.4	11.3	12.3
Utah.....	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	*	*	*
Nevada.....	8.0	7.1	6.8	7.4	6.4	6.2	*13.3	*12.3	*11.0
Pacific.....	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.1	11.9	11.3	11.4
Washington.....	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.7	5.0	4.9	10.8	10.1	10.1
Oregon.....	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.9	*11.8	*10.8	*10.7
California.....	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.2	12.0	11.5	11.6
Alaska.....	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.4	*	*7.2	*7.8
Hawaii.....	7.8	7.1	6.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	*	*9.3	*9.8

¹Before 1979, data are for infants weighing 2,500 grams or less at birth.

*Data for States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 1,000 births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

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

Table 9. Legal abortion ratios, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1973-83

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

Selected characteristic	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	Abortions per 100 live births										
Total.....	19.6	24.2	27.2	31.2	32.4	34.7	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.4	34.9
Age											
Under 15 years.....	74.3	92.4	101.5	111.2	112.1	110.2	121.3	122.7	126.4	120.0	133.6
15-19 years.....	31.7	39.9	46.4	54.4	57.2	61.8	66.0	66.4	66.8	66.5	67.3
20-24 years.....	17.9	21.9	25.0	30.1	32.5	35.6	37.3	37.5	37.9	38.0	38.1
25-29 years.....	12.3	15.0	16.6	19.0	19.9	21.6	22.3	23.0	23.2	23.5	23.0
30-34 years.....	16.5	20.5	22.1	23.5	22.8	23.6	23.3	23.3	23.7	23.0	22.0
35-39 years.....	26.7	34.9	37.5	41.1	42.4	43.7	41.5	40.3	40.3	37.1	35.4
40 years and over.....	40.2	53.8	59.9	68.9	74.2	76.6	74.7	78.3	77.6	75.0	69.1
Race											
White.....	17.5	20.7	22.7	25.6	26.6	28.9	30.7	31.3	31.2	30.4	29.5
All other.....	28.9	39.6	46.5	55.1	57.1	58.6	56.8	54.7	54.4	55.6	56.0
Marital status											
Married.....	6.2	7.6	8.3	9.0	9.3	11.0	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.3
Unmarried.....	109.8	132.6	141.1	159.2	158.5	156.7	157.8	149.9	147.5	142.2	135.2
Number of previous live births ¹											
0.....	23.0	27.4	30.2	35.2	41.1	46.3	48.8	48.6	48.6	48.2	46.9
1.....	12.1	15.0	17.3	20.2	19.1	20.8	21.3	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.1
2.....	19.6	25.6	29.7	33.0	31.2	32.4	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.4	32.5
3.....	25.8	34.6	39.8	44.6	39.3	35.7	34.3	33.5	33.5	32.2	31.9
4 or more.....	26.4	35.3	40.8	46.7	41.5	31.6	29.1	27.3	26.6	25.4	24.8

¹For 1973-77, data indicate number of living children.SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control: Abortion Surveillance, 1973-78. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1975-Nov. 1980; Abortion Surveillance, 1979-80. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., May 1983; Unpublished data.

Table 10. Legal abortions, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1973-83

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

Selected characteristic	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of legal abortions reported in thousands											
Centers for Disease Control...	616	763	855	988	1,079	1,158	1,252	1,298	1,301	1,304	1,269
Alan Guttmacher Institute.....	745	899	1,034	1,179	1,320	1,410	1,498	1,554	1,577	1,574	1,575
Percent distribution											
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Period of gestation											
Under 9 weeks.....	36.1	42.6	44.6	47.0	51.2	52.2	52.1	51.7	51.2	50.6	49.7
9-10 weeks.....	29.4	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.2	26.9	27.0	26.2	26.8	26.7	26.8
11-12 weeks.....	17.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.1	12.3	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.8
13-15 weeks.....	6.9	5.5	5.0	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.8
16-20 weeks.....	8.0	6.5	6.1	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9
21 weeks and over.....	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Type of procedure											
Curettage.....	88.4	89.7	90.9	92.8	93.8	94.6	95.0	95.5	96.1	96.4	96.8
Intrauterine instillation.....	10.4	7.8	6.2	6.0	5.4	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1
Hysterotomy or hysterectomy...	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other.....	0.6	1.9	2.4	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1
Location of facility											
In State of residence.....	74.8	86.6	89.2	90.0	90.0	89.3	90.0	92.6	92.5	92.9	93.3
Out of State of residence.....	25.2	13.4	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.0	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.7
Previous induced abortions											
0.....	---	86.8	81.9	79.8	76.8	70.7	68.9	67.6	65.3	63.7	62.4
1.....	---	11.3	14.9	16.6	18.3	22.1	23.0	23.5	24.3	24.9	25.0
2.....	---	1.5	2.5	2.7	3.4	5.3	5.9	6.6	7.5	8.2	9.0
3 or more.....	---	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.7

¹Revised figure.

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

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control: Abortion Surveillance, 1979-80. Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga. May 1983; Unpublished data; Sullivan, E., Tietze, C., and Dryfoos, J.: Legal abortions in the United States, 1975-1976. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 9(3):116-129, May-June 1977; Henshaw, S., Forrest, J. D., and Blaine, E.: Abortion services in the United States, 1981 and 1982. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 16(3), May-June 1984; Henshaw, S.: Trends in abortions 1982-84. Fam. Plann. Perspect. 18(1), Jan.-Feb. 1986; The Alan Guttmacher Institute: Personal communication, 1983.

Table 11. Legal abortions, abortion-related deaths and death rates, and relative risk of death, according to period of gestation: United States, 1973-75, 1976-78, 1979-81, and 1982-83

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

Period of gestation and year	Number of legal abortions reported	Abortion-related deaths ¹		Relative risk of death ²
		Number	Rate per 100,000 abortions	
Total				
1973-75.....	2,234,160	80	3.6	...
1976-78.....	3,225,473	37	1.1	...
1979-81.....	3,850,287	34	0.9	...
1982-83.....	2,572,967	20	0.8	...
Under 9 weeks				
1973-75.....	928,814	7	0.8	1.0
1976-78.....	1,620,840	6	0.4	1.0
1979-81.....	1,989,506	10	0.5	1.0
1982-83.....	1,290,903	3	0.2	1.0
9-10 weeks				
1973-75.....	642,884	14	2.2	2.8
1976-78.....	882,051	7	0.8	2.0
1979-81.....	1,025,656	7	0.7	1.4
1982-83.....	688,777	3	0.4	2.0
11-12 weeks				
1973-75.....	355,217	12	3.4	4.2
1976-78.....	425,744	2	0.5	1.2
1979-81.....	471,921	6	1.3	2.6
1982-83.....	324,342	1	0.3	1.5
13 weeks and over				
1973-75.....	307,245	47	15.3	19.1
1976-78.....	296,838	22	7.4	18.5
1979-81.....	363,204	11	3.0	6.0
1982-83.....	268,945	13	4.8	24.0

¹1983 data are provisional.

²Relative risk is the ratio of the death rate in the specified category to the death rate for the gestation period under 9 weeks.

³1982 data include 3 deaths with weeks of gestation unknown.

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

Table 12. Methods of contraception for ever-married women 15-44 years of age, according to race and age: United States, 1973, 1976, and 1982

(Data are based on household interviews of samples of ever-married women in the childbearing ages)

Method of contraception and age	All races			White			Black		
	1973	1976	1982	1973	1976	1982	1973	1976	1982
All methods									
Percent of ever-married women									
15-44 years.....	66.4	65.7	65.6	67.8	67.0	66.8	55.8	56.7	58.2
15-24 years.....	66.9	68.3	66.6	67.1	69.7	68.3	65.2	59.0	52.6
25-34 years.....	70.4	69.4	67.9	71.6	70.8	68.6	59.2	61.1	65.6
35-44 years.....	61.5	59.3	62.3	63.6	60.6	63.9	46.8	50.3	51.1
Female sterilization									
Percent of ever-married contracepting women									
15-44 years.....	13.6	15.3	26.6	12.5	14.8	25.0	25.4	21.8	39.8
15-24 years.....	4.3	3.8	*5.0	4.1	3.6	*4.6	6.8	*7.1	*12.0
25-34 years.....	12.1	15.8	21.7	11.4	15.6	19.7	20.3	19.1	35.6
35-44 years.....	21.7	22.7	43.2	19.2	21.6	41.9	47.2	35.1	56.6
Male sterilization ¹									
15-44 years.....	10.4	11.9	13.1	11.2	12.9	14.2	*1.2	*2.0	*2.2
15-24 years.....	2.1	*1.3	*4.0	2.3	*1.4	*4.3	*0.1	*0.4	*0.4
25-34 years.....	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.0	11.7	12.3	*2.0	*0.4	*1.7
35-44 years.....	15.8	20.9	20.1	17.2	22.8	21.5	*1.1	*5.2	*3.8
Birth control pill									
15-44 years.....	36.6	34.5	22.4	36.1	34.2	22.3	41.8	38.1	25.1
15-24 years.....	65.3	63.9	56.5	64.4	64.2	56.2	72.4	61.1	58.5
25-34 years.....	36.2	34.8	24.5	35.8	34.2	23.9	41.6	42.7	30.2
35-44 years.....	18.3	13.6	*3.4	18.2	13.1	*3.3	17.2	16.9	*5.0
Intrauterine device									
15-44 years.....	10.2	10.0	7.9	9.8	9.7	7.7	13.8	12.6	10.6
15-24 years.....	10.8	9.4	*3.6	10.7	9.3	*3.3	12.6	11.0	*8.8
25-34 years.....	13.2	11.3	10.1	12.7	11.0	9.8	18.8	13.6	14.6
35-44 years.....	5.6	8.3	7.0	5.4	8.0	7.2	8.4	12.1	*5.0
Diaphragm									
15-44 years.....	3.4	4.0	7.0	3.6	4.2	7.3	1.8	2.8	4.4
15-24 years.....	*1.5	3.3	*7.5	*1.6	3.6	*7.8	*0.3	*0.5	*4.0
25-34 years.....	3.1	4.1	9.1	3.2	4.3	9.7	*2.2	*2.3	3.5
35-44 years.....	5.0	4.5	*3.9	5.3	4.5	*3.8	*2.5	*4.8	*6.0
Condom									
15-44 years.....	12.6	9.9	12.1	13.4	10.2	12.6	4.1	6.2	5.0
15-24 years.....	7.7	7.0	12.1	8.3	7.2	12.3	*1.8	*4.6	*5.6
25-34 years.....	12.4	9.6	12.4	13.1	9.8	13.0	3.8	7.1	5.0
35-44 years.....	16.1	12.3	11.7	17.2	12.8	12.2	6.4	*6.0	*4.7

¹Refers only to currently married couples.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCE: Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Survey of Family Growth.

Table 13. Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years of age, according to race and sex: United States, selected years 1900-1986

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Specified age and year	All races			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
At birth	Remaining life expectancy in years								
1900 ^{1,2}	47.3	46.3	48.3	47.6	46.6	48.7	33.0	32.5	33.5
1950 ²	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	66.5	72.2	60.7	58.9	62.7
1960 ²	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	67.4	74.1	63.2	60.7	65.9
1970.....	70.9	67.1	74.8	71.7	68.0	75.6	64.1	60.0	68.3
1975.....	72.6	68.8	76.6	73.4	69.5	77.3	66.8	62.4	71.3
1980.....	73.7	70.0	77.4	74.4	70.7	78.1	68.1	63.8	72.5
1981.....	74.2	70.4	77.8	74.8	71.1	78.4	68.9	64.5	73.2
1982.....	74.5	70.9	78.1	75.1	71.5	78.7	69.4	65.1	73.7
1983.....	74.6	71.0	78.1	75.2	71.7	78.7	69.6	65.4	73.6
1984.....	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.7	65.6	73.7
1985.....	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.9	78.7	69.5	65.3	73.5
Provisional data:									
1984 ²	74.7	71.1	78.3	75.3	71.8	78.8	69.7	65.5	73.7
1985 ²	74.7	71.2	78.2	75.3	71.8	78.7	69.5	65.3	73.7
1986 ²	74.9	71.3	78.3	75.4	72.0	78.9	69.6	65.5	73.6
At 65 years									
1900-1902 ^{1,2}	11.9	11.5	12.2	---	11.5	12.2	---	10.4	11.4
1950 ²	13.9	12.8	15.0	---	12.8	15.1	13.9	12.9	14.9
1960 ²	14.3	12.8	15.8	14.4	12.9	15.9	13.9	12.7	15.1
1970.....	15.2	13.1	17.0	15.2	13.1	17.1	14.2	12.5	15.7
1975.....	16.1	13.8	18.1	16.1	13.8	18.2	15.0	13.1	16.7
1980.....	16.4	14.1	18.3	16.5	14.2	18.4	15.1	13.0	16.8
1981.....	16.7	14.3	18.6	16.7	14.4	18.7	15.5	13.4	17.3
1982.....	16.8	14.5	18.7	16.9	14.5	18.8	15.7	13.5	17.5
1983.....	16.7	14.5	18.6	16.8	14.5	18.7	15.5	13.4	17.3
1984.....	16.8	14.6	18.6	16.9	14.6	18.7	15.5	13.5	17.2
1985.....	16.7	14.6	18.6	16.8	14.6	18.7	15.3	13.3	17.0
Provisional data:									
1984 ²	16.8	14.5	18.7	16.9	14.6	18.8	15.6	13.4	17.5
1985 ²	16.8	14.6	18.6	16.8	14.6	18.7	15.5	13.3	17.2
1986 ²	16.9	14.8	18.6	17.0	14.8	18.8	15.5	13.6	16.9

¹Death registration area only. The death registration area increased from 10 States and the District of Columbia in 1900 to the coterminous United States in 1933.

²Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

³Figure is for the all other population.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960, by R. D. Grove and A. M. Hetzel. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1677. Public Health Service, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968; Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 75-1101. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974; Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 33, No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85-1120. Sept. 26, 1985; Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1985. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 34, No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86-1120. Sept. 19, 1986; Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1986. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 35, No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1120. Aug. 24, 1987. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.; Unpublished data from the Division of Vital Statistics; Data computed by the Office of Research and Methodology from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 14. Infant mortality rates, fetal death rates, and perinatal mortality rates, according to race: United States, selected years 1950-86

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race and year	Infant mortality rate ¹				Fetal death rate ²	Late fetal death rate ³	Perinatal mortality rate ⁴
	Total	Neonatal		Post-neonatal			
		Under 28 days	Under 7 days				
All races Number of deaths per 1,000 live births							
1950 ⁵	29.2	20.5	17.8	8.7	18.4	14.9	32.5
1960 ⁵	26.0	18.7	16.7	7.3	15.8	12.1	28.6
1970	20.0	15.1	13.6	4.9	14.0	9.5	23.0
1975	16.1	11.6	10.0	4.5	10.6	7.8	17.7
1980	12.6	8.5	7.1	4.1	9.1	6.2	13.2
1981	11.9	8.0	6.7	3.9	8.9	5.9	12.6
1982	11.5	7.7	6.4	3.8	8.8	5.9	12.3
1983	11.2	7.3	6.1	3.9	8.4	5.4	11.5
1984	10.8	7.0	5.9	3.8	8.1	5.2	11.0
1985	10.6	7.0	5.8	3.7	7.8	4.9	10.7
Provisional data:							
1984 ^{5,6}	10.7	6.9	---	3.8	---	---	---
1985 ⁵	10.6	6.9	---	3.6	---	---	---
1986 ⁵	10.4	6.7	---	3.7	---	---	---
White							
1950 ⁵	26.8	19.4	17.1	7.4	16.6	13.3	30.1
1960 ⁵	22.9	17.2	15.6	5.7	13.9	10.8	26.2
1970	17.8	13.8	12.5	4.0	12.3	8.6	21.1
1975	14.2	10.4	9.0	3.8	9.4	7.1	16.0
1980	11.0	7.5	6.2	3.5	8.1	5.7	11.9
1981	10.5	7.1	5.9	3.4	8.0	5.5	11.3
1982	10.1	6.8	5.6	3.3	7.9	⁶ 5.4	11.0
1983	9.7	6.4	5.4	3.3	7.4	5.0	10.3
1984	9.4	6.2	5.1	3.3	7.3	4.8	9.9
1985	9.3	6.1	5.0	3.2	7.0	4.5	9.6
Black							
1950 ⁵	43.9	27.8	23.0	16.1	32.1	---	---
1960 ⁵	44.3	27.8	23.7	16.5	---	---	---
1970	32.6	22.8	20.3	9.9	23.2	---	---
1975	26.2	18.3	15.7	7.9	16.8	11.4	26.9
1980	21.4	14.1	11.9	7.3	14.4	8.9	20.7
1981	20.0	13.4	11.4	6.6	13.8	8.2	19.4
1982	19.6	13.1	11.1	6.6	13.8	⁶ 8.1	19.1
1983	19.2	12.4	10.6	6.8	13.5	7.7	18.2
1984	18.4	11.8	10.2	6.5	12.7	7.3	17.4
1985	18.2	12.1	10.3	6.1	12.6	7.1	17.4

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

²Number of deaths of fetuses of 20 weeks or more gestation per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths.

³Number of fetal deaths of 28 weeks or more gestation per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths.

⁴Number of late fetal deaths plus infant deaths within 7 days of birth per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths.

⁵Includes births and deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

⁶Revised figures.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-82. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. 1983-85, to be published; Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1984. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 33, No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85-1120. Sept. 26, 1985; Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1985. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 34, No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86-1120. Sept. 19, 1986; Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1986. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*. Vol. 35, No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1120. Aug. 24, 1987. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 15 (page 1 of 2). Infant mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1973-75, 1978-80, and 1983-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States.....	16.8	13.1	10.9	14.9	11.5	9.5	27.0	22.1	18.6
New England.....	14.7	11.0	9.4	14.1	10.5	8.8	25.9	19.9	18.4
Maine.....	15.2	9.8	8.7	15.3	9.9	8.8	*	*	*
New Hampshire.....	14.6	10.3	9.4	14.6	10.3	9.4	*	*	*
Vermont.....	14.5	10.9	8.6	14.6	10.9	8.6	*	*	*
Massachusetts.....	14.2	10.8	9.0	13.7	10.4	8.5	24.3	17.7	17.3
Rhode Island.....	15.8	12.9	9.9	15.3	11.9	9.5	*26.1	*29.2	*16.2
Connecticut.....	15.2	11.6	10.1	13.7	10.3	8.9	27.8	21.3	19.9
Middle Atlantic.....	16.5	13.3	11.0	14.5	11.5	9.5	26.5	21.6	18.1
New York.....	16.4	13.4	11.1	14.3	11.5	9.7	25.7	20.9	16.8
New Jersey.....	15.9	12.8	11.0	13.5	10.4	9.2	26.4	22.4	18.9
Pennsylvania.....	16.8	13.4	10.9	15.2	12.1	9.4	28.7	22.5	20.9
East North Central.....	17.2	13.4	11.2	15.1	11.5	9.5	29.2	24.1	20.9
Ohio.....	16.4	13.0	10.6	15.0	11.6	9.5	26.7	21.7	18.1
Indiana.....	16.5	12.7	11.1	15.2	11.5	10.3	27.8	23.0	18.9
Illinois.....	19.3	15.2	12.1	16.1	12.2	9.5	31.8	26.6	22.2
Michigan.....	17.3	13.3	11.6	14.9	11.3	9.4	29.1	23.9	23.0
Wisconsin.....	14.0	10.7	9.6	13.6	10.3	8.9	21.8	17.6	17.5
West North Central.....	15.6	12.0	9.7	14.7	11.1	9.1	27.0	23.5	17.3
Minnesota.....	14.4	10.9	9.2	14.1	10.5	9.1	*24.7	*23.3	16.6
Iowa.....	14.5	11.7	9.1	14.3	11.3	8.9	*25.8	*24.1	*16.3
Missouri.....	17.0	13.6	10.5	15.1	11.8	9.1	27.9	24.3	18.1
North Dakota.....	16.1	12.5	8.5	15.5	12.1	8.2	*	*	*
South Dakota.....	18.1	11.8	10.2	16.1	10.2	8.7	*	*	*
Nebraska.....	15.1	12.0	9.7	14.4	11.3	9.3	*29.0	*25.5	*16.6
Kansas.....	15.1	11.3	9.9	14.6	10.6	9.4	23.6	20.6	16.0
South Atlantic.....	18.6	15.0	12.3	15.5	12.0	9.7	26.8	22.5	19.3
Delaware.....	15.8	14.7	11.9	13.7	10.9	9.1	23.4	27.1	20.8
Maryland.....	16.0	14.4	11.8	14.1	11.7	9.3	22.2	21.5	18.2
District of Columbia.....	27.0	24.8	20.4	*22.8	*12.2	9.9	27.9	27.5	23.1
Virginia.....	17.5	14.0	11.8	15.1	12.0	9.6	26.7	20.9	19.6
West Virginia.....	18.8	13.6	10.9	18.4	13.3	10.6	*29.7	*22.2	*18.2
North Carolina.....	19.8	15.4	12.4	16.4	12.1	9.9	28.3	23.0	18.7
South Carolina.....	21.1	17.1	14.6	16.6	12.2	10.6	28.3	24.5	21.1
Georgia.....	18.5	15.0	13.0	14.9	11.4	9.8	25.5	21.5	19.1
Florida.....	18.0	14.5	11.4	14.7	12.0	9.2	28.1	22.0	18.5
East South Central.....	19.5	14.6	12.6	16.0	11.8	10.2	29.1	22.3	19.1
Kentucky.....	16.4	12.4	11.4	15.9	11.6	10.8	22.4	20.6	19.0
Tennessee.....	17.9	14.0	12.0	15.7	12.1	9.8	26.4	20.5	19.8
Alabama.....	20.7	15.2	12.9	16.3	11.7	10.1	29.2	21.7	18.2
Mississippi.....	23.8	17.7	14.4	16.1	11.5	10.0	32.4	24.5	19.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15 (page 2 of 2). Infant mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1973-75, 1978-80, and 1983-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births									
West South Central.....	18.0	13.7	10.9	16.1	11.9	9.8	26.1	21.3	16.7
Arkansas.....	18.3	14.1	11.1	15.7	12.0	9.7	26.2	20.7	15.5
Louisiana.....	19.2	15.7	12.5	15.5	11.7	9.1	25.1	22.1	18.1
Oklahoma.....	16.6	13.1	10.9	16.2	12.4	10.9	26.0	20.6	16.1
Texas.....	17.8	13.1	10.4	16.3	11.8	9.7	26.9	20.9	15.9
Mountain.....	15.6	11.7	9.8	15.0	11.3	9.6	25.2	19.5	15.3
Montana.....	17.1	11.6	9.4	16.9	10.9	9.1	*	*	*
Idaho.....	15.1	10.8	10.3	15.0	10.9	10.4	*	*	*
Wyoming.....	17.2	11.9	11.0	17.5	11.8	11.1	*	*	*
Colorado.....	15.5	10.6	9.9	15.2	10.4	9.7	22.3	17.4	16.1
New Mexico.....	18.4	13.2	10.1	17.5	12.5	9.9	*37.3	*20.7	*11.7
Arizona.....	15.0	13.0	9.6	13.8	12.2	9.1	*22.9	20.5	16.5
Utah.....	12.7	10.8	9.2	12.3	10.8	9.2	*	*	*
Nevada.....	18.9	11.9	9.9	18.0	11.0	9.9	*28.0	*21.2	*14.8
Pacific.....	14.2	11.5	9.7	13.7	11.1	9.4	22.1	18.3	16.3
Washington.....	15.8	11.9	10.1	15.3	11.8	10.0	25.4	16.6	17.4
Oregon.....	15.0	11.9	9.8	14.9	11.9	9.8	*25.5	*15.0	*15.3
California.....	13.9	11.3	9.6	13.3	10.9	9.2	22.0	18.5	16.2
Alaska.....	17.3	14.2	11.5	15.1	12.0	9.8	*	*17.4	*19.1
Hawaii.....	14.0	10.5	9.4	13.7	10.7	8.6	*	*12.4	*16.5

*Data for States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 1,000 births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

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

Table 16 (page 1 of 2). Neonatal mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1973-75, 1978-80, and 1983-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births									
United States.....	12.3	8.9	7.1	11.1	7.9	6.2	18.8	14.6	12.1
New England.....	11.3	8.1	6.7	10.8	7.6	6.2	19.2	14.8	13.3
Maine.....	11.0	5.9	5.8	11.1	6.0	5.8	*	*	*
New Hampshire.....	11.1	7.7	6.4	11.0	7.8	6.4	*	*	*
Vermont.....	11.0	7.1	5.7	11.1	7.0	5.7	*	*	*
Massachusetts.....	11.0	8.0	6.4	10.6	7.7	6.0	18.1	12.7	11.7
Rhode Island.....	12.0	9.7	7.3	11.8	9.3	7.1	*18.0	*16.8	*11.6
Connecticut.....	11.9	8.9	7.7	10.8	7.8	6.7	20.9	16.9	15.4
Middle Atlantic.....	12.4	9.6	7.5	11.1	8.5	6.7	19.0	14.7	11.6
New York.....	12.2	9.5	7.6	10.8	8.4	6.8	18.6	14.2	10.7
New Jersey.....	11.8	9.0	7.5	10.4	7.7	6.6	18.1	14.6	11.7
Pennsylvania.....	13.0	9.9	7.6	11.8	9.1	6.6	21.0	15.8	14.2
East North Central.....	12.6	9.1	7.5	11.3	8.0	6.4	20.4	15.8	13.7
Ohio.....	12.1	8.9	7.1	11.1	8.0	6.3	19.3	14.5	11.7
Indiana.....	12.1	8.6	7.4	11.3	7.9	6.8	20.0	14.9	12.3
Illinois.....	14.2	10.4	8.1	12.3	8.7	6.6	21.9	17.0	13.9
Michigan.....	12.6	9.0	7.9	11.0	7.6	6.3	20.3	16.4	16.4
Wisconsin.....	10.2	7.2	6.1	10.0	7.0	5.7	14.1	10.5	11.1
West North Central.....	11.6	8.2	6.1	11.1	7.6	5.8	18.7	15.8	10.9
Minnesota.....	10.7	7.2	5.7	10.7	7.1	5.7	*15.6	*13.8	10.5
Iowa.....	11.2	8.0	5.8	11.1	7.8	5.7	*20.6	*16.4	*9.9
Missouri.....	12.5	9.5	6.7	11.2	8.2	5.8	19.6	16.4	11.7
North Dakota.....	12.3	8.7	5.3	12.2	8.7	5.3	*	*	*
South Dakota.....	12.8	6.9	5.6	12.3	6.6	5.3	*	*	*
Nebraska.....	11.6	8.2	6.3	11.3	7.7	6.1	*18.2	*16.7	*10.6
Kansas.....	11.4	7.8	6.2	11.1	7.3	6.0	16.0	14.1	9.4
South Atlantic.....	13.5	10.3	8.3	11.6	8.4	6.5	18.4	15.1	13.0
Delaware.....	12.4	11.0	8.4	10.6	7.7	6.5	19.0	21.7	14.3
Maryland.....	12.0	10.5	8.2	10.6	8.5	6.3	16.6	15.7	12.9
District of Columbia.....	21.0	18.7	15.4	*19.3	*9.8	8.0	21.4	20.5	17.4
Virginia.....	13.3	10.1	8.3	11.5	8.6	6.7	19.9	15.2	14.0
West Virginia.....	14.3	9.1	7.2	14.0	8.9	7.0	*22.2	*15.8	*12.7
North Carolina.....	14.2	10.6	8.2	12.3	8.5	6.6	19.3	15.3	12.2
South Carolina.....	14.7	11.5	9.9	12.5	8.6	7.1	18.4	15.9	14.2
Georgia.....	12.7	9.9	8.8	10.9	7.9	6.7	16.2	13.5	12.8
Florida.....	12.9	9.7	7.3	10.9	8.3	6.0	18.9	13.8	11.4
East South Central.....	14.0	9.7	8.2	11.9	8.0	6.7	19.6	14.3	12.2
Kentucky.....	12.0	8.2	7.6	11.7	7.6	7.1	15.5	13.6	12.5
Tennessee.....	13.2	9.6	8.0	11.7	8.3	6.3	19.0	14.2	13.9
Alabama.....	14.7	10.1	8.4	12.3	8.1	6.9	19.3	13.7	11.4
Mississippi.....	16.5	11.4	8.9	12.2	8.0	6.5	21.3	15.2	11.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16 (page 2 of 2). Neonatal mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1973-75, 1978-80, and 1983-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85
Neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births									
West South Central.....	13.1	9.1	6.9	12.1	8.1	6.2	18.1	13.8	10.5
Arkansas.....	13.2	8.7	6.7	11.8	7.7	6.0	17.3	11.9	9.1
Louisiana.....	14.3	10.7	8.2	12.1	8.3	6.2	17.9	14.6	11.8
Oklahoma.....	11.8	8.3	6.9	11.9	8.1	6.9	17.6	12.4	10.2
Texas.....	13.0	8.8	6.5	12.1	8.0	6.1	18.6	13.8	9.9
Mountain.....	10.8	7.5	5.7	10.7	7.4	5.6	18.0	12.2	9.3
Montana.....	12.4	7.4	4.6	12.7	7.3	4.5	*	*	*
Idaho.....	10.9	6.7	5.7	10.9	6.7	5.7	*	*	*
Wyoming.....	12.8	7.5	6.2	13.1	7.6	6.1	*	*	*
Colorado.....	11.0	6.6	5.7	10.9	6.5	5.5	16.6	11.0	10.1
New Mexico.....	11.9	8.4	5.9	12.0	8.4	6.0	*25.3	*11.7	*6.3
Arizona.....	9.9	8.8	5.8	9.6	8.7	5.7	*17.2	13.7	10.1
Utah.....	9.1	7.0	5.5	9.0	7.1	5.4	*	*	*
Nevada.....	12.7	7.2	5.5	12.1	6.7	5.5	*18.4	*12.6	*8.1
Pacific.....	9.9	7.4	6.0	9.6	7.1	5.8	15.1	11.9	10.3
Washington.....	11.1	7.3	5.7	10.8	7.3	5.7	19.3	9.2	10.1
Oregon.....	10.2	7.1	5.2	10.3	7.1	5.2	*16.3	*9.6	*8.0
California.....	9.6	7.4	6.1	9.3	7.1	5.9	14.9	12.2	10.3
Alaska.....	11.6	8.5	5.8	10.6	7.7	5.2	*	*12.6	*11.7
Hawaii.....	10.7	7.2	6.2	10.4	7.6	6.0	*	*7.2	*9.8

*Data for States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 1,000 births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

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

Table 17 (page 1 of 2). Postneonatal mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1973-75, 1978-80, and 1983-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85
	Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births								
United States.....	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	8.3	7.5	6.5
New England.....	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.5	6.6	5.2	5.1
Maine.....	4.2	3.9	2.9	4.2	3.9	2.9	*	*	*
New Hampshire.....	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.6	3.0	*	*	*
Vermont.....	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.9	2.9	*	*	*
Massachusetts.....	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	6.2	5.0	5.7
Rhode Island.....	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.6	2.6	2.4	*	*12.4	*4.5
Connecticut.....	3.4	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.2	6.9	4.4	4.6
Middle Atlantic.....	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.8	7.5	6.9	6.5
New York.....	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	7.1	6.6	6.1
New Jersey.....	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.6	8.2	7.8	7.2
Pennsylvania.....	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	7.7	6.8	6.7
East North Central.....	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.1	8.8	8.3	7.2
Ohio.....	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.1	7.4	7.2	6.4
Indiana.....	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.5	7.8	8.1	6.5
Illinois.....	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.5	2.9	9.9	9.6	8.3
Michigan.....	4.7	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.1	8.8	7.5	6.6
Wisconsin.....	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	7.7	7.1	6.4
West North Central.....	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	8.2	7.8	6.4
Minnesota.....	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	*9.1	*9.4	*6.1
Iowa.....	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	*5.2	*7.6	*6.4
Missouri.....	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.3	8.3	7.8	6.5
North Dakota.....	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.9	*	*	*
South Dakota.....	5.3	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	*	*	*
Nebraska.....	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.2	*10.9	*8.8	*5.9
Kansas.....	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	*7.6	*6.4	*6.7
South Atlantic.....	5.2	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	8.4	7.4	6.3
Delaware.....	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.6	*4.4	*5.4	*6.5
Maryland.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.0	5.6	5.8	5.3
District of Columbia.....	6.0	6.2	5.0	*3.5	*2.3	*1.9	6.5	6.9	5.7
Virginia.....	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.9	6.8	5.7	5.6
West Virginia.....	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.4	4.4	3.7	*7.5	*6.5	*5.5
North Carolina.....	5.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	9.0	7.7	6.5
South Carolina.....	6.4	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.5	3.5	10.0	8.6	6.8
Georgia.....	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.1	9.3	7.9	6.3
Florida.....	5.1	4.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.2	9.2	8.2	7.0
East South Central.....	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	9.5	8.0	6.9
Kentucky.....	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.6	7.0	7.0	6.5
Tennessee.....	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.5	7.3	6.3	5.9
Alabama.....	6.1	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.2	10.0	8.0	6.8
Mississippi.....	7.3	6.3	5.5	3.9	3.5	3.5	11.1	9.3	7.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17 (page 2 of 2). Postneonatal mortality rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1973-75, 1978-80, and 1983-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85
Postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births									
West South Central.....	4.9	4.5	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.6	8.0	7.5	6.2
Arkansas.....	5.1	5.4	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.7	8.9	8.9	6.5
Louisiana.....	4.9	5.0	4.2	3.4	3.4	2.9	7.3	7.5	6.4
Oklahoma.....	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.9	8.5	8.2	5.9
Texas.....	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.6	8.4	7.1	6.0
Mountain.....	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	7.2	7.4	6.1
Montana.....	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.1	3.7	4.6	*	*	*
Idaho.....	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.6	*	*	*
Wyoming.....	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.9	*	*	*
Colorado.....	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.1	*5.7	*6.4	*6.1
New Mexico.....	6.5	4.8	4.2	5.5	4.1	3.9	*	*9.0	*5.4
Arizona.....	5.1	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.3	*5.7	*6.8	*6.4
Utah.....	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.7	*	*	*
Nevada.....	6.2	4.6	4.4	5.8	4.3	4.4	*9.5	*8.6	*6.7
Pacific.....	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	7.0	6.4	6.0
Washington.....	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	*6.1	*7.4	*7.2
Oregon.....	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.6	*9.1	*5.5	*7.3
California.....	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.4	7.1	6.4	5.9
Alaska.....	5.6	5.7	5.7	4.5	4.3	4.7	*	*	*
Hawaii.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.5	*	*	*6.7

*Data for States with fewer than 10,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 2,000 births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

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

Table 18 (page 1 of 2). Fetal death rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1973-75, 1978-80, and 1983-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85
	Fetal deaths ¹ per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths								
United States.....	11.3	9.4	8.1	10.1	8.3	7.2	17.9	14.9	12.9
New England.....	9.4	7.1	6.8	9.1	6.9	6.5	13.5	9.5	11.9
Maine.....	6.9	8.1	6.7	7.0	7.9	6.7	*	*	*
New Hampshire.....	7.9	6.1	6.0	7.8	6.1	6.1	*	*	*
Vermont.....	9.8	6.7	6.8	9.8	6.7	6.7	*	*	*
Massachusetts.....	9.7	6.0	6.8	9.5	6.0	6.3	13.2	6.1	13.0
Rhode Island.....	10.6	10.6	7.6	10.3	10.5	7.5	*17.1	*13.5	*11.9
Connecticut.....	9.8	8.1	6.9	9.3	7.5	6.3	13.4	12.7	11.2
Middle Atlantic.....	12.3	10.8	9.4	11.2	9.5	8.4	18.0	16.5	14.0
New York.....	12.1	11.4	9.9	11.2	10.2	8.9	16.3	15.7	13.9
New Jersey.....	10.9	9.2	8.0	10.1	7.8	6.8	15.0	14.7	13.0
Pennsylvania.....	13.5	11.0	9.4	11.9	9.6	8.5	25.0	20.3	15.1
East North Central.....	10.6	8.6	7.3	9.5	7.7	6.6	16.8	13.3	11.2
Ohio.....	10.5	8.9	7.6	9.7	8.2	6.9	15.9	13.1	11.7
Indiana.....	10.9	8.8	7.5	9.8	8.1	7.0	19.8	13.9	11.7
Illinois.....	11.5	9.4	8.1	9.7	8.0	7.0	18.0	14.5	12.4
Michigan.....	10.5	7.8	6.1	9.5	7.0	5.7	15.2	12.0	7.9
Wisconsin.....	8.7	6.9	6.6	8.4	6.8	6.1	13.9	8.4	13.0
West North Central.....	10.0	8.3	7.0	9.4	7.8	6.6	16.8	13.9	11.3
Minnesota.....	8.8	7.1	6.8	8.7	7.0	6.5	*11.6	*11.2	12.4
Iowa.....	9.5	7.5	6.7	9.4	7.3	6.7	*15.6	*12.6	*9.8
Missouri.....	10.9	9.4	7.3	9.7	8.5	6.7	17.2	14.5	11.0
North Dakota.....	9.6	9.0	6.3	9.0	8.8	6.1	*	*	*
South Dakota.....	10.4	8.6	7.1	9.7	7.6	6.6	*	*	*
Nebraska.....	9.8	8.7	7.4	9.4	8.4	7.2	*15.1	*15.9	*11.2
Kansas.....	10.7	8.4	7.1	10.1	8.0	6.6	19.3	12.9	12.4
South Atlantic.....	13.3	11.5	10.0	11.0	9.5	8.2	19.0	16.4	14.8
Delaware.....	10.0	8.0	7.4	8.6	7.1	6.7	14.8	11.0	9.9
Maryland.....	10.8	8.9	8.6	9.5	7.0	6.9	14.7	13.6	12.5
District of Columbia.....	16.2	14.2	13.6	*15.1	*10.7	8.8	16.4	15.0	14.9
Virginia.....	14.7	13.9	10.8	12.3	11.9	8.9	23.4	20.6	17.1
West Virginia.....	12.1	9.9	8.8	11.9	9.6	8.6	*17.1	*17.4	*12.5
North Carolina.....	13.5	10.7	9.0	11.0	8.5	7.6	19.7	15.7	12.5
South Carolina.....	14.7	12.6	11.5	10.8	9.4	8.6	20.6	17.3	16.2
Georgia.....	14.5	14.1	12.2	11.8	11.8	9.8	19.7	18.2	16.8
Florida.....	12.1	9.8	9.2	10.3	8.3	7.6	17.5	14.1	14.2
East South Central.....	14.3	11.0	9.5	11.5	8.8	7.8	21.7	16.5	14.1
Kentucky.....	11.5	9.6	8.3	10.7	9.0	7.7	20.2	14.8	14.4
Tennessee.....	12.8	9.8	7.5	11.4	8.5	7.0	18.0	14.3	9.4
Alabama.....	14.8	11.2	10.4	11.3	8.9	8.2	21.4	15.4	14.7
Mississippi.....	19.3	14.2	12.6	14.0	9.2	8.9	24.9	19.6	16.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18 (page 2 of 2). Fetal death rates, according to race, geographic division, and State: United States, average annual 1973-75, 1978-80, and 1983-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Geographic division and State	All races			White			Black		
	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85	1973-75	1978-80	1983-85
	Fetal deaths ¹ per 1,000 live births plus fetal deaths								
West South Central.....	11.4	9.0	7.9	10.1	8.0	7.1	16.4	13.4	11.5
Arkansas.....	12.1	10.3	7.5	10.1	8.5	6.5	18.0	15.5	10.8
Louisiana.....	11.8	10.4	9.0	8.8	7.7	6.8	16.3	14.9	12.7
Oklahoma.....	10.5	9.3	8.1	9.7	8.6	7.4	14.8	15.9	10.1
Texas.....	11.3	8.3	7.7	10.4	7.9	7.2	16.4	11.2	10.9
Mountain.....	9.8	8.1	7.4	9.4	7.9	7.2	16.4	12.5	11.3
Montana.....	9.7	7.9	7.2	9.2	7.6	7.0	*	*	*
Idaho.....	9.3	7.3	7.3	8.7	7.4	7.1	*	*	*
Wyoming.....	10.7	7.4	6.9	10.6	7.5	6.7	*	*	*
Colorado.....	11.6	9.9	9.1	11.4	9.6	8.9	17.0	16.4	13.3
New Mexico.....	9.5	8.2	6.7	8.8	8.0	6.8	*17.0	*11.6	*6.3
Arizona.....	9.3	7.5	6.7	8.9	7.2	6.4	*13.5	10.6	9.7
Utah.....	8.4	7.4	6.8	8.3	7.4	6.8	*	*	*
Nevada.....	10.2	7.9	7.1	9.2	7.4	6.6	*16.4	*10.3	*14.6
Pacific.....	9.5	8.1	6.8	9.0	7.6	6.5	14.3	13.1	10.3
Washington.....	8.8	7.5	6.4	8.6	7.4	6.3	15.8	12.1	9.6
Oregon.....	9.3	7.4	6.4	9.2	7.3	6.5	*14.7	*9.5	*6.9
California.....	9.4	8.1	6.8	8.9	7.6	6.5	14.3	13.3	10.5
Alaska.....	9.8	8.8	6.0	10.7	8.2	6.0	*	*13.2	*9.2
Hawaii.....	14.8	11.2	9.0	16.4	14.5	9.3	*	*14.8	*10.1

¹Deaths of fetuses of 20 weeks or more gestation.

*Data for States with fewer than 5,000 live births for the 3-year period are considered unreliable. Data for States with fewer than 1,000 births are considered highly unreliable and are not shown.

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

Table 19. Infant mortality rates, perinatal mortality ratios, and average annual percent change: Selected countries, 1979 and 1984

(Data are based on National Vital Statistics Systems)

Country	Infant mortality rate		Average annual percent change	Perinatal mortality ratio		Average annual percent change
	1979	1984 ¹		1979 ²	1984 ³	
	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births		
Japan.....	7.9	6.0	-5.4	12.5	8.7	-7.0
Sweden.....	7.5	6.4	-3.1	9.2	7.3	-4.5
Finland.....	7.7	6.5	-3.3	9.4	7.6	-4.2
Switzerland.....	8.5	7.5	-3.1	10.8	9.0	-5.9
Denmark.....	8.8	7.7	-2.6	9.9	8.4	-3.2
France.....	10.0	8.2	-3.9	14.0	12.0	-5.0
Netherlands.....	8.7	8.3	-0.9	12.0	10.1	-3.4
Norway.....	8.8	8.3	-1.2	11.9	9.0	-5.4
Canada.....	10.9	8.5	-6.0	11.9	9.5	-5.5
Singapore.....	13.2	8.8	-7.8	15.0	10.5	-6.9
Australia.....	11.4	9.2	-4.2	12.4	9.6	-5.0
Federal Republic of Germany.....	13.5	9.6	-6.6	12.6	8.6	-7.4
United Kingdom.....	12.9	9.6	-5.7	14.8	10.6	-8.0
Spain.....	12.8	9.7	-6.7	15.7	(⁴)	(⁴)
German Democratic Republic.....	12.9	10.0	-5.0	14.3	10.6	-5.8
Belgium.....	11.2	10.7	-0.9	14.8	13.3	-5.2
United States.....	13.1	10.8	-3.8	13.9	11.1	-4.4
Austria.....	14.7	11.4	-5.0	14.2	11.3	-5.6
Italy.....	15.3	11.6	-5.4	18.9	18.0	-4.8
New Zealand.....	12.6	11.6	-1.6	12.1	8.3	-7.3
Israel.....	15.9	12.8	-4.2	15.9	12.1	-4.4
Greece ⁵	18.7	14.1	-5.5	19.8	15.1	-6.6
Cuba.....	19.3	15.0	-4.9	24.3	20.5	-4.2
Czechoslovakia.....	17.7	15.3	-2.9	16.3	13.5	-3.7
Bulgaria.....	19.8	16.1	-4.1	16.2	13.2	-3.4

¹Data for Switzerland, Canada, and Spain are for 1983; 1984 data for France, Belgium, and Cuba are provisional.

²Data for Israel and Bulgaria are for 1978.

³Data for Italy are for 1980; for Belgium are for 1981; for Switzerland and France are for 1982; for Canada, United Kingdom, Austria, Greece, and Cuba are for 1983.

⁴Registration coverage is incomplete or of unknown completeness.

⁵Registration coverage estimated to be less than 90 percent complete.

NOTES: Rankings are from lowest to highest infant mortality rates based on the latest data available for countries or geographic areas with at least 1 million population and with "complete" counts of live births and infant deaths as indicated in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1985. The Demographic Yearbook does not compute perinatal death ratios for countries with less than 1,000 perinatal deaths. For these countries, ratios have been calculated from the reported perinatal deaths and live births. Ratios for the United Kingdom are computed from perinatal deaths and live births reported separately for England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland.

SOURCES: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook, 1981 and 1985. Pub. Nos. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/11 and ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/15. New York. United Nations, 1983 and 1987; National Center for Health Statistics: Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 35, No. 6, Supp. 2. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1986; Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1979. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; for 1984, Public Health Service. To be published.

Table 20. Life expectancy at birth, according to sex: Selected countries, selected periods

(Data are based on reporting by countries)

Country	Period	Life expectancy in years	Period	Life expectancy in years
Male				
Japan.....	1976	72.2	1983	74.2
Sweden.....	1974-78	72.2	1983	73.6
Netherlands.....	1977	72.0	1982-83	72.8
Switzerland.....	1968-73	70.3	1981-82	72.7
Norway.....	1977-78	72.3	1982-83	72.7
Israel.....	1978	71.5	1983	72.5
Australia.....	1965-67	67.6	1983	72.1
Canada.....	1970-72	69.3	1980-82	71.9
Denmark.....	1977-78	71.5	1982-83	71.5
England and Wales.....	1974-76	69.6	1981-83	71.3
Cuba.....	1970	68.5	1977-78	71.2
United States.....	1979	70.0	1984	71.2
New Zealand.....	1970-72	68.6	1983	70.8
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1976-78	69.0	1981-83	70.5
France.....	1977	69.7	1981	70.4
Spain.....	1970	69.7	1975	70.4
Finland.....	1978	68.5	1983	70.2
Greece.....	1970	70.1	1970	70.1
Italy.....	1970-72	69.0	1974-77	69.7
Austria.....	1977	68.5	1983	69.5
Ireland.....	1970-72	68.8	1978-80	69.5
German Democratic Republic.....	1978	68.8	1983	69.5
Scotland.....	1971-73	67.2	1981-83	69.3
Northern Ireland.....	1975-77	67.5	1983	69.3
Panama.....	1970	64.3	1980-85	69.2
Female				
Japan.....	1976	77.4	1983	79.8
Sweden.....	1974-78	78.1	1983	79.6
Switzerland.....	1968-73	76.2	1981-82	79.6
Norway.....	1977-78	78.7	1982-83	79.5
Netherlands.....	1977	78.4	1982-83	79.5
Canada.....	1970-72	76.4	1980-82	78.9
Australia.....	1965-67	74.2	1983	78.7
France.....	1977	77.9	1981	78.5
United States.....	1979	77.8	1984	78.2
Finland.....	1978	77.1	1983	78.0
Denmark.....	1977-78	77.5	1982-83	77.5
England and Wales.....	1974-76	75.8	1981-83	77.4
Federal Republic of Germany.....	1976-78	75.6	1981-83	77.1
New Zealand.....	1970-72	74.6	1983	76.9
Austria.....	1977	75.6	1983	76.8
Spain.....	1970	75.0	1975	76.2
Israel.....	1978	75.0	1983	75.9
Italy.....	1970-72	74.9	1974-77	75.9
Northern Ireland.....	1975-77	73.8	1983	75.7
Scotland.....	1971-73	73.6	1981-83	75.5
German Democratic Republic.....	1978	74.4	1983	75.4
Poland.....	1975-76	75.0	1983	75.2
Belgium.....	1968-72	74.2	1972-76	75.1
Ireland.....	1970-72	73.5	1978-80	75.0
Cuba.....	1970	71.8	1977-78	74.6

NOTE: Rankings are from highest to lowest life expectancy based on the latest available data for countries or geographic areas with at least 1 million population and most recent data for 1970 or later. This table is based only on data from the official life tables of the country concerned, consistent with the data presented in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1984.

SOURCES: United Nations: Demographic Yearbook, 1979 and 1984. Pub. Nos. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/9 and ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/14. New York. United Nations, 1980 and 1986; National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1979, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1101. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984; Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1984. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 35, No. 6, Supp. 2. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86-1120. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., Sept. 26, 1986.

Table 21 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted....	841.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	553.8	550.5	545.9	546.1
All ages, crude.....	963.8	954.7	945.3	878.3	852.0	862.8	862.3	873.9
Under 1 year.....	3,299.2	2,696.4	2,142.4	1,288.3	1,164.2	1,107.3	1,085.6	1,067.8
1-4 years.....	139.4	109.1	84.5	63.9	57.6	55.9	51.9	51.4
5-14 years.....	60.1	46.6	41.3	30.6	28.3	26.9	26.7	26.3
15-24 years.....	128.1	106.3	127.7	115.4	101.0	96.0	96.8	95.9
25-34 years.....	178.7	146.4	157.4	135.5	125.2	121.4	121.1	123.4
35-44 years.....	358.7	299.4	314.5	227.9	207.4	201.9	204.8	207.2
45-54 years.....	853.9	756.0	730.0	584.0	549.7	535.7	521.1	516.3
55-64 years.....	1,911.7	1,735.1	1,658.8	1,346.3	1,297.9	1,299.5	1,287.8	1,282.7
65-74 years.....	4,067.7	3,822.1	3,582.7	2,994.9	2,885.2	2,874.3	2,848.1	2,838.6
75-84 years.....	9,331.1	8,745.2	8,004.4	6,692.6	6,329.8	6,441.5	6,399.3	6,445.1
85 years and over.....	20,196.9	19,857.5	17,539.4	15,980.3	15,048.3	15,168.0	15,223.6	15,480.3
White male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	706.0	698.4	689.9	688.7
All ages, crude.....	1,089.5	1,098.5	1,086.7	983.3	951.8	957.4	951.1	960.0
Under 1 year.....	3,400.5	2,694.1	2,113.2	1,230.3	1,135.5	1,052.9	1,038.4	1,033.9
1-4 years.....	135.5	104.9	83.6	66.1	58.2	57.3	51.8	52.4
5-14 years.....	67.2	52.7	48.0	35.0	32.5	31.1	30.5	29.9
15-24 years.....	152.4	143.7	170.8	167.0	145.6	137.0	138.8	136.3
25-34 years.....	185.3	163.2	176.6	171.3	158.7	154.8	154.3	157.1
35-44 years.....	380.9	332.6	343.5	257.4	238.6	232.9	235.1	241.4
45-54 years.....	984.5	932.2	882.9	698.9	659.9	636.5	617.9	608.8
55-64 years.....	2,304.4	2,225.2	2,202.6	1,728.5	1,654.6	1,642.9	1,625.5	1,614.3
65-74 years.....	4,864.9	4,848.4	4,810.1	4,035.7	3,859.8	3,816.1	3,745.3	3,716.8
75-84 years.....	10,526.3	10,299.6	10,098.8	8,829.8	8,444.7	8,556.9	8,459.1	8,500.4
85 years and over.....	22,116.3	21,750.0	20,392.6	19,097.3	18,123.1	18,443.3	18,552.7	18,788.9
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,035.0	1,019.6	1,011.7	1,024.0
All ages, crude.....	1,260.3	1,181.7	1,186.6	1,034.1	960.4	963.3	958.1	976.8
Under 1 year.....	1,412.6	5,306.8	4,298.9	2,586.7	2,168.9	2,243.4	2,136.6	2,134.8
1-4 years.....	208.5	150.5	110.5	93.4	96.8	85.2	89.0	
5-14 years.....	95.1	75.1	67.1	47.4	44.4	40.9	42.4	41.3
15-24 years.....	289.7	212.0	320.6	209.1	175.4	165.0	163.9	174.1
25-34 years.....	503.5	402.5	559.5	407.3	360.3	335.8	335.6	374.4
35-44 years.....	878.1	762.0	956.6	689.8	606.7	586.5	616.0	641.8
45-54 years.....	1,905.0	1,624.8	1,777.5	1,479.9	1,352.1	1,287.3	1,273.5	1,283.3
55-64 years.....	3,773.2	3,316.4	3,256.9	2,873.0	2,758.1	2,713.1	2,658.3	2,623.1
65-74 years.....	5,310.3	5,798.7	5,803.2	5,131.1	5,040.1	4,949.3	4,874.5	4,888.7
75-84 years.....	8,605.1	9,454.9	9,231.6	8,477.2	9,100.0	9,023.1	9,298.4	
85 years and over.....	10,101.9	14,844.8	14,415.4	16,098.8	15,117.9	14,155.6	14,642.9	15,046.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for all causes, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
White female								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted.....	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	393.3	392.7	391.3	390.6
All ages, crude.....	803.3	800.9	812.6	806.1	797.9	815.3	822.3	837.1
Under 1 year.....	2,566.8	2,007.7	1,614.6	962.5	895.2	837.6	818.5	786.9
1-4 years.....	112.2	85.2	66.1	49.3	47.0	43.9	41.6	39.7
5-14 years.....	45.1	34.7	29.9	22.9	21.2	19.7	20.0	19.4
15-24 years.....	71.5	54.9	61.6	55.5	49.5	48.3	49.6	48.4
25-34 years.....	112.8	85.0	84.1	65.4	61.3	60.1	59.5	58.9
35-44 years.....	235.8	191.1	193.3	138.2	127.7	123.4	123.9	121.2
45-54 years.....	546.4	458.8	462.9	372.7	355.1	351.0	341.9	339.5
55-64 years.....	1,293.8	1,078.9	1,014.9	876.2	859.8	867.8	864.9	864.1
65-74 years.....	3,242.8	2,779.3	2,470.7	2,066.6	2,022.9	2,024.7	2,032.5	2,028.3
75-84 years.....	8,481.5	7,696.6	6,698.7	5,401.7	5,100.7	5,162.2	5,140.0	5,171.4
85 years and over.....	19,679.5	19,477.7	16,729.5	14,979.6	14,123.9	14,278.3	14,319.6	14,579.4
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted.....	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	581.4	590.4	585.3	589.1
All ages, crude.....	1,002.0	905.0	829.2	733.3	692.4	711.2	712.0	727.7
Under 1 year.....	1,139.3	4,162.2	3,368.8	2,123.7	1,760.1	1,818.6	1,789.1	1,756.6
1-4 years.....	173.3	129.4	84.4	76.4	73.6	72.2	70.3	70.3
5-14 years.....	72.8	53.8	43.8	30.5	29.4	28.0	27.8	28.1
15-24 years.....	213.1	107.5	111.9	70.5	63.5	65.6	61.6	59.5
25-34 years.....	393.3	273.2	231.0	150.0	134.8	130.0	130.6	136.3
35-44 years.....	758.1	568.5	533.0	323.9	282.7	276.1	285.7	278.4
45-54 years.....	1,576.4	1,177.0	1,043.9	768.2	693.1	685.8	655.0	654.0
55-64 years.....	3,089.4	2,510.9	1,986.2	1,561.0	1,498.3	1,526.3	1,489.7	1,501.7
65-74 years.....	4,000.2	4,064.2	3,860.9	3,057.4	2,863.0	2,930.6	2,907.4	2,925.7
75-84 years.....	8,347.0	6,730.0	6,691.5	6,212.1	5,708.5	6,064.6	6,184.1	6,252.0
85 years and over.....	13,052.6	12,131.7	12,367.2	11,660.0	11,329.5	11,439.1	12,154.7	12,154.7

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 22 (page 1 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and cause of death	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races								
Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All causes.....	841.5	760.9	714.3	585.8	553.8	550.5	545.9	546.1
Diseases of heart.....	307.6	286.2	253.6	202.0	190.5	188.8	183.6	180.5
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	88.8	79.7	66.3	40.8	35.8	34.4	33.4	32.3
Malignant neoplasms.....	125.4	125.8	129.9	132.8	132.5	132.6	133.5	133.6
Respiratory system.....	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	37.5	37.9	38.4	38.8
Colorectal.....	19.0	17.7	16.8	15.5	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.8
Prostate ²	13.4	13.1	13.3	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.6
Breast ³	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	22.8	22.7	23.2	23.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases..	4.4	8.2	13.2	15.9	16.2	17.4	17.7	18.7
Pneumonia and influenza.....	26.2	28.0	22.1	12.9	10.9	11.8	12.2	13.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis....	8.5	10.5	14.7	12.2	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.6
Diabetes mellitus.....	14.3	13.6	14.1	10.1	9.6	9.9	9.5	9.6
Accidents and adverse effects.....	57.5	49.9	53.7	42.3	36.6	35.3	35.0	34.7
Motor vehicle accidents.....	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	19.3	18.5	19.1	18.8
Suicide.....	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.5
Homicide and legal intervention.....	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	9.7	8.6	8.4	8.3
White male								
All causes.....	963.1	917.7	893.4	745.3	706.0	698.4	689.9	688.7
Diseases of heart.....	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	262.1	257.8	249.5	244.5
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	36.6	35.2	33.9	32.8
Malignant neoplasms.....	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	159.4	158.9	159.0	159.2
Respiratory system.....	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	58.5	58.0	58.4	58.2
Colorectal.....	19.8	18.9	18.9	18.3	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.6
Prostate.....	13.1	12.4	12.3	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases..	6.0	13.8	24.0	26.7	26.2	27.6	27.6	28.5
Pneumonia and influenza.....	27.1	31.0	26.0	16.2	14.3	15.3	15.8	17.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis....	11.6	14.4	18.8	15.7	14.1	13.4	13.2	12.6
Diabetes mellitus.....	11.3	11.6	12.7	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.2
Accidents and adverse effects.....	80.9	70.5	76.2	62.3	54.1	51.8	51.3	50.4
Motor vehicle accidents.....	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	29.3	27.8	28.4	27.6
Suicide.....	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.4	19.3	19.7	19.9
Homicide and legal intervention.....	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	9.5	8.4	8.2	8.1
Black male								
All causes.....	1,373.1	1,246.1	1,318.6	1,112.8	1,035.0	1,019.6	1,011.7	1,024.0
Diseases of heart.....	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	309.4	308.2	300.1	301.0
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	146.2	141.2	124.2	77.5	68.9	64.2	62.8	60.8
Malignant neoplasms.....	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	235.2	232.2	234.9	231.6
Respiratory system.....	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	85.8	83.3	85.9	84.4
Colorectal.....	13.8	15.0	17.3	19.2	19.6	19.0	19.9	19.5
Prostate.....	16.9	22.2	25.4	29.1	29.1	29.9	29.7	30.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases..	---	---	---	20.9	20.6	22.2	22.8	23.9
Pneumonia and influenza.....	63.8	70.2	53.8	28.0	23.2	24.3	25.2	26.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis....	8.8	14.8	33.1	30.6	23.5	22.8	22.5	23.4
Diabetes mellitus.....	11.5	16.2	21.2	17.7	16.1	17.7	17.6	17.7
Accidents and adverse effects.....	105.7	100.0	119.5	82.0	68.3	66.2	64.7	66.7
Motor vehicle accidents.....	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	27.2	26.4	27.2	27.7
Suicide.....	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	11.2	11.3
Homicide and legal intervention.....	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	62.3	53.8	50.8	49.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22 (page 2 of 2). Age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death, according to sex and race: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and cause of death	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
White female								
Deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All causes.....	645.0	555.0	501.7	411.1	393.3	392.7	391.3	390.6
Diseases of heart.....	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	127.4	126.7	124.0	121.7
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	31.0	29.6	28.9	27.9
Malignant neoplasms.....	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	108.2	108.5	109.9	110.3
Respiratory system.....	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	20.0	21.0	21.6	22.6
Colorectal.....	19.0	17.0	15.3	13.3	12.7	12.5	12.8	12.3
Breast.....	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	22.8	22.7	23.1	23.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases..	2.8	3.3	5.3	9.2	10.0	11.3	11.8	12.9
Pneumonia and influenza.....	18.9	19.0	15.0	9.4	7.6	8.6	8.8	9.8
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis....	5.8	6.6	8.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6
Diabetes mellitus.....	16.4	13.7	12.8	8.7	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.1
Accidents and adverse effects.....	30.6	25.5	27.2	21.4	18.7	18.3	18.5	18.4
Motor vehicle accidents.....	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	10.5	10.3	10.9	10.8
Suicide.....	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3
Homicide and legal intervention.....	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9
Black female								
All causes.....	1,106.7	916.9	814.4	631.1	581.4	590.4	585.3	589.1
Diseases of heart.....	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	186.3	191.5	186.6	186.8
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	54.7	53.8	51.8	50.3
Malignant neoplasms.....	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	128.7	129.8	131.0	130.4
Respiratory system.....	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	20.4	22.0	21.4	22.5
Colorectal.....	15.0	15.4	16.1	15.3	15.5	15.1	15.3	16.1
Breast.....	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	24.6	24.4	26.1	25.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases..	---	---	---	6.3	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.7
Pneumonia and influenza.....	50.4	43.9	29.2	12.7	10.1	10.2	11.3	12.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis....	5.7	8.9	17.8	14.4	10.9	10.8	10.3	10.1
Diabetes mellitus.....	22.7	27.3	30.9	22.1	19.8	21.1	20.5	21.1
Accidents and adverse effects.....	38.5	35.9	35.3	25.1	20.8	21.9	20.1	20.7
Motor vehicle accidents.....	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.2
Suicide.....	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1
Homicide and legal intervention.....	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	12.0	11.2	11.0	10.8

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

²Male only.

³Female only.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960, by R. D. Grove and A. M. Hetzel. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1677. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968; Unpublished data from the Division of Vital Statistics; Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 23 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted....	307.6	286.2	253.6	202.0	190.5	188.8	183.6	180.5
All ages, crude.....	355.5	369.0	362.0	336.0	326.0	329.2	323.5	323.0
Under 1 year.....	3.5	6.6	13.1	22.8	21.1	26.0	26.1	24.5
1-4 years.....	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1
5-14 years.....	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
15-24 years.....	6.8	4.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8
25-34 years.....	19.4	15.6	11.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.2
35-44 years.....	86.4	74.6	66.7	44.6	40.7	39.3	38.7	38.0
45-54 years.....	308.6	271.8	238.4	180.2	169.4	164.7	156.7	152.9
55-64 years.....	808.1	737.9	652.3	494.1	468.7	463.0	450.3	439.1
65-74 years.....	1,839.8	1,740.5	1,558.2	1,218.6	1,156.4	1,139.2	1,102.7	1,080.6
75-84 years.....	4,310.1	4,089.4	3,683.8	2,993.1	2,801.4	2,816.3	2,748.6	2,712.6
85 years and over.....	9,150.6	9,317.8	8,468.0	7,777.1	7,341.8	7,335.5	7,251.0	7,275.0
White male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	381.1	375.4	347.6	277.5	262.1	257.8	249.5	244.5
All ages, crude.....	433.0	454.6	438.3	384.0	371.0	370.9	361.8	358.9
Under 1 year.....	4.1	6.9	12.0	22.5	22.3	24.1	24.6	23.8
1-4 years.....	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.7
5-14 years.....	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
15-24 years.....	5.8	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0
25-34 years.....	20.1	17.6	12.3	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.2
35-44 years.....	110.6	107.5	94.6	61.8	57.2	55.3	54.0	52.4
45-54 years.....	423.6	413.2	365.7	269.8	253.8	243.0	231.2	224.4
55-64 years.....	1,081.7	1,056.0	979.3	730.6	689.9	674.1	655.5	635.6
65-74 years.....	2,308.3	2,297.9	2,177.2	1,729.7	1,636.2	1,603.6	1,533.0	1,501.0
75-84 years.....	4,907.3	4,839.9	4,617.6	3,883.2	3,674.7	3,664.3	3,579.3	3,532.9
85 years and over.....	9,950.5	10,135.8	9,693.0	8,958.0	8,442.2	8,503.4	8,416.4	8,396.3
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	415.5	381.2	375.9	327.3	309.4	308.2	300.1	301.0
All ages, crude.....	348.4	330.6	330.3	301.0	282.3	288.5	282.2	285.0
Under 1 year.....	4.8	13.9	33.5	42.8	34.4	54.5	48.4	46.7
1-4 years.....	3.8	3.8	3.9	6.3	4.3	5.1	4.4	4.4
5-14 years.....	6.4	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
15-24 years.....	18.0	8.7	8.3	8.3	6.0	6.6	6.7	7.2
25-34 years.....	51.9	43.1	41.6	30.3	26.6	27.5	27.5	29.1
35-44 years.....	198.1	168.1	189.2	136.6	119.4	115.9	121.1	122.0
45-54 years.....	624.1	514.0	512.8	433.4	406.4	398.2	384.6	382.4
55-64 years.....	1,434.0	1,236.8	1,135.4	987.2	950.4	928.0	895.9	882.6
65-74 years.....	2,140.1	2,281.4	2,237.8	1,847.2	1,822.5	1,804.5	1,734.7	1,738.4
75-84 years.....	3,533.6	3,783.4	3,578.8	3,245.9	3,245.9	3,457.5	3,375.7	3,450.0
85 years and over.....	4,107.9	6,037.9	6,330.8	6,819.5	6,378.6	5,907.9	6,015.9	6,098.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for diseases of heart, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
White female		Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted.....	223.6	197.1	167.8	134.6	127.4	126.7	124.0	121.7
All ages, crude.....	289.4	306.5	313.8	319.2	315.8	321.5	319.3	320.7
Under 1 year.....	2.7	4.3	7.0	15.7	14.8	19.3	20.3	18.3
1-4 years.....	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.6
5-14 years.....	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
15-24 years.....	5.3	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
25-34 years.....	12.2	8.2	5.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
35-44 years.....	40.5	28.6	23.9	16.4	15.6	14.5	14.1	14.3
45-54 years.....	141.9	103.4	91.4	71.2	66.6	67.4	63.1	62.1
55-64 years.....	460.2	383.0	317.7	248.1	237.9	237.5	231.6	225.8
65-74 years.....	1,400.9	1,229.8	1,044.0	796.7	759.6	745.6	735.3	713.7
75-84 years.....	3,925.2	3,629.7	3,143.5	2,493.6	2,331.7	2,332.4	2,273.1	2,233.3
85 years and over.....	9,084.7	9,280.8	8,207.5	7,501.6	7,118.6	7,133.7	7,044.7	7,089.3
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted.....	349.5	292.6	251.7	201.1	186.3	191.5	186.6	186.8
All ages, crude.....	289.9	268.5	261.0	249.7	237.0	248.1	244.6	248.1
Under 1 year.....	3.9	12.0	31.3	43.6	30.0	45.6	45.1	39.5
1-4 years.....	2.8	2.8	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.3	5.2
5-14 years.....	8.8	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.7
15-24 years.....	19.8	10.0	6.0	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.6
25-34 years.....	52.0	35.9	24.7	15.7	13.3	13.6	12.5	13.1
35-44 years.....	185.0	125.3	99.8	61.7	53.4	53.0	52.8	50.4
45-54 years.....	526.8	360.7	290.9	202.4	192.2	182.8	174.1	172.6
55-64 years.....	1,210.7	952.3	710.5	530.1	501.9	517.7	499.6	500.4
65-74 years.....	1,659.4	1,680.5	1,553.2	1,210.3	1,124.3	1,159.8	1,127.1	1,133.6
75-84 years.....	3,499.3	2,926.9	2,964.1	2,707.2	2,445.0	2,660.1	2,618.9	2,606.0
85 years and over.....	5,650.0	5,650.0	5,669.8	5,796.5	5,491.3	5,298.4	5,315.0	5,441.0

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 24 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted.....	88.8	79.7	66.3	40.8	35.8	34.4	33.4	32.3
All ages, crude.....	104.0	108.0	101.9	75.1	68.0	66.5	65.3	64.1
Under 1 year.....	5.1	4.1	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.0	3.6
1-4 years.....	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
5-14 years.....	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
15-24 years.....	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
25-34 years.....	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
35-44 years.....	18.7	14.7	15.6	8.5	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.2
45-54 years.....	70.4	49.2	41.6	25.2	23.7	22.8	22.6	21.1
55-64 years.....	195.3	147.3	115.8	65.2	58.9	57.6	55.8	54.3
65-74 years.....	549.7	469.2	384.1	219.5	193.5	182.2	177.0	171.3
75-84 years.....	1,499.6	1,491.3	1,254.2	788.6	675.1	652.7	626.2	605.8
85 years and over.....	2,990.1	3,680.5	3,234.6	2,288.9	2,000.8	1,912.5	1,883.8	1,837.5
White male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	87.0	80.3	68.8	41.9	36.6	35.2	33.9	32.8
All ages, crude.....	100.5	102.7	93.5	63.3	56.7	55.5	53.8	52.5
Under 1 year.....	5.9	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.6	4.0	2.6	3.7
1-4 years.....	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
5-14 years.....	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-24 years.....	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
25-34 years.....	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
35-44 years.....	13.1	11.3	11.8	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.4
45-54 years.....	53.7	40.9	35.6	21.7	20.2	19.1	19.3	18.0
55-64 years.....	182.2	139.0	119.9	64.2	57.3	56.5	54.3	54.2
65-74 years.....	569.7	501.0	420.0	240.4	211.5	197.1	190.4	183.7
75-84 years.....	1,556.3	1,564.8	1,361.6	854.8	727.3	714.8	671.1	651.1
85 years and over.....	3,127.1	3,734.8	3,317.6	2,236.9	1,944.7	1,862.9	1,846.4	1,747.8
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	146.2	141.2	124.2	77.5	68.9	64.2	62.8	60.8
All ages, crude.....	122.0	122.9	108.7	73.1	64.3	61.3	60.0	58.5
Under 1 year.....	2.5	8.5	12.2	11.2	7.7	7.5	8.2	9.8
1-4 years.....	0.7	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8
5-14 years.....	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1
15-24 years.....	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
25-34 years.....	12.0	12.8	14.6	7.7	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.7
35-44 years.....	59.3	47.4	52.7	29.2	27.8	24.3	26.0	25.9
45-54 years.....	211.9	166.1	136.2	82.1	76.6	74.1	72.9	70.6
55-64 years.....	522.8	439.9	343.4	189.8	174.3	163.8	159.0	151.6
65-74 years.....	783.6	899.2	780.0	472.8	428.1	388.0	379.8	358.9
75-84 years.....	1,504.9	1,475.2	1,442.6	1,067.6	881.7	844.1	819.5	817.6
85 years and over.....	2,700.0	2,315.4	1,873.2	1,637.5	1,479.4	1,395.2	1,363.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for cerebrovascular diseases, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
White female								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted.....	79.7	68.7	56.2	35.2	31.0	29.6	28.9	27.9
All ages, crude.....	103.3	110.1	109.8	88.8	81.7	79.8	79.2	78.1
Under 1 year.....	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.2
1-4 years.....	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
5-14 years.....	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15-24 years.....	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
25-34 years.....	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
35-44 years.....	13.6	10.1	11.5	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.3
45-54 years.....	55.0	33.8	30.5	18.7	17.8	16.9	17.0	15.4
55-64 years.....	156.9	103.0	78.1	48.7	44.0	42.6	42.0	39.7
65-74 years.....	498.1	383.3	303.2	172.8	154.2	144.6	140.9	138.0
75-84 years.....	1,471.3	1,444.7	1,176.8	730.3	628.9	602.0	580.9	559.4
85 years and over.....	3,017.9	3,795.7	3,316.1	2,367.8	2,074.5	1,986.5	1,962.5	1,923.0
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted.....	155.6	139.5	107.9	61.7	54.7	53.8	51.8	50.3
All ages, crude.....	128.3	127.7	112.1	77.9	70.6	70.5	68.5	68.0
Under 1 year.....	2.8	6.7	9.1	6.4	6.5	7.3	3.3	5.3
1-4 years.....	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
5-14 years.....	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
15-24 years.....	4.2	3.4	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
25-34 years.....	15.9	17.4	14.3	7.0	6.5	5.1	6.1	5.6
35-44 years.....	75.0	57.4	49.1	21.6	21.1	20.1	19.2	19.3
45-54 years.....	248.9	166.2	119.4	61.9	56.7	55.7	50.3	49.8
55-64 years.....	567.7	452.0	272.5	138.7	127.5	126.0	112.6	111.3
65-74 years.....	754.4	830.5	673.4	362.2	305.3	308.4	304.6	281.5
75-84 years.....	1,496.7	1,413.1	1,337.8	918.6	800.8	786.7	803.4	775.4
85 years and over.....	2,578.9	2,504.8	1,896.3	1,689.6	1,603.1	1,470.7	1,585.6	

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 25 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted....	125.4	125.8	129.9	132.8	132.5	132.6	133.5	133.6
All ages, crude.....	139.8	149.2	162.8	183.9	187.2	189.3	191.8	193.3
Under 1 year.....	8.7	7.2	4.7	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.0
1-4 years.....	11.7	10.9	7.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.8
5-14 years.....	6.7	6.8	6.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5
15-24 years.....	8.6	8.3	8.3	6.3	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4
25-34 years.....	20.0	19.5	16.5	13.7	13.2	12.8	13.0	13.1
35-44 years.....	62.7	59.7	59.5	48.6	46.2	45.6	46.6	45.7
45-54 years.....	175.1	177.0	182.5	180.0	176.0	172.2	170.5	169.1
55-64 years.....	392.9	396.8	423.0	436.1	439.7	443.0	448.4	450.5
65-74 years.....	692.5	713.9	754.2	817.9	824.9	829.3	835.1	838.3
75-84 years.....	1,153.3	1,127.4	1,168.0	1,232.3	1,238.7	1,254.7	1,272.3	1,281.0
85 years and over.....	1,451.0	1,450.0	1,417.3	1,594.6	1,598.6	1,583.4	1,604.0	1,591.5
White male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	130.9	141.6	154.3	160.5	159.4	158.9	159.0	159.2
All ages, crude.....	147.2	166.1	185.1	208.7	211.7	213.8	215.1	217.2
Under 1 year.....	9.6	7.9	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.1
1-4 years.....	13.1	13.1	8.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.4	4.4
5-14 years.....	7.6	5.0	7.0	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.0
15-24 years.....	9.9	10.3	10.6	7.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.5
25-34 years.....	17.7	18.8	16.2	13.6	12.8	12.6	12.5	13.0
35-44 years.....	44.5	46.3	50.1	41.1	39.3	38.3	38.5	39.5
45-54 years.....	150.8	164.1	172.0	175.4	170.9	166.7	164.0	161.2
55-64 years.....	409.4	450.9	498.1	497.4	497.3	499.5	504.5	508.4
65-74 years.....	798.7	887.3	997.0	1,070.7	1,067.8	1,063.7	1,064.1	1,061.2
75-84 years.....	1,367.6	1,413.7	1,592.7	1,779.7	1,790.0	1,805.3	1,806.9	1,820.1
85 years and over.....	1,732.7	1,791.4	1,948.1	2,375.6	2,413.4	2,416.3	2,438.6	2,424.5
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	126.1	158.5	198.0	229.9	235.2	232.2	234.9	231.6
All ages, crude.....	106.6	136.7	171.6	205.5	208.2	210.5	214.0	212.2
Under 1 year.....	8.2	6.8	5.3	4.5	2.3	3.9	3.2	2.4
1-4 years.....	5.8	7.9	7.6	5.1	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.3
5-14 years.....	5.8	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.6
15-24 years.....	7.9	9.7	9.4	8.1	6.9	5.6	6.4	6.4
25-34 years.....	18.0	18.4	18.8	14.1	14.8	14.7	15.8	14.7
35-44 years.....	55.7	72.9	81.3	73.8	70.6	70.7	74.4	71.2
45-54 years.....	211.7	244.7	311.2	333.0	333.1	315.5	314.1	313.6
55-64 years.....	490.8	579.7	689.2	812.5	838.2	821.6	841.7	803.3
65-74 years.....	636.4	938.5	1,168.9	1,417.2	1,477.3	1,457.4	1,444.9	1,448.7
75-84 years.....	853.5	1,053.3	1,624.8	2,029.6	2,048.4	2,196.8	2,226.3	2,238.3
85 years and over.....	1,155.2	1,635.9	2,393.9	2,566.1	2,219.0	2,471.4	2,507.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for malignant neoplasms, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
White female								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted.....	119.4	109.5	107.6	107.7	108.2	108.5	109.9	110.3
All ages, crude.....	139.9	139.8	149.4	170.3	175.6	177.9	181.7	183.7
Under 1 year.....	7.8	6.8	5.4	2.7	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.0
1-4 years.....	11.3	9.7	6.9	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.5
5-14 years.....	6.3	6.2	5.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.1
15-24 years.....	7.5	6.5	6.2	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.3
25-34 years.....	20.9	18.8	16.3	13.5	12.9	12.3	12.8	12.6
35-44 years.....	74.5	66.6	62.4	50.9	48.5	48.0	49.0	47.0
45-54 years.....	185.8	175.7	177.3	166.4	163.5	160.0	160.0	160.6
55-64 years.....	362.5	329.0	338.6	355.5	361.5	366.8	370.0	374.1
65-74 years.....	616.5	562.1	554.7	605.2	618.4	627.4	638.6	645.3
75-84 years.....	1,026.6	939.3	903.5	905.4	913.0	919.5	944.2	949.2
85 years and over.....	1,348.3	1,304.9	1,179.4	1,266.8	1,270.6	1,265.7	1,284.3	1,270.9
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted.....	131.9	127.8	123.5	129.7	128.7	129.8	131.0	130.4
All ages, crude.....	111.8	113.8	117.3	136.5	137.9	140.7	142.9	143.9
Under 1 year.....	7.0	6.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.5	4.3
1-4 years.....	7.0	6.9	5.7	3.9	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.5
5-14 years.....	3.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.0
15-24 years.....	8.8	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.3
25-34 years.....	34.3	31.0	20.9	18.3	17.9	17.3	16.5	17.0
35-44 years.....	119.8	102.4	94.6	73.5	69.4	68.9	74.3	69.5
45-54 years.....	277.0	254.8	228.6	230.2	216.7	217.8	215.1	208.1
55-64 years.....	484.6	442.7	404.8	450.4	455.4	452.9	462.2	465.4
65-74 years.....	477.3	541.6	615.8	662.4	674.9	694.2	685.8	694.2
75-84 years.....	605.3	696.3	763.3	923.9	944.3	972.4	1,013.7	1,014.6
85 years and over.....	605.3	728.9	896.8	1,159.9	1,129.6	1,132.6	1,154.9	1,228.8

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 26 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted.....	12.8	19.2	28.4	36.4	37.5	37.9	38.4	38.8
All ages, crude.....	14.1	22.2	34.2	47.9	50.2	51.3	52.3	53.3
Under 1 year.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
1-4 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
5-14 years.....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
15-24 years.....	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
25-34 years.....	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
35-44 years.....	5.1	7.3	11.6	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.2	8.1
45-54 years.....	22.9	32.0	46.2	56.5	56.0	54.6	53.9	52.8
55-64 years.....	55.2	81.5	116.2	144.3	150.8	151.8	156.1	158.4
65-74 years.....	69.3	117.2	174.6	243.1	254.6	258.7	262.7	268.0
75-84 years.....	69.3	102.9	175.1	251.4	263.5	278.3	286.4	294.5
85 years and over.....	64.0	79.1	121.8	184.5	196.0	191.6	199.3	202.0
White male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	21.6	34.6	49.9	58.0	58.5	58.0	58.4	58.2
All ages, crude.....	24.1	39.6	58.3	73.4	75.5	75.9	76.8	77.3
Under 1 year.....	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	-
1-4 years.....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
5-14 years.....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
15-24 years.....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
25-34 years.....	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
35-44 years.....	7.9	10.4	15.4	11.2	10.1	10.0	9.1	9.4
45-54 years.....	39.1	53.0	67.6	74.3	72.4	68.7	67.8	65.2
55-64 years.....	95.9	149.8	199.3	215.0	216.8	215.2	220.0	221.7
65-74 years.....	119.4	225.1	344.8	418.4	424.1	420.7	421.3	419.1
75-84 years.....	109.1	191.9	360.7	516.1	534.1	550.1	556.5	562.6
85 years and over.....	102.7	133.9	243.8	391.5	439.1	435.9	446.8	459.1
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	16.9	36.6	60.8	82.0	85.8	83.3	85.9	84.4
All ages, crude.....	14.3	31.1	51.2	70.8	73.0	72.6	75.5	74.5
Under 1 year.....	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.3
1-4 years.....	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	-	-
5-14 years.....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24 years.....	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
25-34 years.....	2.1	2.6	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9
35-44 years.....	9.4	20.7	32.6	26.9	22.0	23.0	23.6	22.8
45-54 years.....	41.1	75.0	123.5	142.8	143.5	137.7	131.8	132.1
55-64 years.....	78.8	161.8	250.3	340.3	367.6	346.2	373.0	352.1
65-74 years.....	65.2	184.6	322.2	499.4	540.6	530.3	529.3	534.8
75-84 years.....	42.4	126.3	290.6	499.6	505.7	536.8	576.5	581.3
85 years and over.....	-	110.3	182.1	337.7	385.7	309.5	423.8	390.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for malignant neoplasms of respiratory system, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
White female								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted.....	4.6	5.1	10.1	18.2	20.0	21.0	21.6	22.6
All ages, crude.....	5.4	6.4	13.1	26.5	29.7	31.5	32.8	34.6
Under 1 year.....	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
1-4 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
5-14 years.....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24 years.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
25-34 years.....	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
35-44 years.....	2.2	3.4	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.6
45-54 years.....	6.5	9.8	22.1	33.9	35.3	35.3	35.6	36.0
55-64 years.....	15.5	16.7	39.3	74.2	83.9	87.8	89.9	94.2
65-74 years.....	27.2	26.5	45.4	108.1	123.6	132.3	139.2	149.1
75-84 years.....	40.0	36.5	56.8	99.3	110.2	122.2	129.9	140.3
85 years and over.....	44.0	45.2	60.1	96.8	96.1	96.7	102.5	102.1
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted.....	4.1	5.5	10.9	19.5	20.4	22.0	21.4	22.5
All ages, crude.....	3.4	4.9	10.1	19.3	20.5	22.3	21.9	23.3
Under 1 year.....	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.4
1-4 years.....	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
5-14 years.....	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-24 years.....	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.1
25-34 years.....	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
35-44 years.....	2.7	3.4	10.5	7.9	9.9	8.7	7.7	7.7
45-54 years.....	8.8	12.8	25.3	46.4	40.4	45.4	42.4	40.7
55-64 years.....	15.3	20.7	36.4	83.8	92.8	97.2	98.4	105.6
65-74 years.....	16.4	20.7	49.3	91.7	98.0	110.6	106.1	118.9
75-84 years.....	19.2	33.1	52.6	81.1	98.5	108.5	112.3	108.6
85 years and over.....	19.2	44.7	54.0	90.5	88.7	96.9	86.5	112.2

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 27. Death rates for malignant neoplasm of breast for females, according to race and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races		Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted.....	22.2	22.3	23.1	22.7	22.8	22.7	23.2	23.2
All ages, crude.....	24.7	26.1	28.4	30.6	31.4	31.6	32.5	32.7
Under 25 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
25-34 years.....	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0
35-44 years.....	20.8	20.2	20.4	17.9	17.3	16.6	18.5	17.5
45-54 years.....	46.9	51.4	52.6	48.1	47.2	45.9	45.8	46.7
55-64 years.....	70.4	70.8	77.6	80.5	80.2	81.9	82.0	83.6
65-74 years.....	94.0	90.0	93.8	101.1	103.8	104.9	108.0	107.7
75-84 years.....	139.8	129.9	127.4	126.4	130.9	130.9	136.2	137.7
85 years and over.....	195.5	191.9	157.1	169.3	178.1	175.1	180.0	175.9
White								
All ages, age adjusted.....	22.5	22.4	23.4	22.8	22.8	22.7	23.1	23.3
All ages, crude.....	25.7	27.2	29.9	32.3	33.1	33.3	34.2	34.6
Under 25 years.....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
25-34 years.....	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.8
35-44 years.....	20.8	19.7	20.2	17.3	17.0	16.0	17.4	16.7
45-54 years.....	47.1	51.2	53.0	48.1	46.5	45.3	45.3	46.5
55-64 years.....	70.9	71.8	79.3	81.3	80.8	82.8	82.2	84.2
65-74 years.....	96.3	91.6	95.9	103.7	105.4	106.9	110.1	110.0
75-84 years.....	143.6	132.8	129.6	128.4	133.0	133.1	138.3	140.4
85 years and over.....	204.2	199.7	161.9	171.7	181.9	178.6	183.7	178.9
Black								
All ages, age adjusted.....	19.3	21.3	21.5	23.3	24.6	24.4	26.1	25.3
All ages, crude.....	16.4	18.7	19.7	22.9	24.5	24.4	26.3	25.6
Under 25 years.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
25-34 years.....	4.9	6.1	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.4
35-44 years.....	21.0	24.8	24.4	24.1	22.3	23.8	28.9	26.3
45-54 years.....	46.5	54.4	52.0	52.7	57.7	55.3	55.5	54.4
55-64 years.....	64.3	63.2	64.7	79.9	83.0	82.9	90.5	88.5
65-74 years.....	67.0	72.3	77.3	84.3	97.1	95.0	100.1	99.3
75-84 years.....	81.0	87.5	101.8	114.1	122.0	120.6	128.2	121.0
85 years and over.....		92.1	112.1	149.9	145.2	143.4	149.6	152.5

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 28. Maternal mortality rates for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium, according to race and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Race and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races								
Number of deaths per 100,000 live births								
All ages, age adjusted.....	73.8	32.2	21.5	9.6	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.9
All ages, crude.....	83.3	37.1	21.5	9.2	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8
Under 20 years.....	70.7	22.7	18.9	7.6	6.5	5.4	6.3	6.9
20-24 years.....	47.6	20.7	13.0	5.8	4.5	7.5	4.3	5.4
25-29 years.....	63.5	29.8	17.0	7.7	7.6	6.6	6.9	6.4
30-34 years.....	107.7	50.3	31.6	13.6	11.4	9.1	11.5	8.9
35 years and over ²	222.0	104.3	81.9	36.3	24.2	20.7	21.9	25.0
White								
All ages, age adjusted.....	53.2	22.4	14.5	7.0	5.7	5.9	5.0	5.1
All ages, crude.....	61.1	26.0	14.4	6.7	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2
Under 20 years.....	44.9	14.8	13.9	5.9	*4.1	*4.4	*4.3	*4.3
20-24 years.....	35.7	15.3	8.4	4.3	3.1	4.9	*2.0	3.4
25-29 years.....	45.0	20.3	11.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.7	4.7
30-34 years.....	75.9	34.3	18.8	9.4	9.1	6.0	7.8	5.2
35 years and over ²	174.1	73.9	59.6	25.8	17.2	17.3	16.0	17.8
Black								
All ages, age adjusted.....	---	92.1	64.2	24.0	20.0	19.3	20.9	22.2
All ages, crude.....	---	103.6	59.8	21.5	18.2	18.3	19.7	20.4
Under 20 years.....	---	54.8	31.8	12.8	*12.3	*7.0	*11.4	*12.1
20-24 years.....	---	56.9	41.0	13.4	11.6	20.2	15.2	14.0
25-29 years.....	---	92.8	63.8	21.4	22.3	16.0	15.6	18.4
30-34 years.....	---	150.6	115.6	41.9	*22.9	31.1	37.9	35.8
35 years and over ²	---	299.5	204.7	96.5	*70.5	*41.4	*67.6	72.6

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

²Rates computed by relating deaths of women 35 years and over to live births to women 35-49 years.

*Based on fewer than 20 deaths.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. I, Natality, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Population estimates and projections. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 499. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1973.

Table 29 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for motor vehicle accidents, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races		Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted.....	23.3	22.5	27.4	22.9	19.3	18.5	19.1	18.8
All ages, crude.....	23.1	21.3	26.9	23.5	19.8	19.0	19.6	19.2
Under 1 year.....	8.4	8.1	9.8	7.0	5.8	5.2	4.4	4.8
1-4 years.....	11.5	10.0	11.5	9.2	7.9	7.5	6.9	7.1
5-14 years.....	8.8	7.9	10.2	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8
15-24 years.....	34.4	38.0	47.2	44.8	36.9	35.1	36.7	36.1
25-34 years.....	24.6	24.3	30.9	29.1	24.1	23.4	23.8	22.8
35-44 years.....	20.3	19.3	24.9	20.9	17.7	16.8	17.1	17.1
45-54 years.....	22.2	21.4	25.5	18.6	15.7	15.3	15.4	15.2
55-64 years.....	29.2	25.1	27.9	17.4	15.2	14.7	15.7	15.5
65-74 years.....	38.8	31.4	32.8	19.2	17.5	17.1	18.0	17.7
75-84 years.....	52.7	41.8	43.5	28.1	25.2	26.0	28.2	27.6
85 years and over.....	45.1	37.9	36.6	27.6	23.7	25.0	25.0	26.1
White male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	35.9	34.0	40.1	34.8	29.3	27.8	28.4	27.6
All ages, crude.....	35.1	31.5	39.1	35.9	30.1	28.5	29.1	28.2
Under 1 year.....	9.1	8.8	9.1	7.0	5.9	5.7	3.9	4.5
1-4 years.....	13.2	11.3	12.2	9.5	8.2	8.3	7.5	7.6
5-14 years.....	12.0	10.3	12.6	9.8	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5
15-24 years.....	58.3	62.7	75.2	73.8	60.8	57.0	59.1	57.4
25-34 years.....	39.1	38.6	47.0	46.6	38.5	37.0	37.3	35.5
35-44 years.....	30.9	28.4	35.2	30.7	26.3	24.3	24.3	24.1
45-54 years.....	31.6	29.7	34.6	26.3	22.4	21.2	21.7	20.9
55-64 years.....	41.9	34.4	39.0	23.9	20.8	19.9	20.9	20.6
65-74 years.....	59.1	45.5	46.2	25.8	23.1	22.5	24.0	21.7
75-84 years.....	86.4	66.8	69.2	43.6	39.6	39.8	41.8	41.2
85 years and over.....	79.3	61.9	72.0	57.3	48.4	54.7	52.6	56.4
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	39.8	38.2	50.1	32.9	27.2	26.4	27.2	27.7
All ages, crude.....	37.2	33.1	44.2	31.1	25.9	25.2	26.4	26.7
Under 1 year.....	9.0	6.8	10.6	7.8	5.0	3.6	5.7	5.9
1-4 years.....	12.7	16.9	13.7	11.1	10.9	9.8	10.7	10.7
5-14 years.....	9.7	10.4	16.1	10.5	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.9
15-24 years.....	41.6	46.4	58.1	34.9	29.2	28.3	31.9	32.1
25-34 years.....	57.4	51.0	70.4	44.9	36.6	35.9	36.8	37.2
35-44 years.....	45.9	43.6	59.5	41.2	33.9	33.6	33.8	35.4
45-54 years.....	49.9	48.1	61.4	39.1	33.9	32.4	28.5	29.9
55-64 years.....	58.8	47.3	62.1	40.3	31.8	31.2	31.5	34.3
65-74 years.....	48.5	46.1	54.9	41.8	33.7	29.6	35.5	30.0
75-84 years.....	61.8	51.8	51.5	46.5	39.8	41.7	45.0	42.2
85 years and over.....	58.6	53.8	34.0	37.5	28.6	57.1	36.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for motor vehicle accidents, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
White female								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted.....	10.6	11.1	14.4	12.3	10.5	10.3	10.9	10.8
All ages, crude.....	10.9	11.2	14.8	12.8	11.0	10.8	11.5	11.4
Under 1 year.....	7.8	7.5	10.2	7.1	5.6	4.8	4.4	3.9
1-4 years.....	10.1	8.3	9.6	7.7	7.0	6.0	5.4	5.7
5-14 years.....	5.6	5.3	6.9	5.7	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.2
15-24 years.....	12.6	15.6	22.7	23.0	18.9	18.8	20.1	20.1
25-34 years.....	9.0	9.0	12.7	12.2	10.6	10.7	11.0	10.0
35-44 years.....	8.1	8.9	12.3	10.6	8.8	8.8	9.4	9.4
45-54 years.....	10.8	11.4	14.3	10.2	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.9
55-64 years.....	15.0	15.3	16.1	10.5	9.3	9.3	10.3	9.9
65-74 years.....	20.9	19.3	22.1	13.4	12.6	12.6	13.0	14.3
75-84 years.....	25.4	23.8	28.1	19.0	17.3	17.9	20.6	19.9
85 years and over.....	22.3	22.2	18.9	15.3	13.9	14.0	13.8	15.1
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted.....	10.3	10.0	13.8	8.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.2
All ages, crude.....	10.2	9.7	13.4	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.3
Under 1 year.....	7.0	8.1	11.9	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	7.8
1-4 years.....	8.8	8.8	12.6	9.5	7.8	8.0	6.9	6.8
5-14 years.....	6.2	5.9	9.3	5.2	5.6	4.3	4.4	4.3
15-24 years.....	11.5	9.9	13.4	8.0	7.8	8.6	8.4	9.1
25-34 years.....	10.7	9.8	13.3	10.6	8.8	7.4	9.0	9.2
35-44 years.....	11.1	11.0	16.1	8.3	7.8	7.3	8.6	9.1
45-54 years.....	10.6	11.8	16.4	9.1	7.1	8.7	6.4	8.2
55-64 years.....	14.0	14.0	17.1	9.3	7.9	8.1	8.5	9.5
65-74 years.....	12.7	14.2	16.3	8.5	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.6
75-84 years.....	17.6	8.8	14.3	11.1	8.5	15.1	13.7	15.0
85 years and over.....	21.1	17.5	12.3	9.6	7.8	9.8	9.4	

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 30 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races		Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted.....	5.4	5.2	9.1	10.8	9.7	8.6	8.4	8.3
All ages, crude.....	5.3	4.7	8.3	10.7	9.6	8.6	8.4	8.3
Under 1 year.....	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.9	6.7	5.3	6.5	5.3
1-4 years.....	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4
5-14 years.....	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2
15-24 years.....	6.3	5.9	11.7	15.6	13.7	12.4	12.0	12.1
25-34 years.....	9.9	9.7	16.6	19.6	17.3	15.4	14.7	14.7
35-44 years.....	8.8	8.1	13.7	15.1	13.3	11.8	11.3	11.3
45-54 years.....	6.1	6.2	10.1	11.1	10.2	8.7	8.5	8.1
55-64 years.....	4.0	4.2	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.7
65-74 years.....	3.2	2.8	5.0	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.3
75-84 years.....	2.6	2.4	4.0	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.3
85 years and over.....	2.3	2.4	4.5	5.3	5.8	5.0	4.3	4.1
White male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	3.9	3.9	7.3	10.9	9.5	8.4	8.2	8.1
All ages, crude.....	3.9	3.6	6.8	10.9	9.6	8.6	8.3	8.2
Under 1 year.....	4.3	3.8	2.9	4.3	5.8	3.3	4.9	3.7
1-4 years.....	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9
5-14 years.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
15-24 years.....	3.7	4.4	7.9	15.5	13.1	11.5	11.1	11.2
25-34 years.....	5.4	6.2	13.0	18.9	16.2	14.9	14.1	13.9
35-44 years.....	6.4	5.5	11.0	15.5	13.9	12.4	11.8	11.5
45-54 years.....	5.5	5.0	9.0	11.9	10.9	9.1	9.4	8.6
55-64 years.....	4.4	4.3	7.7	7.8	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.3
65-74 years.....	4.1	3.4	5.6	6.9	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.5
75-84 years.....	3.5	2.7	5.1	6.3	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.5
85 years and over.....	1.8	2.7	7.0	6.4	8.2	5.6	5.3	3.9
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	51.1	44.9	82.1	71.9	62.3	53.8	50.8	49.9
All ages, crude.....	47.3	36.6	67.5	66.6	59.1	51.4	48.7	48.4
Under 1 year.....	1.8	10.3	14.3	18.6	16.1	14.0	20.1	16.0
1-4 years.....	1.8	1.7	5.1	7.2	8.7	7.2	5.0	6.5
5-14 years.....	1.8	1.4	4.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2
15-24 years.....	58.9	46.4	102.5	84.3	72.0	66.8	61.5	66.1
25-34 years.....	110.5	92.0	158.5	145.1	124.3	102.0	96.2	94.3
35-44 years.....	83.7	77.5	126.2	110.3	91.4	82.0	78.1	76.3
45-54 years.....	54.6	54.8	100.6	83.8	74.1	57.8	57.1	51.1
55-64 years.....	35.7	31.8	59.8	55.6	49.3	46.7	40.6	37.8
65-74 years.....	18.7	19.1	40.6	33.9	36.6	28.1	30.3	27.6
75-84 years.....	11.5	16.1	18.9	27.6	24.8	32.4	28.3	21.5
85 years and over.....	11.5	10.3	23.1	17.0	19.6	27.0	28.6	16.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for homicide and legal intervention, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
White female								
Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population								
All ages, age adjusted.....	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9
All ages, crude.....	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9
Under 1 year.....	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.3	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.3
1-4 years.....	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.6
5-14 years.....	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
15-24 years.....	1.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.6
25-34 years.....	1.9	2.0	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.4
35-44 years.....	2.2	2.2	3.2	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.6
45-54 years.....	1.6	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9
55-64 years.....	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
65-74 years.....	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.2
75-84 years.....	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1
85 years and over.....	1.9	1.5	2.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	2.6	3.2
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted.....	11.7	11.8	15.0	13.7	12.0	11.2	11.0	10.8
All ages, crude.....	11.5	10.4	13.2	13.5	12.0	11.3	11.2	11.0
Under 1 year.....	2.6	13.8	10.7	12.8	13.3	15.3	16.4	10.3
1-4 years.....	1.7	1.7	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.3
5-14 years.....	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.4	3.1	2.0
15-24 years.....	16.5	11.9	17.7	18.4	15.3	15.7	14.8	14.2
25-34 years.....	26.6	24.9	25.6	25.8	21.0	19.9	19.3	19.8
35-44 years.....	17.8	20.5	25.1	17.7	16.1	14.8	14.4	14.8
45-54 years.....	8.5	12.7	17.5	12.5	11.5	9.5	7.5	9.0
55-64 years.....	3.6	6.8	8.1	8.9	8.0	6.3	6.7	6.4
65-74 years.....	3.4	3.3	7.7	8.6	8.1	7.0	6.8	7.2
75-84 years.....	4.0	2.5	5.7	6.7	8.8	11.3	9.8	7.6
85 years and over.....	2.6	2.6	11.1	8.5	12.2	8.5	7.5	11.5

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 31 (page 1 of 2). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
All races		Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted.....	11.0	10.6	11.8	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.5
All ages, crude.....	11.4	10.6	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.3
Under 1 year.....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4 years.....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-14 years.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
15-24 years.....	4.5	5.2	8.8	12.3	12.1	11.9	12.5	12.9
25-34 years.....	9.1	10.0	14.1	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.5	15.2
35-44 years.....	14.3	14.2	16.9	15.4	15.3	14.6	15.1	14.6
45-54 years.....	20.9	20.7	20.0	15.9	16.6	16.2	16.2	15.6
55-64 years.....	27.0	23.7	21.4	15.9	16.9	16.5	17.3	16.7
65-74 years.....	29.3	23.0	20.8	16.9	17.4	17.7	18.8	18.5
75-84 years.....	31.1	27.9	21.2	19.1	20.3	22.3	22.0	24.1
85 years and over.....	28.8	26.0	20.4	19.2	17.6	19.0	18.4	19.1
White male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	18.1	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.4	19.3	19.7	19.9
All ages, crude.....	19.0	17.6	18.0	19.9	20.7	20.6	21.3	21.5
Under 1 year.....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4 years.....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-14 years.....	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3
15-24 years.....	6.6	8.6	13.9	21.4	21.2	20.6	22.0	22.7
25-34 years.....	13.8	14.9	19.9	25.6	26.1	26.2	25.8	25.4
35-44 years.....	22.4	21.9	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.2	23.7	23.5
45-54 years.....	34.1	33.7	29.5	24.2	25.8	25.5	25.3	25.1
55-64 years.....	45.9	40.2	35.0	25.8	27.9	27.4	28.8	28.6
65-74 years.....	53.2	42.0	38.7	32.5	33.1	33.2	35.6	35.3
75-84 years.....	61.9	55.7	45.5	45.5	48.5	52.5	52.0	57.1
85 years and over.....	61.9	61.3	50.3	52.8	53.9	56.8	55.8	60.3
Black male								
All ages, age adjusted.....	7.0	7.8	9.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	11.2	11.3
All ages, crude.....	6.3	6.4	8.0	10.3	10.1	9.9	10.6	10.8
Under 1 year.....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4 years.....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-14 years.....	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
15-24 years.....	4.9	4.1	10.5	12.3	11.0	11.5	11.2	13.3
25-34 years.....	9.3	12.4	19.2	21.8	20.3	19.1	20.7	19.6
35-44 years.....	10.4	12.8	12.6	15.6	15.6	14.0	16.5	14.9
45-54 years.....	10.4	10.8	13.8	12.0	11.8	12.1	11.6	13.5
55-64 years.....	16.5	16.2	10.6	11.7	11.9	11.6	13.4	11.5
65-74 years.....	10.0	11.3	8.7	11.1	12.1	13.6	13.8	15.8
75-84 years.....	6.2	6.6	8.9	10.5	12.2	15.8	15.1	15.6
85 years and over.....	6.2	6.9	10.3	18.9	16.1	12.7	11.1	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31 (page 2 of 2). Death rates for suicide, according to sex, race, and age: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Sex, race, and age	1950 ¹	1960 ¹	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
White female		Number of deaths per 100,000 resident population						
All ages, age adjusted.....	5.3	5.3	7.2	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3
All ages, crude.....	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.6
Under 1 year.....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4 years.....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-14 years.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
15-24 years.....	2.7	2.3	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7
25-34 years.....	5.2	5.8	9.0	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.6	6.4
35-44 years.....	8.2	8.1	13.0	9.1	9.2	8.2	8.4	7.7
45-54 years.....	10.5	10.9	13.5	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.0	9.0
55-64 years.....	10.7	10.9	12.3	9.1	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.4
65-74 years.....	10.6	8.8	9.6	7.0	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.3
75-84 years.....	8.4	9.2	7.2	5.7	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.0
85 years and over.....	8.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	3.9	5.3	5.1	4.7
Black female								
All ages, age adjusted.....	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1
All ages, crude.....	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
Under 1 year.....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-4 years.....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-14 years.....	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2
15-24 years.....	1.8	1.3	3.8	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.0
25-34 years.....	2.6	3.0	5.7	4.1	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.0
35-44 years.....	2.0	3.0	3.7	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.6
45-54 years.....	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.2
55-64 years.....	1.1	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	3.1	2.2
65-74 years.....	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.0
75-84 years.....	2.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.5	4.5
85 years and over.....	-	-	3.2	-	0.9	2.3	0.8	1.4

¹Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

NOTE: For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, 1950-85. Public Health Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1.

Table 32. Deaths for selected occupational diseases for males, according to age: United States, selected years 1970-85
(Data are based on the National Vital Statistics System)

Age and cause of death	1970	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
25 years and over											
	Number of deaths										
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma).....	602	591	608	557	559	552	556	576	584	584	571
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis.....	1,155	973	835	840	918	977	1,053	954	926	923	947
Asbestosis.....	25	43	54	64	86	96	98	99	128	131	130
Silicosis.....	351	243	191	162	220	202	165	176	149	160	138
25-64 years											
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma).....	308	280	265	254	246	241	229	234	211	211	210
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis.....	294	188	136	116	130	136	116	116	88	97	89
Asbestosis.....	17	22	23	31	29	30	21	26	30	25	29
Silicosis.....	90	64	49	50	51	49	44	42	37	34	30
65 years and over											
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura (mesothelioma).....	294	311	343	303	313	311	327	342	373	373	361
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis.....	861	785	699	724	788	841	937	838	838	826	858
Asbestosis.....	8	21	31	33	57	66	77	73	98	106	101
Silicosis.....	261	179	142	112	169	153	121	134	112	126	108

NOTE: Selection of occupational diseases based on definitions in D. Rutstein et al.: Sentinel health events (occupational): A basis for physician recognition and public health surveillance, *Am. J. Public Health* 73(9): 1054-1062, Sept. 1983. For data years shown, the code numbers for cause of death are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases, which are described in Appendix II, tables IV and V. Changes in number of deaths from 1978 to 1979 may be affected by changes in coding from the Eighth Revision to the Ninth Revision.

SOURCES: Data computed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics; Data computed by the Division of Analysis from data compiled by the Division of Vital Statistics.

Table 33. Provisional age-adjusted death rates for selected causes of death: United States, 1984-86
 (Data are based on a 10-percent sample of death certificates from the National Vital Statistics System)

Cause of death	1984	1985	1986
Deaths per 100,000 resident population			
All causes.....	547.7	545.9	540.2
Diseases of heart.....	183.3	181.7	175.4
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	33.9	32.3	30.4
Malignant neoplasms.....	133.1	132.5	132.5
Respiratory system.....	38.5	38.3	38.3
Breast ¹	23.4	23.2	23.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases.....	18.0	18.6	18.5
Pneumonia and influenza.....	12.2	13.2	13.6
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis.....	9.8	9.6	9.2
Diabetes mellitus.....	9.9	10.1	9.4
Accidents and adverse effects.....	35.6	34.3	35.5
Motor vehicle accidents.....	19.2	18.3	19.8
Suicide.....	11.6	11.2	12.0
Homicide and legal intervention.....	8.2	8.1	8.8

¹Female only.

NOTES: Includes deaths of nonresidents of the United States. Code numbers for cause of death are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, described in Appendix II, table V.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1985. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 34, No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86-1120. Sept. 19, 1986; Annual summary of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths, United States, 1986. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 35, No. 13. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1120. Aug. 24, 1987. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md.

Table 34. Progress toward 1990 health promotion goals: 1977-85

1990 goals	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990 goal
Infants (under 1 year)										
To continue to improve infant health, and by 1990, to reduce infant mortality by at least 35 percent to fewer than 9 deaths per 1,000 live births.....	14.1	13.8	13.1	12.6	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.6	9
	Deaths per 1,000 live births									
Children (1-14 years)										
To improve child health, foster optimal childhood development, and by 1990, reduce deaths among children ages 1 to 14 years by at least 20 percent to fewer than 34 per 100,000.....	42.3	42.1	40.1	38.5	38.0	36.7	35.3	34.1	33.8	34
	Deaths per 100,000 population									
Adolescents and young adults (15-24 years)										
To improve the health and health habits of adolescents and young adults, and by 1990, to reduce deaths among people ages 15 to 24 by at least 20 percent to fewer than 93 per 100,000.....	114.8	115.0	114.8	115.4	107.1	101.0	96.0	96.8	95.9	92
Adults (25-64 years)										
To improve the health of adults, and by 1990, to reduce deaths among people ages 25 to 64 by at least 25 percent to fewer than 400 per 100,00.....	532.9	520.3	500.2	498.0	482.1	462.3	452.8	443.5	438.7	400
Older adults (65 years and over)										
To improve the health and quality of life for older adults and, by 1990, to reduce the average annual number of days of restricted activity due to acute and chronic conditions by 20 percent, to fewer than 30 days per year for people aged 65 and older ¹	36.5	40.3	41.9	39.2	39.9	31.6	32.1	31.8	33.1	30
	Restricted-activity days per person									
To reduce the average annual number of days of bed disability due to acute and chronic conditions by 20 percent, to fewer than 12 days per year for people aged 65 and over ¹	14.5	14.5	13.7	13.8	14.0	14.7	16.7	15.1	13.7	12
	Bed-disability days per person									

¹Levels of estimates for 1982-85 may not be comparable to estimates for previous years because the 1982-85 data are based on a revised questionnaire and field procedures.

SOURCES: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and Surgeon General: *Healthy People--The Surgeon General's Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, 1979*. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 79-55071. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979; National Center for Health Statistics: *Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, Part B, 1950-85*. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office; Data computed by Division of Analysis from data compiled by Division of Vital Statistics and from table 1; Division of Health Interview Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Table 35. Vaccinations of children 1-4 years of age for selected diseases, according to race and residence in metropolitan statistical area (MSA): United States, 1970, 1976, and 1983-85

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

Vaccination and year	Total	Race		Inside MSA		Outside MSA
		White	All other	Central city	Remaining areas	
All respondents		Percent of population				
Measles:						
1970.....	57.2	60.4	41.9	55.2	61.7	54.3
1976.....	65.9	68.3	54.8	62.5	67.2	67.3
1983.....	64.9	66.8	57.2	60.4	66.3	66.7
1984.....	62.8	65.4	52.0	56.6	63.3	66.4
1985.....	60.8	63.6	48.8	55.5	63.3	61.9
Rubella:						
1970.....	37.2	38.3	31.8	38.3	39.2	34.3
1976.....	61.7	63.8	51.5	59.5	63.5	61.5
1983.....	64.0	66.3	54.7	59.5	65.2	66.0
1984.....	60.9	63.9	48.3	56.1	60.4	64.6
1985.....	58.9	61.6	47.7	53.9	61.0	60.3
DTP ^{1,2} :						
1970.....	76.1	79.7	58.8	68.9	80.7	77.1
1976.....	71.4	75.3	53.2	64.1	75.7	72.9
1983.....	65.7	70.1	47.7	55.4	69.4	69.4
1984.....	65.7	69.1	51.3	57.9	66.6	69.8
1985.....	64.9	68.7	48.7	55.5	68.4	67.9
Polio ² :						
1970.....	65.9	69.2	50.1	61.0	70.8	64.7
1976.....	61.6	66.2	39.9	53.8	65.3	63.9
1983.....	57.0	61.9	36.7	47.7	60.3	60.3
1984.....	54.8	58.4	39.9	48.7	55.2	58.5
1985.....	55.3	58.9	40.1	47.1	58.4	58.0
Mumps:						
1970.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976.....	48.3	50.3	38.7	45.6	50.7	47.9
1983.....	59.5	61.8	50.0	52.6	60.2	63.6
1984.....	58.7	61.3	47.7	51.8	58.3	63.6
1985.....	58.9	61.8	47.0	52.4	61.0	61.4
Respondents consulting vaccination records, 1985 ³						
Measles.....	76.9	78.1	67.2	73.5	76.7	79.0
Rubella.....	73.8	75.0	64.1	70.4	75.0	74.6
DTP ^{1,2}	87.0	88.5	75.2	79.6	89.7	88.6
Polio ²	75.7	77.5	61.5	68.9	79.6	75.9
Mumps.....	75.5	77.1	62.7	70.5	76.8	77.0

¹Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis.

²3 doses or more.

³The data in this panel are based only on 35 percent of white respondents and 19 percent of all other respondents who consulted records for some or all vaccination questions. One month prior to interview all sampled households were asked to check vaccination records such as those from a private physician, the health department, or military.

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

SOURCE: Division of Immunization, Center for Prevention Services, Centers for Disease Control: Unpublished data from the United States Immunization Survey.

Table 36. Selected notifiable disease rates, according to disease: United States, selected years 1950-85

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments)

Disease	1950	1960	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
Number of cases per 100,000 population								
Diphtheria.....	3.83	0.51	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hepatitis A.....	---	23.15	27.87	12.84	10.11	9.20	9.33	10.03
Hepatitis B.....	---	---	4.08	8.39	9.58	10.39	11.06	11.50
Mumps.....	---	---	55.55	3.86	2.46	1.55	1.32	1.30
Pertussis (whooping cough).....	79.82	8.23	2.08	0.76	0.82	1.05	0.96	1.50
Poliomyelitis, total.....	22.02	1.77	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paralytic.....	---	1.40	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Rubella (German measles).....	---	---	27.75	1.72	1.00	0.41	0.32	0.26
Rubeola (measles).....	211.01	245.42	23.23	5.96	0.74	0.64	1.10	1.18
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever.....	---	3.85	10.84	14.88	17.68	18.91	17.30	27.37
Shigellosis.....	15.45	6.94	6.79	8.41	7.83	8.43	7.36	7.14
Tuberculosis ¹	80.50	30.83	18.22	12.25	11.02	10.19	9.42	9.30
Varicella (chickenpox).....	---	---	---	96.69	94.37	99.65	138.44	123.23
Sexually transmitted diseases: ²								
Syphilis ³	146.02	68.78	45.26	30.51	32.84	32.13	29.81	28.50
Primary and secondary.....	16.73	9.06	10.89	12.06	14.61	14.08	12.20	11.45
Early latent.....	39.71	10.11	8.08	9.00	9.51	10.22	9.87	9.15
Late and late latent.....	70.22	45.91	24.94	9.30	8.60	7.70	7.60	7.77
Congenital.....	8.97	2.48	0.97	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.14
Gonorrhea.....	192.45	145.33	297.22	444.99	417.45	387.64	374.74	384.28
Chancroid.....	3.34	0.94	0.70	0.35	0.60	0.36	0.28	0.87
Granuloma inguinale.....	1.19	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Lymphogranuloma venereum.....	0.95	0.47	0.30	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.10
Number of cases								
Diphtheria.....	5,796	918	435	3	2	5	1	3
Hepatitis A.....	---	41,666	56,797	29,087	23,403	21,532	22,040	23,210
Hepatitis B.....	---	---	8,310	19,015	22,177	24,318	26,115	26,611
Mumps.....	---	---	104,953	8,576	5,270	3,355	3,021	2,982
Pertussis (whooping cough).....	120,718	14,809	4,249	1,730	1,895	2,463	2,276	3,589
Poliomyelitis, total.....	33,300	3,190	33	9	8	15	8	7
Paralytic.....	---	2,525	31	8	8	15	8	7
Rubella (German measles).....	---	---	56,552	3,904	2,325	970	752	630
Rubeola (measles).....	319,124	441,703	47,351	13,506	1,714	1,497	2,587	2,822
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever.....	---	6,929	22,096	33,715	40,936	44,250	40,861	65,347
Shigellosis.....	23,367	12,487	13,845	19,041	18,129	19,719	17,371	17,057
Tuberculosis ¹	121,742	55,494	37,137	27,749	25,520	23,846	22,255	22,201
Varicella (chickenpox).....	---	---	---	190,894	167,423	177,462	221,983	178,162
Sexually transmitted diseases: ²								
Syphilis ³	217,558	122,538	91,382	68,832	75,579	74,637	69,888	67,563
Primary and secondary.....	23,939	16,145	21,982	27,204	33,613	32,698	28,607	27,131
Early latent.....	59,256	18,017	16,311	20,297	21,894	23,738	23,132	21,689
Late and late latent.....	113,569	81,798	50,348	20,979	19,779	17,896	17,827	18,414
Congenital.....	13,377	4,416	1,953	277	259	239	322	329
Gonorrhea.....	286,746	258,933	600,072	1,004,029	960,633	900,435	878,556	911,419
Chancroid.....	4,977	1,680	1,416	788	1,392	847	665	2,067
Granuloma inguinale.....	1,783	296	124	51	17	24	30	44
Lymphogranuloma venereum.....	1,427	835	612	199	235	335	170	226

¹Data after 1974 are not comparable to prior years because of changes in reporting criteria effective in 1975.

²Newly reported civilian cases.

³Includes stage of syphilis not stated.

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

SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control: Final 1985 reports of notifiable diseases, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 34(54). Public Health Service, Atlanta, Ga., June 1987; Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Center for Prevention Services, Centers for Disease Control: Selected data.

Table 37. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases and deaths, according to age, sex, and race/ethnicity: United States, 1982-87

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments)

Age, sex, and race/ethnicity	All years ¹	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	All years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1987
Cases		Number, by year of report						Percent distribution				
Total ²	49,745	715	2,079	4,471	8,246	13,095	20,940	...	...	...	...	...
Male, 13 years and over ²	45,428	652	1,905	4,150	7,596	11,971	18,961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, not Hispanic.....	28,988	384	1,151	2,633	4,871	7,560	12,263	63.8	58.9	63.5	63.2	64.7
Black, not Hispanic.....	10,333	181	466	943	1,716	2,720	4,266	22.8	27.8	22.7	22.7	22.5
Hispanic.....	5,682	85	265	540	953	1,582	2,232	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.2	11.8
Female, 13 years and over ²	3,597	50	140	272	522	945	1,662	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, not Hispanic.....	1,071	12	32	77	140	265	544	29.8	24.0	28.3	28.0	32.7
Black, not Hispanic.....	1,906	31	67	140	281	507	878	53.0	62.0	51.5	53.7	52.8
Hispanic.....	587	7	37	55	96	161	229	16.3	14.0	20.2	17.0	13.8
Children, under 13 years ²	720	13	34	49	128	179	317	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, not Hispanic.....	163	5	6	10	25	40	77	22.6	38.5	20.4	22.4	24.3
Black, not Hispanic.....	405	5	22	28	84	101	165	56.3	38.5	57.1	56.4	52.1
Hispanic.....	147	3	6	11	19	37	71	20.4	23.1	22.5	20.7	22.4
Deaths		Number, by year of death										
Total ²	27,799	414	1,337	3,030	5,699	8,959	8,146	...	...	...	...	...
Male, 13 years and over ²	25,257	372	1,212	2,767	5,235	8,161	7,326	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, not Hispanic.....	15,783	193	686	1,700	3,287	5,206	4,599	62.5	51.9	61.4	63.8	62.8
Black, not Hispanic.....	6,112	119	347	665	1,246	1,876	1,808	24.2	32.0	24.0	23.0	24.7
Hispanic.....	3,145	59	168	373	660	1,015	850	12.5	15.9	13.5	12.4	11.6
Female, 13 years and over ²	2,096	32	97	220	375	681	671	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, not Hispanic.....	627	8	20	52	122	205	217	29.9	25.0	23.6	30.1	32.3
Black, not Hispanic.....	1,118	19	53	126	178	357	371	53.3	59.4	57.3	52.4	55.3
Hispanic.....	331	4	24	40	72	111	78	15.8	12.5	18.2	16.3	11.6
Children, under 13 years ²	446	10	28	43	89	117	149	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, not Hispanic.....	103	4	6	8	23	23	37	23.1	40.0	18.6	19.7	24.8
Black, not Hispanic.....	245	5	18	24	54	63	77	54.9	50.0	55.8	53.9	51.7
Hispanic.....	95	1	4	11	12	29	34	21.3	10.0	25.6	24.8	22.8

¹Includes cases and deaths prior to 1982.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

NOTES: Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are as of December 31, 1987.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program.

Table 38 (page 1 of 2). Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category for persons 13 years of age and over: United States, 1982-87

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments)

Race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category	All years ¹	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	All years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1987
Total ²	49,025	702	2,045	4,422	8,118	12,916	20,623	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male homosexual/ bisexual.....	31,973	433	1,267	2,895	5,457	8,501	13,265	65.2	61.7	65.5	65.8	64.3
Intravenous drug use.....	8,302	118	369	767	1,389	2,204	3,433	16.9	16.8	17.4	17.1	16.7
Male homosexual and intravenous drug use....	3,663	62	202	408	579	957	1,442	7.5	8.8	9.2	7.4	7.0
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder.....	491	7	12	35	78	134	225	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1
Heterosexual ³	1,963	54	108	160	276	529	830	4.0	7.7	3.6	4.1	4.0
Transfusion.....	1,134	6	24	53	162	282	607	2.3	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.9
Undetermined ⁴	1,499	22	63	104	177	309	821	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	4.0
Race/ethnicity												
White, not Hispanic..	30,059	396	1,183	2,710	5,011	7,825	12,807	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male homosexual/ bisexual.....	23,777	313	934	2,181	4,105	6,241	9,889	79.1	79.0	80.5	79.8	77.2
Intravenous drug use.....	1,701	30	71	145	247	402	802	5.7	7.6	5.4	5.1	6.3
Male homosexual and intravenous drug use....	2,377	29	125	264	377	644	930	7.9	7.3	9.7	8.2	7.3
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder.....	419	7	11	25	66	122	188	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.5
Heterosexual ³	323	1	2	16	34	86	184	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.4
Transfusion.....	867	5	21	40	125	217	459	2.9	1.3	1.5	2.8	3.6
Undetermined ⁴	595	11	19	39	57	113	355	2.0	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.8
Black, not Hispanic..	12,239	212	533	1,083	1,997	3,227	5,144	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male homosexual/ bisexual.....	4,804	81	185	400	789	1,304	2,022	39.3	38.2	36.9	40.4	39.3
Intravenous drug use.....	4,359	54	179	400	745	1,168	1,802	35.6	25.5	36.9	36.2	35.0
Male homosexual and intravenous drug use....	876	18	43	93	135	217	366	7.2	8.5	8.6	6.7	7.1
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder.....	29	0	0	5	4	5	15	0.2	-	0.5	0.2	0.3
Heterosexual ³	1,399	50	95	129	216	364	540	11.4	23.6	11.9	11.3	10.5
Transfusion.....	168	0	1	10	26	42	89	1.4	-	0.9	1.3	1.7
Undetermined ⁴	604	9	30	46	82	127	310	4.9	4.3	4.3	3.9	6.0
Hispanic.....	6,269	92	302	595	1,049	1,743	2,461	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male homosexual/ bisexual.....	3,074	38	134	290	521	869	1,205	49.0	41.3	48.7	49.9	49.0
Intravenous drug use.....	2,199	33	114	220	388	621	817	35.1	35.9	37.0	35.6	33.2
Male homosexual and intravenous drug use....	386	15	29	48	66	93	134	6.2	16.3	8.1	5.3	5.4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder.....	31	0	1	4	7	5	14	0.5	-	0.7	0.3	0.6
Heterosexual ³	234	3	11	15	25	75	104	3.7	3.3	2.5	4.3	4.2
Transfusion.....	70	1	1	2	7	18	41	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.7
Undetermined ⁴	275	2	12	16	35	62	146	4.4	2.2	2.7	3.6	5.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38 (page 2 of 2). Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases, according to race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category for persons 13 years of age and over: United States, 1982-87

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments)

Race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category	All years ¹	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	All years ¹				
								1982	1984	1986	1987	
Sex	Number of cases by year of report							Percent distribution				
Male.....	45,428	652	1,905	4,150	7,596	11,971	18,961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Homosexual/bisexual.....	31,973	433	1,267	2,895	5,457	8,501	13,265	70.4	66.4	69.8	71.0	70.0
Intravenous drug use.....	6,485	95	289	604	1,109	1,742	2,629	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.6	13.9
Homosexual and intravenous drug use....	3,663	62	202	408	579	957	1,442	8.1	9.5	9.8	8.0	7.6
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder.....	471	7	12	33	75	127	217	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1
Heterosexual ³	912	38	74	102	141	215	337	2.0	5.8	2.5	1.8	1.8
Transfusion.....	742	2	16	29	107	187	401	1.6	0.3	0.7	1.6	2.1
Undetermined ⁴	1,182	15	45	79	128	242	670	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.0	3.5
Female.....	3,597	50	140	272	522	945	1,662	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Intravenous drug use.....	1,817	23	80	163	280	462	804	50.5	46.0	59.9	48.9	48.4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder.....	20	0	0	2	3	7	8	0.6	-	0.7	0.7	0.5
Heterosexual ³	1,051	16	34	58	135	314	493	29.2	32.0	21.3	33.2	29.7
Transfusion.....	392	4	8	24	55	95	206	10.9	8.0	8.8	10.1	12.4
Undetermined ⁴	317	7	18	25	49	67	151	8.8	14.0	9.2	7.1	9.1

¹Includes cases and deaths prior to 1982.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

³Includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with AIDS or at risk of AIDS and persons without other identified risks who were born in countries where heterosexual transmission is believed to play a major role although precise means of transmission have not yet been fully defined.

⁴Includes persons for whom risk information is incomplete (because of death, refusal to be interviewed, or loss to followup), persons still under investigation, men reported only to have had heterosexual contact with prostitutes, and interviewed persons for whom no specific risk is identified.

NOTES: Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are as of December 31, 1987.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program.

Table 39 (page 1 of 2). Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) deaths, according to race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category for persons 13 years of age and over: United States, 1982-87

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments)

Race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category	All years ¹	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	All years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1987
Total ²	27,353	404	1,309	2,987	5,610	8,842	7,997	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male homosexual/ bisexual.....	17,523	239	775	1,857	3,655	5,826	5,050	64.1	59.2	62.2	65.9	63.2
Intravenous drug use.....	4,717	68	262	563	983	1,422	1,386	17.2	16.8	18.9	16.1	17.3
Male homosexual and intravenous drug use....	2,128	39	122	292	425	652	582	7.8	9.7	9.8	7.4	7.3
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder.....	289	6	7	23	68	97	87	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.1
Heterosexual ³	1,090	32	86	110	194	310	338	4.0	7.9	3.7	3.5	4.2
Transfusion.....	755	3	17	60	148	271	252	2.8	0.7	2.0	3.1	3.2
Undetermined ⁴	851	17	40	82	137	264	302	3.1	4.2	2.8	3.0	3.8
Race/ethnicity												
White, not Hispanic..	16,410	201	706	1,752	3,409	5,411	4,816	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male homosexual/ bisexual.....	12,818	157	548	1,367	2,709	4,279	3,672	78.1	78.1	78.0	79.1	76.3
Intravenous drug use.....	935	11	58	96	186	251	322	5.7	5.5	5.5	4.6	6.7
Male homosexual and intravenous drug use....	1,339	13	71	181	271	430	362	8.2	6.5	10.3	8.0	7.5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder.....	251	6	6	20	56	85	77	1.5	3.0	1.1	1.6	1.6
Heterosexual ³	158	1	2	5	26	65	59	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.2
Transfusion.....	573	3	13	49	110	209	188	3.5	1.5	2.8	3.9	3.9
Undetermined ⁴	336	10	8	34	51	92	136	2.1	5.0	1.9	1.7	2.8
Black, not Hispanic..	7,230	138	400	791	1,424	2,233	2,179	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male homosexual/ bisexual.....	2,833	52	136	276	562	919	861	39.2	37.7	34.9	41.2	39.5
Intravenous drug use.....	2,567	38	128	306	529	806	748	35.5	27.5	38.7	36.1	34.3
Male homosexual and intravenous drug use....	543	12	34	70	106	155	164	7.5	8.7	8.9	6.9	7.5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder.....	15	0	0	1	5	4	5	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
Heterosexual ³	807	30	79	93	144	194	247	11.2	21.7	11.8	8.7	11.3
Transfusion.....	114	0	1	9	24	35	43	1.6	-	1.1	1.6	2.0
Undetermined ⁴	351	6	22	36	54	120	111	4.9	4.4	4.6	5.4	5.1
Hispanic.....	3,476	63	192	413	732	1,126	928	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male homosexual/ bisexual.....	1,716	29	85	192	358	581	463	49.4	46.0	46.5	51.6	49.9
Intravenous drug use.....	1,192	18	73	158	262	359	312	34.3	28.6	38.3	31.9	33.6
Male homosexual and intravenous drug use....	232	14	16	38	45	63	53	6.7	22.2	9.2	5.6	5.7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder.....	19	0	1	2	4	8	4	0.6	-	0.5	0.7	0.4
Heterosexual ³	121	1	5	12	23	49	31	3.5	1.6	2.9	4.4	3.3
Transfusion.....	47	0	2	1	10	20	14	1.4	-	0.2	1.8	1.5
Undetermined ⁴	149	1	10	10	30	46	51	4.3	1.6	2.4	4.1	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39 (page 2 of 2). Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) deaths, according to race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category for persons 13 years of age and over: United States, 1982-87

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments)

Race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category	All years ¹	Number, by year of death						Percent distribution					
		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	All years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1987	
Sex													
Male.....	25,257	372	1,212	2,767	5,235	8,161	7,326	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Homosexual/bisexual.....	17,523	239	775	1,857	3,655	5,826	5,050	69.4	64.3	67.1	71.4	68.9	
Intravenous drug use.....	3,672	52	208	432	788	1,092	1,076	14.5	14.0	15.6	13.4	14.7	
Homosexual and intravenous drug use....	2,128	39	122	292	425	652	582	8.4	10.5	10.6	8.0	7.9	
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder..... ³	278	6	7	22	64	94	84	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	
Heterosexual ³	506	23	64	62	102	110	130	2.0	6.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	
Transfusion.....	485	1	8	40	96	188	151	1.9	0.3	1.5	2.3	2.1	
Undetermined ⁴	665	12	28	62	105	199	253	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.4	3.5	
Female.....	2,096	32	97	220	375	681	671	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Intravenous drug use.....	1,045	16	54	131	195	330	310	49.9	50.0	59.6	48.5	46.2	
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder..... ³	11	0	0	1	4	3	3	0.5	-	0.5	0.4	0.5	
Heterosexual ³	584	9	22	48	92	200	208	27.9	28.1	21.8	29.4	31.0	
Transfusion.....	270	2	9	20	52	83	101	12.9	6.3	9.1	12.2	15.1	
Undetermined ⁴	186	5	12	20	32	65	49	8.9	15.6	9.1	9.5	7.3	

¹Includes cases and deaths prior to 1982.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

³Includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with AIDS or at risk of AIDS and persons without other identified risks who were born in countries where heterosexual transmission is believed to play a major role although precise means of transmission have not yet been fully defined.

⁴Includes persons for whom risk information is incomplete (because of death, refusal to be interviewed, or loss to followup), persons still under investigation, men reported only to have had heterosexual contact with prostitutes, and interviewed persons for whom no specific risk is identified.

NOTES: Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are as of December 31, 1987.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program.

Table 40. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases and deaths, according to State: United States, 1982-87

(Data are based on reporting by State health departments)

State	All years ¹	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	All years ¹	1982	1984	1986	1987	
Cases													
		Number, by year of report						Percent distribution					
Total ²	49,745	715	2,079	4,471	8,246	13,095	20,940	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
New York.....	13,174	354	868	1,588	2,501	3,790	3,963	26.5	49.5	35.5	28.9	18.9	
California.....	11,141	120	476	1,026	1,973	2,678	4,825	22.4	16.8	23.0	20.5	23.0	
Florida.....	3,624	61	153	313	554	948	1,587	7.3	8.5	7.0	7.2	7.6	
Texas.....	3,465	17	88	250	486	941	1,680	7.0	2.4	5.6	7.2	8.0	
New Jersey.....	3,240	54	137	280	469	773	1,517	6.5	7.6	6.3	5.9	7.2	
Illinois.....	1,345	18	34	102	192	363	631	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.0	
Pennsylvania.....	1,299	15	37	91	199	302	652	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.1	
Georgia.....	1,078	8	25	56	192	294	500	2.2	1.1	1.3	2.3	2.4	
Massachusetts.....	1,038	10	33	87	167	281	457	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	
District of Columbia.....	979	2	19	90	178	223	466	2.0	0.3	2.0	1.7	2.2	
All other States.....	9,362	56	209	588	1,335	2,502	4,662	18.8	7.8	13.2	19.1	22.3	
Deaths													
		Number, by year of death						Percent distribution					
Total ²	27,799	414	1,337	3,030	5,699	8,959	8,146	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
New York.....	7,228	187	566	1,025	1,699	2,217	1,454	26.0	45.2	33.8	24.8	17.9	
California.....	6,023	73	259	669	1,236	2,023	1,733	21.7	17.6	22.1	22.6	21.3	
Florida.....	2,230	29	116	219	398	659	789	8.0	7.0	7.2	7.4	9.7	
Texas.....	1,987	12	61	171	382	721	635	7.2	2.9	5.6	8.1	7.8	
New Jersey.....	1,865	40	101	226	336	554	593	6.7	9.7	7.5	6.2	7.3	
Illinois.....	736	12	19	64	145	251	238	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.9	
Pennsylvania.....	788	8	27	83	143	258	263	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.2	
Georgia.....	606	6	15	53	123	195	213	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.6	
Massachusetts.....	515	4	29	54	111	161	152	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	
District of Columbia.....	581	4	13	40	127	190	201	2.1	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.5	
All other States.....	5,240	39	131	426	999	1,730	1,875	18.9	9.4	14.1	19.3	23.0	

¹Includes cases and deaths prior to 1982.

²Includes all other races not shown separately.

NOTES: Excludes residents of U.S. territories. Data are as of December 31, 1987.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control, Center for Infectious Diseases, AIDS Program.

Table 41. Age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for selected cancer sites, according to sex and race: Selected years 1973-85

(Data are based on the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program's population-based registries in Atlanta, Detroit, Seattle-Puget Sound, San Francisco-Oakland, Connecticut, Iowa, New Mexico, Utah, and Hawaii)

Race, sex, and site	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984	1985	Average annual percent change ¹
White male									
Number of new cases per 100,000 population ²									
All sites.....	363.7	377.5	391.4	398.2	407.5	414.2	416.4	415.2	1.1
Prostate gland.....	62.4	68.4	73.8	76.2	79.7	82.5	81.1	83.4	2.2
Lung and bronchus.....	72.6	75.8	80.0	80.7	83.2	82.1	84.0	80.5	1.0
Colon and rectum.....	54.1	55.0	58.4	58.9	59.9	59.8	62.0	62.3	1.0
Urinary bladder.....	27.2	28.6	28.0	29.8	30.5	30.4	31.6	30.4	0.9
Oral cavity and pharynx.....	17.4	18.1	16.9	18.0	17.3	17.9	16.7	16.1	-0.5
Stomach.....	14.0	12.5	11.9	12.1	11.6	10.8	10.8	10.5	-2.0
Esophagus.....	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.3	5.1	4.8	5.2	0.2
Black male									
All sites.....	437.9	435.3	466.1	481.7	522.2	516.5	514.0	499.5	1.7
Prostate gland.....	105.3	111.0	120.9	122.5	125.3	129.2	132.2	125.5	2.0
Lung and bronchus.....	104.2	100.8	108.6	110.7	124.5	126.9	135.5	124.7	2.3
Colon and rectum.....	42.5	46.7	58.2	49.7	58.2	59.6	53.3	56.9	2.1
Urinary bladder.....	10.7	13.6	17.6	12.9	15.9	15.0	15.1	15.4	2.1
Oral cavity and pharynx.....	16.5	17.3	20.8	24.5	24.5	22.9	25.5	21.3	3.1
Stomach.....	25.9	19.8	19.8	22.8	22.2	21.5	17.0	17.7	-1.0
Esophagus.....	12.9	17.3	17.6	20.2	19.1	19.7	17.2	18.4	1.4
White female									
All sites.....	293.8	308.5	305.6	304.9	315.4	319.6	326.5	333.3	0.7
Breast.....	83.7	88.9	85.0	86.0	90.4	94.5	98.6	104.2	1.1
Colon and rectum.....	41.6	42.9	43.9	43.0	44.5	43.7	44.2	45.0	0.4
Lung and bronchus.....	17.9	21.9	24.7	27.9	31.2	34.4	34.8	35.2	5.4
Corpus uteri.....	29.4	33.4	29.6	25.9	24.7	24.5	23.8	23.1	-3.0
Ovary.....	14.6	14.4	14.1	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.5	14.8	-0.3
Cervix uteri.....	12.7	11.1	9.7	9.1	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.4	-4.3
Black female									
All sites.....	279.8	292.8	287.5	297.3	297.5	308.1	307.8	304.9	0.8
Breast.....	68.0	77.4	70.6	72.7	76.6	82.5	79.7	87.7	1.3
Colon and rectum.....	40.6	42.8	40.8	43.6	44.7	48.2	45.8	43.5	1.4
Lung and bronchus.....	20.9	20.4	28.7	29.4	32.8	33.7	38.1	38.4	5.2
Corpus uteri.....	14.8	16.8	17.1	13.9	14.1	15.2	14.1	14.2	-0.4
Ovary.....	10.3	10.0	9.5	10.3	9.7	11.3	8.9	9.6	0.0
Cervix uteri.....	29.7	27.8	23.1	23.5	18.6	14.6	16.7	15.2	-5.4

¹The average annual percent change has been calculated by fitting a linear regression model to the yearly rates from 1973-85.

²Age-adjusted by the direct method to the 1970 U.S. population.

SOURCE: National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Annual Cancer Statistics Review, Including Cancer Trends: 1950-1985. NIH Pub. No. 88-2789. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Bethesda, Md., 1988.

Table 42. Five-year relative cancer survival rates for selected sites, according to race: 1974-76 and 1979-84

(Data are based on the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program's population-based registries in Atlanta, Detroit, Seattle-Puget Sound, San Francisco-Oakland, Connecticut, Iowa, New Mexico, Utah, and Hawaii)

Site	All races		White		Black	
	1974-76	1979-84	1974-76	1979-84	1974-76	1979-84
Male			Percent of patients			
All sites.....	40.2	43.2	41.3	44.7	30.2	31.9
Prostate gland.....	65.9	71.2	67.0	72.7	55.8	60.2
Lung and bronchus.....	10.6	11.4	10.6	11.6	10.5	9.7
Colon.....	49.1	53.4	49.5	53.7	43.1	46.7
Rectum.....	46.9	48.9	47.3	50.0	33.6	34.3
Urinary bladder.....	73.3	76.9	74.1	77.5	52.5	62.2
Oral cavity and pharynx.....	51.6	49.5	53.8	52.8	29.9	25.5
Stomach.....	12.9	15.2	12.1	14.4	14.6	15.5
Esophagus.....	3.7	5.5	4.3	6.1	2.6	4.3
Female						
All sites.....	55.9	54.3	56.7	55.2	46.4	43.8
Breast.....	73.8	74.1	74.4	75.0	62.4	62.2
Colon.....	50.1	54.2	50.2	54.5	47.0	50.7
Rectum.....	48.8	52.1	49.2	53.3	47.1	34.6
Lung and bronchus.....	14.8	15.4	15.0	15.5	12.1	15.3
Corpus uteri.....	87.6	81.9	88.5	83.3	61.1	51.8
Ovary.....	36.2	37.5	36.0	37.3	40.7	35.8
Cervix uteri.....	67.7	65.5	68.8	66.7	61.4	58.6

NOTES: Rates are based on follow up of patients through 1985. The rate is the ratio of the observed survival rate for the patient group to the expected survival rate for persons in the general population similar to the patient group with respect to age, sex, race, and calendar year of observation. It estimates the chance of surviving the effects of cancer.

SOURCE: National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Annual Cancer Statistics Review, Including Cancer Trends: 1950-1985. NIH Pub. No. 88-2789. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Bethesda, Md., 1988; National Cancer Institute, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control: Unpublished data.

Table 43. Limitation of activity caused by chronic conditions, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1983 and 1986

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

Selected characteristic	Total with limitation of activity		Limited but not in major activity		Limited in amount or kind of major activity		Unable to carry on major activity	
	1983	1986	1983	1986	1983	1986	1983	1986
Percent of population								
Total ^{1,2}	13.8	13.3	4.1	4.2	6.0	5.4	3.6	3.7
Age								
Under 15 years.....	4.8	4.8	1.3	1.2	3.1	3.2	0.4	0.4
Under 5 years.....	2.1	2.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.6
5-14 years.....	6.2	6.1	1.8	1.6	4.1	4.2	0.3	0.3
15-44 years.....	8.5	8.4	2.7	2.8	3.9	3.5	1.9	2.0
45-64 years.....	24.3	23.2	5.9	5.4	10.2	9.1	8.2	8.6
65 years and over.....	40.2	38.8	14.8	16.1	15.0	12.1	10.4	10.7
65-74 years.....	37.6	35.5	13.5	14.2	13.3	10.5	10.7	10.7
75 years and over.....	44.4	44.3	16.8	19.1	17.7	14.5	9.9	10.6
Sex ¹								
Male.....	13.9	13.4	3.8	3.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.4
Female.....	13.5	13.2	4.5	4.5	6.4	5.5	2.7	3.2
Race ¹								
White.....	13.4	13.2	4.2	4.3	5.9	5.5	3.3	3.4
Black.....	17.5	16.1	3.8	3.8	7.5	5.8	6.2	6.6
Family income ¹								
Less than \$10,000.....	22.9	23.9	5.3	5.7	9.6	8.8	8.0	9.4
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	16.5	17.8	4.5	4.7	6.8	6.9	5.2	6.2
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	14.4	14.2	4.3	4.2	6.6	5.7	3.4	4.3
\$20,000-\$34,999.....	11.0	10.9	3.7	3.5	5.1	4.9	2.1	2.5
\$35,000 or more.....	9.4	9.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.0	1.6	1.9
Geographic region ¹								
Northeast.....	13.0	11.5	4.0	3.7	5.4	4.3	3.6	3.5
Midwest.....	13.0	13.7	3.9	4.3	5.9	6.1	3.2	3.4
South.....	14.7	14.8	4.0	4.4	6.7	5.9	3.8	4.5
West.....	14.2	12.5	4.7	4.2	5.8	5.1	3.6	3.3
Location of residence ¹								
Within MSA.....	13.5	12.8	4.1	4.0	5.9	5.2	3.4	3.6
Outside MSA.....	14.4	15.1	4.2	4.6	6.4	6.3	3.8	4.3

¹Age adjusted.

²Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.

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

Table 44. Disability days associated with acute conditions and incidence of acute conditions, according to age: United States, 1982-86

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

Age	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Restricted-activity days					
	Number per person				
All ages ¹	6.5	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.7
Under 15 years.....	7.0	8.2	7.9	6.9	8.2
Under 5 years.....	7.2	9.5	8.8	7.5	9.0
5-14 years.....	6.8	7.5	7.4	6.7	7.8
15-44 years.....	6.2	6.6	7.1	6.5	7.0
45-64 years.....	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.0	7.0
65 years and over.....	7.4	9.2	9.1	9.6	10.2
65-74 years.....	7.0	8.7	8.3	8.9	10.2
75 years and over.....	7.9	10.1	10.2	10.9	10.1
Bed-disability days ²					
All ages ¹	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4
Under 15 years.....	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.8
Under 5 years.....	3.7	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.9
5-14 years.....	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.8
15-44 years.....	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.1
45-64 years.....	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.1
65 years and over.....	3.3	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.6
65-74 years.....	3.1	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.9
75 years and over.....	3.6	4.7	4.3	5.7	5.5
Incidence of acute conditions					
	Number per 100 persons				
All ages ¹	174.6	182.9	184.9	183.1	189.5
Under 15 years.....	271.1	288.1	289.3	280.0	302.7
Under 5 years.....	326.3	354.5	345.1	334.6	360.4
5-14 years.....	242.9	252.8	259.2	250.9	271.7
15-44 years.....	160.1	165.1	172.2	170.1	180.5
45-64 years.....	106.7	109.3	104.4	112.9	125.1
65 years and over.....	92.1	100.9	98.8	98.4	119.5
65-74 years.....	97.3	103.1	97.4	98.9	118.2
75 years and over.....	83.4	97.3	101.0	97.7	121.5

¹Age adjusted.

²A subset of restricted-activity days.

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

Table 45. Self-assessment of health, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1983 and 1986

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

Selected characteristic	Excellent		Very good		Good		Fair or poor	
	1983	1986	1983	1986	1983	1986	1983	1986
	Percent of population ¹							
Total ^{2,3}	40.5	40.0	25.2	27.2	23.1	22.8	10.6	9.5
Age								
Under 15 years.....	52.9	52.3	24.7	27.1	18.7	17.4	3.0	2.5
Under 5 years.....	53.6	53.4	24.9	26.3	17.9	16.8	2.9	2.7
5-14 years.....	52.5	51.7	24.6	27.5	19.1	17.8	3.1	2.4
15-44 years.....	44.4	43.8	27.7	29.3	21.4	21.1	5.9	5.4
45-64 years.....	26.5	26.5	23.9	26.0	29.2	29.1	20.0	18.1
65 years and over.....	16.5	16.3	19.1	20.7	30.6	32.7	33.1	29.7
65-74 years.....	16.8	17.1	19.0	21.4	31.5	33.6	32.1	27.4
75 years and over.....	16.1	15.0	19.2	19.5	29.2	31.2	34.7	33.4
Sex ²								
Male.....	42.8	42.6	24.8	26.5	21.7	21.4	10.1	9.1
Female.....	38.4	37.6	25.6	27.8	24.4	24.2	11.0	10.0
Race ²								
White.....	42.4	41.6	25.7	27.9	21.9	21.5	9.5	8.6
Black.....	28.3	29.5	21.7	22.6	29.8	30.4	19.5	17.1
Family income ²								
Less than \$10,000.....	28.9	27.7	21.9	22.5	27.5	28.8	21.1	20.4
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	34.0	31.9	24.7	25.9	27.0	27.6	13.7	14.3
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	36.9	34.4	26.7	27.8	25.5	26.0	10.4	11.4
\$20,000-\$34,999.....	43.7	42.7	27.1	28.2	21.9	21.8	6.9	7.0
\$35,000 or more.....	52.8	50.1	26.1	28.4	15.9	16.9	4.6	4.3
Geographic region ²								
Northeast.....	41.6	38.9	26.3	29.7	22.5	22.2	9.1	8.7
Midwest.....	40.7	41.0	26.3	27.4	22.7	22.7	9.7	8.4
South.....	38.0	36.8	23.8	26.3	24.5	24.4	13.0	12.0
West.....	43.4	45.5	24.7	25.6	21.9	20.7	9.5	7.8
Location of residence ²								
Within MSA.....	41.3	41.0	25.7	27.5	22.5	22.0	9.9	8.9
Outside MSA.....	38.9	36.8	24.2	25.9	24.4	25.5	11.9	11.4

¹Denominator includes unknown self-assessment of health. In 1986, 0.5 percent of respondents did not assess their health.

²Age adjusted.

³Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.

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

Table 46. Cigarette smoking by persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1965, 1976, 1980, and 1985

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

Sex, race, and age	Current smoker ¹				Former smoker			
	1965	1976	1980 ²	1985 ³	1965	1976	1980 ²	1985 ³
All males		Percent of persons						
20 years and over, age adjusted....	52.1	41.6	37.9	32.7	20.3	29.6	30.5	33.5
20 years and over, crude.....	52.4	41.9	38.3	33.2	20.5	28.9	29.3	31.9
20-24 years.....	59.2	45.9	39.7	31.0	9.0	12.2	12.1	11.3
25-34 years.....	60.7	48.5	43.1	38.2	14.7	18.3	20.6	19.6
35-44 years.....	58.2	47.6	42.6	37.6	20.6	27.3	27.6	32.2
45-64 years.....	51.9	41.3	40.8	33.4	24.1	37.1	36.9	42.0
65 years and over.....	28.5	23.0	17.9	19.6	28.1	44.4	47.4	52.5
White:								
20 years and over, age adjusted....	51.3	41.0	37.1	31.8	21.2	30.7	31.9	34.7
20-44 years.....	58.5	46.8	41.4	35.8	16.9	20.5	21.7	23.1
20-24 years.....	58.1	45.3	39.0	31.6	9.6	13.3	12.2	11.5
25-34 years.....	60.1	47.7	42.0	37.3	15.5	18.9	21.9	20.5
35-44 years.....	57.3	46.8	42.4	36.6	21.5	28.9	28.8	33.6
45 years and over.....	44.4	35.0	32.4	27.5	26.1	40.5	42.2	47.2
45-64 years.....	51.3	40.6	40.0	32.1	25.1	38.1	38.4	43.4
65 years and over.....	27.7	22.8	16.6	18.9	28.7	45.6	50.1	54.2
Black:								
20 years and over, age adjusted....	59.6	50.1	44.9	40.7	12.6	20.2	20.6	24.4
20-44 years.....	67.7	57.4	47.9	41.1	8.3	10.2	14.2	15.8
45 years and over.....	52.3	42.3	42.2	40.4	17.0	30.0	26.4	32.7
All females								
20 years and over, age adjusted....	34.2	32.5	29.8	28.4	8.2	13.9	15.7	18.8
20 years and over, crude.....	34.1	32.0	29.4	28.0	8.2	13.8	15.5	18.6
20-24 years.....	41.9	34.2	32.7	32.5	7.3	10.4	11.0	10.9
25-34 years.....	43.7	37.5	31.6	32.0	9.9	12.9	14.4	16.5
35-44 years.....	43.7	38.2	34.9	31.5	9.6	15.8	18.9	19.8
45-64 years.....	32.0	34.8	30.8	29.9	8.6	15.9	17.1	21.4
65 years and over.....	9.6	12.8	16.8	13.5	4.5	11.7	14.2	21.2
White:								
20 years and over, age adjusted....	34.5	32.4	30.0	28.3	8.5	14.6	16.3	19.7
20-44 years.....	43.3	36.8	33.3	31.9	9.6	14.2	15.9	17.6
20-24 years.....	41.9	34.4	33.3	33.4	8.0	11.4	12.5	12.0
25-34 years.....	43.4	37.1	31.6	32.0	10.3	13.7	14.7	17.8
35-44 years.....	43.9	38.1	35.6	31.0	9.9	17.0	20.2	20.9
45 years and over.....	25.1	26.7	25.5	22.9	7.4	14.6	16.2	21.9
45-64 years.....	32.7	34.7	30.6	29.7	8.8	16.4	17.4	22.1
65 years and over.....	9.8	13.2	17.4	13.3	4.5	11.5	14.3	21.6
Black:								
20 years and over, age adjusted....	32.7	34.7	30.6	31.7	5.9	10.2	11.8	13.4
20-44 years.....	45.0	40.1	34.3	35.7	5.9	8.1	9.3	9.8
45 years and over.....	20.6	28.3	25.6	26.7	6.0	12.4	14.1	16.9

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

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

³Data for 1985 may differ from preliminary data in *Health, United States, 1986*.

NOTE: Excludes unknown smoking status.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey. Data computed by the Division of Epidemiology and Health Promotion from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 47. Cigarettes smoked per day by persons 20 years of age and over, according to sex, race, and age: United States, 1965, 1976, 1980, and 1985

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

Sex, race, and age	Less than 15				15-24				25 or more			
	1965	1976	1980 ¹	1985 ²	1965	1976	1980 ¹	1985 ²	1965	1976	1980 ¹	1985 ²
All males												
Percent of current smokers ³												
20 years and over, age adjusted..	30.1	24.9	24.2	26.2	45.7	44.4	41.7	41.1	24.1	30.7	34.2	32.8
20-24 years.....	34.9	31.6	32.6	34.9	49.7	49.9	47.6	48.0	15.4	18.5	19.8	17.1
25-34 years.....	25.7	25.5	23.1	28.9	50.0	45.8	46.8	42.6	24.3	28.7	30.1	28.5
35-44 years.....	23.7	19.6	17.5	20.1	44.8	41.2	41.9	37.6	31.5	39.2	40.7	42.3
45-64 years.....	26.7	18.5	21.5	21.2	45.3	44.1	35.9	39.5	28.0	37.4	42.6	39.3
65 years and over.....	47.1	39.1	32.4	33.6	39.0	42.7	42.5	41.0	13.8	18.2	25.2	25.4
White:												
20 years and over, age adjusted..	27.7	22.3	20.0	21.7	46.3	44.4	42.7	41.8	26.0	33.3	37.3	36.6
20-44 years.....	24.1	21.9	19.0	23.0	48.4	46.2	46.4	42.4	27.5	31.9	34.6	34.6
20-24 years.....	32.3	27.5	27.5	31.0	50.8	52.8	50.5	49.9	16.9	19.7	22.1	19.0
25-34 years.....	22.8	22.1	18.9	25.3	51.1	46.5	47.6	43.6	26.1	31.4	33.6	31.2
35-44 years.....	21.3	17.2	13.4	15.6	44.8	40.4	41.9	36.9	33.9	42.5	44.8	47.5
45 years and over.....	28.3	20.6	19.3	19.1	44.5	43.1	38.0	40.5	27.3	36.3	42.7	40.4
45-64 years.....	24.6	16.2	17.3	16.0	45.4	43.3	36.9	39.9	30.0	40.4	45.8	44.1
65 years and over.....	44.6	37.5	29.0	29.2	40.3	42.2	44.0	42.6	15.1	20.4	27.0	28.2
Black:												
20 years and over, age adjusted..	49.8	43.7	48.4	52.9	41.6	45.6	37.9	36.3	8.6	10.8	13.8	10.7
20-44 years.....	46.8	46.5	48.5	51.0	43.2	41.5	41.2	37.3	9.9	12.0	10.3	11.6
45 years and over.....	50.2	39.4	48.6	52.8	41.4	50.0	35.0	35.8	8.3	10.6	16.3	11.3
All females												
20 years and over, age adjusted..	46.2	37.6	34.7	36.5	40.8	43.4	42.0	43.0	13.0	19.0	23.2	20.5
20-24 years.....	48.4	43.1	43.5	47.2	41.9	42.4	40.6	41.0	9.7	14.5	15.9	11.8
25-34 years.....	41.4	34.3	33.7	36.4	43.1	45.2	42.1	42.6	15.5	20.5	24.2	21.0
35-44 years.....	39.1	33.8	27.6	31.0	43.7	44.4	39.7	41.4	17.1	21.8	32.7	27.6
45-64 years.....	44.4	34.3	29.6	33.0	42.0	44.2	45.5	44.2	13.6	21.5	24.9	22.7
65 years and over.....	62.6	49.3	48.7	42.3	31.0	38.9	38.2	44.2	6.4	11.8	13.1	13.4
White:												
20 years and over, age adjusted..	43.7	34.3	30.7	32.8	42.4	44.9	44.1	44.5	13.9	20.9	25.2	22.7
20-44 years.....	38.7	32.3	29.1	33.5	45.2	45.8	43.5	42.9	16.1	22.0	27.4	23.6
20-24 years.....	45.3	39.3	37.3	44.2	44.4	44.3	44.0	42.5	10.4	16.4	18.7	13.3
25-34 years.....	37.9	30.6	28.3	33.5	45.4	46.8	45.7	42.9	16.7	22.6	26.0	23.6
35-44 years.....	36.2	29.5	24.1	26.2	45.3	45.4	40.5	43.0	18.4	25.1	35.5	30.7
45 years and over.....	44.8	34.5	31.3	31.4	41.7	44.5	45.4	46.1	13.5	21.1	23.3	-22.5
45-64 years.....	42.4	32.0	25.4	29.4	43.2	45.1	47.9	45.8	14.5	23.0	26.7	24.9
65 years and over.....	61.5	45.7	47.6	37.9	31.8	41.7	38.4	47.2	6.8	12.6	14.0	14.9
Black:												
20 years and over, age adjusted..	70.3	64.5	61.1	61.2	25.0	30.0	30.4	32.2	4.6	5.6	8.6	6.6
20-44 years.....	66.7	61.0	64.1	56.0	26.5	34.5	25.7	35.7	6.8	4.6	10.2	8.3
45 years and over.....	70.8	58.3	56.9	62.9	26.0	32.6	33.8	31.1	*3.2	9.0	*9.3	6.0

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

²Data for 1985 may differ from preliminary data in Health, United States, 1986.

³A current smoker is a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes and who now smokes; includes occasional smokers.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTE: Excludes unknown amount smoked.

SOURCE: Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Data from the National Health Interview Survey. Data computed by the Division of Epidemiology and Health Promotion from data compiled by the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 48. Use of selected substances in the past month by youths 12-17 years of age, according to age and sex: United States, selected years 1972-85

(Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the population 12 years of age and over in the coterminous United States)

Substance, age, and sex	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985
Cigarettes		Percent of population					
All ages, both sexes.....	(¹)	25	23	22	(¹)	15	16
12-13 years.....	(¹)	13	11	10	(¹)	*3	6
14-15 years.....	(¹)	25	20	22	(¹)	10	15
16-17 years.....	(¹)	38	39	35	(¹)	30	26
Male.....	(¹)	27	21	23	(¹)	16	16
Female.....	(¹)	24	26	22	(¹)	13	15
Alcohol ²							
All ages, both sexes.....	(¹)	34	32	31	37	27	31
12-13 years.....	(¹)	19	19	13	20	10	12
14-15 years.....	(¹)	32	31	28	36	23	35
16-17 years.....	(¹)	51	47	52	55	45	48
Male.....	(¹)	39	36	37	39	27	34
Female.....	(¹)	29	29	25	36	27	29
Marijuana							
All ages, both sexes.....	7	12	12	17	17	12	12
12-13 years.....	*1	*2	*3	*4	4	*2	4
14-15 years.....	6	12	13	16	17	8	12
16-17 years.....	16	20	21	30	28	23	22
Male.....	9	12	14	20	19	13	13
Female.....	6	11	11	13	14	10	11

¹Data not comparable because definitions differ.

²In 1979, 1982, and 1985, private answer sheets were used for alcohol questions; in earlier years, respondents answered questions aloud.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCES: National Institute on Drug Abuse: National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, 1979, by P. M. Fishburne, H. I. Abelson, and I. Cisin. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 80-976. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings, 1982, by J. D. Miller et al. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 83-1263. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983; National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates, 1985. National Institute on Drug Abuse, DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 87-1539, 1987.

Table 49. Alcohol consumption status of persons 18 years of age and over, according to sex: United States, selected years 1971-85

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

Sex and alcohol consumption	1971	1973	1974	1975	1976	1979	1983 ¹	1985
Both sexes		Percent of persons						
Abstain.....	36	34	36	36	33	33	40	35
Light.....	34	29	28	31	38	34	29	35
Moderate.....	20	23	28	21	19	24	21	22
Heavier.....	10	14	11	12	10	9	10	8
Male								
Abstain.....	30	25	24	27	26	25	28	24
Light.....	29	24	24	27	33	29	28	33
Moderate.....	26	29	34	26	24	31	28	29
Heavier.....	15	22	18	20	18	14	16	14
Female								
Abstain.....	42	42	42	45	39	40	50	45
Light.....	40	35	32	35	44	38	30	37
Moderate.....	13	17	21	15	15	18	15	15
Heavier.....	5	6	5	4	3	4	4	3

¹Data modified from those shown in Health, United States, 1985.

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

SOURCES: Clark, W. B., Midanik, L., and Knupfer, G.: Report on the 1979 National Survey. University of California. Contract No. ADM 281-77-0021. Prepared for the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Rockville, Md., Dec. 1981. 1983 and 1985 data computed by the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism from data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Table 50. Persons 25-74 years of age with borderline or definite elevated blood pressure, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1960-62, 1971-74, and 1976-80

(Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80
Both sexes		Percent of population							
Age adjusted, 25-74 years..	41.0	42.1	41.3	39.6	40.8	40.1	53.8	55.1	51.3
25-34 years.....	15.6	19.6	20.8	14.7	18.8	20.7	22.4	28.2	22.4
35-44 years.....	29.8	32.2	33.0	28.1	29.6	30.8	43.5	54.5	47.9
45-54 years.....	44.4	46.9	47.1	42.4	45.8	45.9	60.6	57.4	58.9
55-64 years.....	62.3	59.4	56.7	60.9	58.4	55.2	78.8	71.8	70.5
65-74 years.....	73.8	70.3	63.1	73.1	69.3	61.9	85.2	80.0	71.7
Male									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	43.7	46.1	46.6	42.8	45.4	45.9	53.6	55.9	52.8
25-34 years.....	23.3	27.5	31.2	22.3	27.2	31.5	31.9	33.6	31.5
35-44 years.....	37.4	38.1	39.5	37.0	36.0	37.6	44.2	60.5	53.8
45-54 years.....	47.2	52.8	52.1	46.0	53.0	52.0	56.3	53.3	50.9
55-64 years.....	59.3	59.3	58.6	58.3	58.9	57.6	74.8	67.5	71.7
65-74 years.....	65.9	65.4	62.0	65.0	64.0	60.6	*76.8	79.3	68.7
Female									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	38.4	38.4	36.2	36.5	36.4	34.6	54.7	54.6	50.1
25-34 years.....	8.6	12.3	11.0	7.6	10.8	10.4	16.1	24.2	15.1
35-44 years.....	22.7	26.7	27.0	19.8	23.6	24.6	43.0	49.9	43.4
45-54 years.....	41.8	41.5	42.3	39.1	39.1	40.1	64.8	61.0	65.8
55-64 years.....	65.0	59.5	55.0	63.3	57.9	53.1	82.8	75.3	69.4
65-74 years.....	80.3	74.1	63.9	79.8	73.4	63.0	*92.1	80.6	74.0

*Based on fewer than 45 persons.

NOTE: Borderline or definite elevated blood pressure is defined as either systolic pressure of at least 140 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 90 mmHg or both based on a single measurement.

SOURCE: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data.

Table 51. Persons 25-74 years of age with definite elevated blood pressure, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1960-62, 1971-74, and 1976-80

(Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80
Both sexes				Percent of population					
Age adjusted, 25-74 years..	20.9	21.7	20.1	19.2	20.1	19.2	36.8	36.6	27.7
25-34 years.....	5.3	6.7	7.7	4.2	6.0	7.6	14.0	12.9	9.2
35-44 years.....	13.3	15.5	13.9	11.4	13.5	12.5	28.7	31.9	24.3
45-54 years.....	21.4	24.3	25.3	19.2	22.2	24.2	39.5	43.7	36.6
55-64 years.....	31.8	33.2	28.1	30.1	31.6	26.9	50.1	52.1	39.5
65-74 years.....	48.7	40.9	34.5	46.9	39.5	34.0	71.9	55.7	36.6
Male									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	20.7	22.9	23.0	19.0	21.7	22.3	36.3	35.8	29.7
25-34 years.....	7.8	8.9	12.2	6.1	8.3	12.2	21.8	16.1	13.4
35-44 years.....	16.2	19.1	16.9	14.9	17.2	15.2	28.1	36.8	33.2
45-54 years.....	21.4	26.8	28.5	19.6	25.8	28.6	34.6	37.0	29.3
55-64 years.....	29.3	32.5	31.1	27.5	31.2	29.7	49.7	49.5	45.7
65-74 years.....	40.5	36.4	33.3	38.6	35.1	32.7	*63.3	50.3	32.1
Female									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	21.0	20.4	17.4	19.2	18.5	16.3	37.7	37.4	26.2
25-34 years.....	3.1	4.6	3.6	2.3	3.8	3.2	8.8	10.7	5.8
35-44 years.....	10.6	12.1	11.1	8.2	9.9	9.9	29.2	28.2	17.4
45-54 years.....	21.5	21.9	22.4	18.8	18.8	20.1	44.3	49.4	42.9
55-64 years.....	34.1	33.9	25.3	32.5	32.0	24.4	50.5	54.2	34.2
65-74 years.....	55.4	44.4	35.5	53.8	42.9	35.0	*79.0	59.8	40.0

*Based on fewer than 45 persons.

NOTE: Definite elevated blood pressure is defined as either systolic pressure of at least 160 mmHg or diastolic pressure of at least 95 mmHg or both based on a single measurement.

SOURCE: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data.

Table 52. Persons 25-74 years of age with high-risk serum cholesterol levels, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1960-62, 1971-74, and 1976-80

(Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80
Both sexes				Percent of population					
Age adjusted, 25-74 years..	26.9	23.2	21.9	27.6	23.2	21.9	22.1	23.7	22.8
25-34 years.....	20.4	19.9	18.7	20.9	19.8	18.5	19.0	20.6	19.7
35-44 years.....	21.2	17.5	16.8	22.0	17.3	16.6	14.5	18.2	18.8
45-54 years.....	26.4	24.2	22.0	26.8	24.4	21.8	25.5	24.1	25.5
55-64 years.....	36.0	27.9	29.0	37.8	28.0	29.3	20.9	29.3	27.5
65-74 years.....	37.3	31.3	27.2	37.4	31.5	27.7	38.0	31.1	24.0
Male									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	24.1	22.1	20.1	25.1	22.0	20.1	17.1	22.7	23.4
25-34 years.....	23.6	22.7	19.2	24.7	22.8	18.7	16.3	22.3	24.8
35-44 years.....	26.3	22.6	20.5	27.7	22.2	20.1	13.4	23.7	24.5
45-54 years.....	25.3	24.1	20.1	26.1	24.6	20.8	21.1	20.4	25.3
55-64 years.....	22.8	19.5	22.0	23.9	19.3	22.4	13.7	23.0	22.1
65-74 years.....	20.8	19.9	18.1	20.7	19.5	18.4	*22.9	25.8	16.6
Female									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	29.3	24.0	23.3	29.7	23.9	23.4	26.8	24.6	22.3
25-34 years.....	17.5	17.2	18.2	17.3	16.9	18.4	20.8	19.4	15.6
35-44 years.....	16.5	12.9	13.4	16.7	12.7	13.3	15.5	14.1	14.3
45-54 years.....	27.4	24.3	22.9	27.5	24.1	22.7	29.9	27.2	25.8
55-64 years.....	48.5	35.5	35.3	50.6	35.8	35.6	*29.1	34.4	32.0
65-74 years.....	50.8	40.0	34.3	51.2	40.6	34.8	*50.1	35.1	29.5

*Based on fewer than 45 persons.

NOTES: High-risk serum cholesterol levels are defined by age-specific cut points of the cholesterol distribution: 20-29 years of age, greater than 220 milligrams/deciliter; 30-39 years of age, greater than 240 milligrams/deciliter; and 40 years of age and over, greater than 260 milligrams/deciliter. Risk levels defined by NIH Consensus Development conference statement on lowering blood cholesterol, Dec. 10, 1984.

SOURCE: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data.

Table 53. Overweight persons 25-74 years of age, according to race, sex, and age: United States, 1960-62, 1971-74, and 1976-80

(Data are based on physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80	1960-62	1971-74	1976-80
Both sexes		Percent of population							
Age adjusted, 25-74 years..	27.4	27.9	28.4	26.4	26.8	27.2	35.9	38.8	41.1
25-34 years.....	18.9	20.5	20.2	17.6	19.7	19.4	31.6	29.1	26.3
35-44 years.....	23.8	28.4	27.9	21.8	26.6	26.4	38.0	45.3	40.8
45-54 years.....	29.6	30.0	31.7	28.8	29.1	30.2	33.2	39.4	52.1
55-64 years.....	35.7	32.0	32.8	34.8	31.0	31.9	45.5	43.9	44.2
65-74 years.....	34.6	31.5	32.7	35.0	31.0	31.9	31.5	37.3	46.0
Male									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	24.8	26.0	26.7	25.1	26.0	26.7	24.1	27.6	30.9
25-34 years.....	22.0	23.6	20.4	21.4	23.6	20.9	34.3	26.1	17.5
35-44 years.....	23.2	29.4	28.9	22.4	28.9	28.2	28.6	39.3	40.9
45-54 years.....	28.1	27.6	31.0	29.3	28.2	30.5	18.5	22.4	41.4
55-64 years.....	27.2	24.8	28.1	28.5	24.9	28.6	20.1	25.6	26.0
65-74 years.....	23.8	23.0	25.2	24.8	23.1	25.8	*11.7	21.6	26.4
Female									
Age adjusted, 25-74 years....	29.6	29.4	29.8	27.3	27.4	27.5	47.3	47.8	49.5
25-34 years.....	15.9	17.6	20.0	13.9	15.9	17.9	29.6	31.5	33.5
35-44 years.....	24.4	27.3	27.0	21.2	24.5	24.8	46.1	49.9	40.8
45-54 years.....	30.9	32.3	32.5	28.5	29.9	29.9	47.8	53.5	61.2
55-64 years.....	43.6	38.5	37.0	40.5	36.6	34.8	71.4	58.7	59.4
65-74 years.....	43.3	38.0	38.5	43.2	37.0	36.5	*47.8	49.2	60.8

*Based on fewer than 45 persons.

NOTES: Overweight is defined for men as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.8 kilograms/meter², and for women as body mass index greater than or equal to 27.3 kilograms/meter². These cut points were used because they represent the sex-specific 85th percentiles for persons 20-29 years of age in the 1976-80 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Excludes pregnant women.

SOURCE: Division of Health Examination Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Unpublished data.

Table 54. Air pollution, according to source and type of pollutant: United States, selected years 1970-85
(Data are calculated emissions estimates)

Type of pollutant and year	All sources	Transportation	Stationary fuel combustion	Industrial processes	Solid waste	Other
Particulate matter						
Emissions in 10 ⁶ metric tons per year						
1970.....	18.1	1.2	4.6	10.1	1.1	1.1
1975.....	10.4	1.3	2.8	5.0	0.6	0.7
1980.....	8.4	1.3	2.4	3.2	0.4	1.1
1982.....	7.1	1.3	2.2	2.5	0.4	0.7
1983.....	7.0	1.3	2.0	2.3	0.3	1.1
1984.....	7.3	1.3	2.1	2.7	0.3	0.9
1985.....	7.3	1.3	2.1	2.7	0.3	0.8
Sulfur oxides						
1970.....	28.2	0.6	21.3	6.2	(1)	0.1
1975.....	25.6	0.6	20.2	4.8	(1)	(1)
1980.....	23.2	0.9	18.7	3.5	(1)	(1)
1982.....	21.3	0.8	17.3	3.1	(1)	(1)
1983.....	20.5	0.8	16.7	3.1	(1)	(1)
1984.....	21.3	0.8	17.4	3.1	(1)	(1)
1985.....	20.7	0.8	17.0	2.9	(1)	(1)
Nitrogen oxides						
1970.....	18.1	7.6	9.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
1975.....	19.1	8.9	9.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
1980.....	20.3	9.2	10.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
1982.....	19.5	8.9	9.8	0.5	0.1	0.1
1983.....	19.1	8.6	9.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
1984.....	19.7	8.7	10.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
1985.....	20.0	8.9	10.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
Volatile organic compounds						
1970.....	27.2	12.4	1.1	8.6	1.8	3.3
1975.....	22.8	10.2	1.1	8.1	0.9	2.5
1980.....	22.8	8.2	2.2	9.0	0.6	2.9
1982.....	20.0	7.4	2.5	7.3	0.6	2.2
1983.....	20.8	7.3	2.6	7.7	0.6	2.7
1984.....	21.8	7.3	2.6	8.6	0.6	2.7
1985.....	21.3	7.2	2.6	8.6	0.6	2.3
Carbon monoxide						
1970.....	98.7	71.8	4.4	8.9	6.4	7.2
1975.....	81.0	62.0	4.2	6.9	3.1	4.8
1980.....	76.0	52.6	7.3	6.3	2.2	7.6
1982.....	67.4	48.1	8.0	4.4	2.0	4.9
1983.....	70.3	48.3	7.9	4.4	1.9	7.7
1984.....	69.6	48.4	8.1	4.8	1.9	6.3
1985.....	67.5	47.5	8.1	4.6	2.0	5.3
Lead						
Emissions in 10 ³ metric tons per year						
1970.....	203.8	163.6	9.6	23.9	6.7	(2)
1975.....	147.0	122.6	9.3	10.3	4.8	(2)
1980.....	70.6	59.4	3.9	3.6	3.7	(2)
1982.....	54.4	46.9	1.7	2.7	3.1	(2)
1983.....	46.3	40.7	0.6	2.4	2.6	(2)
1984.....	40.1	34.7	0.5	2.3	2.6	(2)
1985.....	21.0	15.4	0.5	2.3	2.8	(2)

¹Emissions of less than 50,000 metric tons per year.

²No emissions calculated.

NOTE: Because of modifications in methodology and use of more refined emission factors, data from this table should not be compared with data in previous editions of Health, United States.

SOURCE: Monitoring and Data Analysis Division: National Air Pollutant Emission Estimates, 1940-1985. EPA-450/4-86-018. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, N.C., Jan. 1987.

Table 55. Number and percent of employees with potential exposure to continuous noise without controls in selected industries, according to size of facility: United States, 1972-74 and 1981-83

(Data are based on interviews of a sample of nonagricultural businesses)

Industry	All facilities		8-99 employees		100-499 employees		500 or more employees	
	1972-74	1981-83	1972-74	1981-83	1972-74	1981-83	1972-74	1981-83
Number of employees with potential exposure								
All industries.....	3,451,828	2,543,810	935,163	976,695	1,196,451	946,106	1,320,214	621,008
General building contractors.....	77,526	93,120	22,783	63,862	54,743	22,563	-	6,693
Heavy construction contractors.....	36,697	95,661	17,706	38,848	9,057	43,385	9,933	13,427
Special trade contractors.....	70,362	171,213	38,605	151,886	31,756	19,327	-	---
Textile mill products.....	51,306	101,109	20,055	21,898	25,312	46,430	5,938	32,780
Apparel and other textile products.....	131,850	122,264	77,077	19,896	54,300	73,380	472	28,987
Lumber and wood products.....	54,135	99,913	32,468	61,981	14,743	29,783	6,923	8,147
Paper and allied products.....	175,953	77,728	38,330	19,760	75,073	41,214	62,549	16,753
Printing and publishing.....	120,275	116,221	36,600	43,960	16,805	38,081	66,869	34,179
Chemicals and allied products.....	48,037	42,329	14,569	12,036	25,749	21,281	7,718	9,011
Primary metals industries.....	414,976	132,726	35,585	17,135	88,711	55,683	290,679	59,907
Fabricated metal products.....	354,055	194,830	126,239	86,187	145,497	70,147	82,318	38,495
Machinery, except electrical.....	245,086	140,604	56,522	63,052	64,348	47,989	124,215	29,562
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	71,039	22,038	20,442	8,793	32,232	13,244	18,364	-
Transportation by air.....	31,352	47,441	946	13,034	6,665	30,658	23,740	3,749
Auto repair services and garages...	17,861	33,820	17,301	33,114	560	706	---	---
Miscellaneous repair services.....	24,294	4,282	4,125	2,688	17,304	1,593	2,865	---
Electric and electronic equipment..	90,585	72,471	4,287	12,126	35,673	16,224	50,624	44,120
Percent of employees with potential exposure								
All industries.....	9.0	7.6	6.1	8.8	10.8	9.6	11.1	5.0
General building contractors.....	11.1	10.4	7.6	11.3	14.7	11.4	*-	*5.0
Heavy construction contractors.....	6.7	16.1	6.0	13.7	3.8	20.9	*67.3	*13.3
Special trade contractors.....	5.5	10.8	4.1	12.1	9.5	5.8	*-	---
Textile mill products.....	22.1	14.2	21.7	20.7	26.2	13.4	*13.8	12.6
Apparel and other textile products.....	14.4	9.8	15.4	4.7	14.3	12.0	*1.2	*13.9
Lumber and wood products.....	33.9	17.2	39.6	20.4	28.9	16.2	*26.0	*8.8
Paper and allied products.....	30.8	12.4	30.3	14.4	28.3	14.6	*35.0	8.1
Printing and publishing.....	9.7	9.8	10.5	9.2	5.4	10.6	11.6	9.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	5.0	4.6	7.4	6.7	13.5	8.2	1.3	1.9
Primary metals industries.....	30.8	12.4	29.5	12.4	39.9	17.9	28.9	9.6
Fabricated metal products.....	26.2	13.0	28.3	15.5	28.1	11.8	21.3	11.0
Machinery, except electrical.....	15.9	5.9	21.1	10.4	17.4	7.3	13.8	2.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	18.5	4.2	14.7	5.3	21.2	8.9	*19.7	*-
Transportation by air.....	6.1	10.5	*3.1	16.8	11.2	*28.0	*5.6	1.4
Auto repair services and garages...	14.0	8.0	15.7	8.0	*3.3	*8.6	---	---
Miscellaneous repair services.....	13.2	2.1	2.7	1.5	*76.4	*6.5	*28.8	---
Electric and electronic equipment..	6.0	3.7	4.3	5.3	10.7	2.9	4.7	3.7

*Based on fewer than 10 facilities.

SOURCE: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: Unpublished data from the 1972-74 National Occupational Hazard Survey and 1981-83 National Occupational Exposure Survey.

Table 56. Health and safety services in manufacturing industries, according to size of facility: United States, 1972-74 and 1981-83

(Data are based on interviews of a sample of nonagricultural businesses)

Health and safety services available in facility	All facilities		8-99 employees		100-499 employees		500 or more employees	
	1972-74	1981-83	1972-74 ¹	1981-83	1972-74	1981-83	1972-74	1981-83
	Number in thousands							
Employees.....	38,263	33,218	15,394	11,078	10,883	9,856	11,985	12,283
Occupational health and safety practices	Percent of employees							
Regularly monitor environmental conditions ²	21.7	48.0	2.5	11.1	12.0	43.4	55.5	85.1
Personal protective devices required in some work areas ³ ...	39.2	53.5	32.5	45.9	45.9	59.0	41.6	56.0
Employer provides protective devices.....	52.5	80.2	41.9	70.4	59.8	82.8	59.7	86.8
Medical facilities and practices								
Health unit at the facility.....	31.5	42.7	3.3	3.8	18.8	31.7	79.5	86.7
Access to physician or clinic...	70.7	100.0	49.0	100.0	76.3	100.0	93.5	100.0
Preemployment medical exams.....	38.5	49.4	12.8	20.0	35.0	47.0	74.9	77.9
Periodic medical exams.....	14.4	30.1	6.0	8.4	13.4	26.4	26.1	52.7
Records of employee absenteeism showing type of illness.....	14.2	4.8	4.7	8.1	10.1	3.0	30.4	3.3

¹Includes facilities with less than 8 employees.

²Monitoring environmental conditions such as presence of fumes, gases, dust, noise, vibration, radiation.

³Includes respirators, protective clothing, etc.

SOURCE: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: Unpublished data from the 1972-74 National Occupational Hazard Survey and 1981-83 National Occupational Exposure Survey.

Table 57. Physician visits, according to source or place of care and selected patient characteristics: United States, 1983 and 1986

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

Selected characteristic	Source or place of care ¹							
	Physician visits		Doctor's office		Hospital outpatient department ²		Telephone	
	1983	1986	1983	1986	1983	1986	1983	1986
	Number per person				Percent of visits ³			
Total ^{4,5}	5.1	5.3	55.9	55.5	14.9	15.0	15.5	13.2
Age								
Under 15 years.....	4.6	4.4	54.5	57.1	13.2	12.1	20.4	17.5
Under 5 years.....	6.9	6.3	54.1	59.0	13.1	10.8	20.9	17.9
5-14 years.....	3.3	3.4	54.9	55.2	13.3	13.4	19.8	17.0
15-44 years.....	4.4	4.5	54.7	55.0	16.5	16.0	14.3	11.4
45-64 years.....	5.8	6.6	58.7	55.2	15.2	18.7	12.5	11.7
65 years and over.....	7.6	9.1	58.9	53.7	12.3	11.7	11.9	10.7
65-74 years.....	7.3	8.1	60.4	55.9	14.1	12.8	11.4	11.5
75 years and over.....	8.2	10.6	56.7	51.0	9.8	10.3	12.6	9.8
Sex ⁴								
Male.....	4.4	4.6	54.7	54.4	16.9	18.3	13.5	10.9
Female.....	5.7	6.0	56.5	56.1	13.6	12.6	16.7	14.8
Race ⁴								
White.....	5.1	5.4	57.4	57.0	13.4	13.7	16.2	14.1
Black.....	4.8	4.8	44.1	43.8	26.5	24.2	9.7	7.3
Family income ⁴								
Less than \$10,000.....	5.9	6.6	49.8	44.2	18.4	21.6	12.3	10.5
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	5.0	5.4	52.2	52.5	17.7	19.0	13.2	12.3
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	4.7	5.3	54.2	55.7	16.7	17.3	16.3	13.5
\$20,000-\$34,999.....	5.0	5.3	59.0	57.0	13.2	13.0	16.1	14.4
\$35,000 or more.....	5.4	5.4	59.6	59.9	11.5	11.6	18.8	14.1
Geographic region ⁴								
Northeast.....	4.9	4.9	58.1	53.9	15.5	16.7	14.0	13.0
Midwest.....	5.2	5.5	53.4	51.4	14.6	14.7	17.1	15.1
South.....	4.8	5.2	56.6	59.0	14.5	13.8	15.6	12.4
West.....	5.4	5.9	56.0	56.6	15.1	15.6	14.4	11.9
Location of residence ⁴								
Within MSA.....	5.2	5.4	54.7	55.5	15.6	14.8	15.9	13.4
Outside MSA.....	4.6	5.2	58.8	55.6	13.2	15.7	14.5	12.2

¹Other places of care for which data are not shown include home and clinic or lab outside a hospital.

²Includes hospital outpatient clinic, emergency room, and other hospital visits.

³Denominator includes source or place unknown. In 1986, source or place was unknown for 0.8 percent of visits.

⁴Age adjusted.

⁵Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.

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

Table 58. Interval since last physician visit, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1981, and 1986

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

Selected characteristic	Less than 1 year			1 year-less than 2 years			2 years or more		
	1964	1981	1986	1964	1981	1986	1964	1981	1986
	Percent of population ¹								
Total ^{2,3}	66.0	74.5	75.5	13.8	11.2	10.0	17.7	13.2	13.0
Age									
Under 15 years.....	67.9	77.3	80.4	14.7	13.0	10.7	13.9	8.4	7.1
Under 5 years.....	80.4	89.8	91.1	11.0	6.7	5.5	5.4	2.0	1.4
5-14 years.....	61.2	71.2	74.7	16.7	16.2	13.5	18.6	11.6	10.2
15-44 years.....	65.3	71.8	70.8	14.8	12.1	11.4	17.6	15.0	16.1
45-64 years.....	63.5	73.5	74.1	12.8	9.4	8.4	21.8	16.2	16.1
65 years and over.....	68.8	80.2	83.2	9.2	6.0	5.0	20.3	13.3	10.6
65-74 years.....	67.9	78.3	81.4	9.3	6.7	5.5	21.2	14.4	12.2
75 years and over.....	70.5	83.3	86.1	9.2	4.8	4.4	18.6	11.3	8.1
Sex ²									
Male.....	62.4	70.4	70.3	14.7	12.1	11.1	19.7	16.2	16.9
Female.....	69.3	78.3	80.3	13.0	10.4	8.9	15.8	10.4	9.3
Race ²									
White.....	67.3	74.6	76.2	13.7	11.1	9.8	17.0	13.4	12.6
Black ⁴	57.0	75.0	73.0	14.6	12.0	11.0	21.8	11.4	13.6
Family income ^{2,5}									
Less than \$10,000.....	57.5	76.3	75.0	12.9	9.8	9.3	23.3	12.6	13.8
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	61.6	73.4	74.0	14.0	10.8	10.0	20.8	14.5	14.5
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	66.3	73.5	72.9	14.3	10.7	11.1	17.6	15.0	14.8
\$20,000-\$34,999.....	69.7	74.4	76.6	13.9	11.5	9.4	15.2	13.5	12.8
\$35,000 or more.....	73.0	76.1	79.3	12.8	11.1	9.0	13.2	11.9	10.8
Geographic region ²									
Northeast.....	67.5	75.9	77.3	14.0	10.8	9.6	17.3	12.4	11.9
Midwest.....	65.9	75.0	76.8	14.0	11.0	9.9	18.4	13.0	12.2
South.....	64.0	73.5	74.1	13.6	11.8	10.8	17.9	13.5	13.2
West.....	68.4	73.7	74.5	13.5	11.1	9.1	16.2	14.0	14.6
Location of residence ²									
Within MSA.....	67.5	75.2	76.1	13.7	11.1	9.6	16.9	12.7	12.7
Outside MSA.....	63.5	72.9	73.4	14.0	11.6	11.1	18.9	14.4	13.9

¹Denominator includes unknown interval since last physician visit. In 1986, 1.5 percent of respondents did not know interval since last physician visit.

²Age adjusted.

³Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.

⁴1964 data include all other races.

⁵Family income categories for 1986. Income categories in 1964 are: less than \$2,000; \$2,000-\$3,999; \$4,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; and \$10,000 or more; and, in 1981 are: less than \$7,000; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; \$15,000-\$24,999; and \$25,000 or more.

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

Table 59. Office visits to physicians, according to physician specialty and selected patient characteristics: United States, 1980 and 1985

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

Selected characteristic	All specialties ¹		General and family practice		Internal medicine		Obstetrics and gynecology		Pediatrics		General surgery	
	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985
	Visits per person											
Total ²	2.63	2.71	0.86	0.81	0.30	0.30	0.23	0.22	0.37	0.40	0.13	0.12
Age												
Under 15 years.....	2.21	2.31	0.54	0.58	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	1.20	1.28	0.05	0.03
15-44 years.....	2.36	2.28	0.81	0.75	0.20	0.19	0.48	0.44	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.10
45-64 years.....	2.99	3.10	1.08	0.99	0.58	0.49	0.12	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.21
65 years and over....	4.22	4.85	1.56	1.41	0.95	1.07	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.22	0.30
65-74 years.....	4.01	4.54	1.49	1.31	0.89	1.00	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.29
75 years and over...	4.58	5.35	1.70	1.57	1.06	1.18	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.32
Sex ²												
Male.....	2.25	2.28	0.73	0.68	0.28	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.38	0.12	0.11
Female.....	2.98	3.11	0.98	0.94	0.33	0.33	0.44	0.42	0.34	0.42	0.13	0.14
Race ²												
White.....	2.73	2.84	0.89	0.84	0.31	0.31	0.23	0.22	0.39	0.43	0.13	0.12
All other.....	2.03	1.94	0.70	0.69	0.24	0.21	0.23	0.18	0.25	0.23	0.08	0.11

¹Includes other specialties not shown separately.

²Age adjusted.

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

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

Table 60. Office visits to physicians, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1980 and 1985

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

Selected characteristic	Patient's first visit		Visit lasted 10 minutes or less ¹		Return visit scheduled	
	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985
	Percent of visits					
Total ²	15.3	17.7	47.3	42.6	58.0	58.8
Age						
Under 15 years.....	14.6	17.8	57.5	50.8	48.8	49.2
15-44 years.....	18.7	20.8	46.9	41.6	58.2	58.9
45-64 years.....	12.7	14.8	38.9	36.3	64.5	65.6
65 years and over.....	8.6	10.5	36.7	35.6	71.3	72.8
65-74 years.....	8.9	11.2	38.0	34.6	70.5	72.6
75 years and over.....	8.3	9.6	35.1	36.9	72.6	73.1
Sex ²						
Male.....	17.3	19.5	46.4	43.3	55.9	56.7
Female.....	14.4	16.9	47.7	42.2	58.9	59.8
Race ²						
White.....	14.8	17.4	47.3	42.3	57.8	58.4
All other.....	18.9	20.1	48.0	45.0	60.1	62.2
Location of physician's office ²						
Within SMSA.....	15.5	18.6	44.9	39.8	60.0	60.5
Outside SMSA.....	14.6	14.3	55.1	53.8	51.6	52.1

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

²Age adjusted.

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

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

Table 61. Dental visits and interval since last visit, according to selected patient characteristics: United States, 1964, 1981, and 1986

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

Selected characteristic	Interval since last dental visit											
	Dental visits			Less than 1 year			2 years or more			Never visited dentist		
	1964	1981	1986	1964	1981	1986	1964	1981	1986	1964	1981	1986
	Number per person						Percent of population ¹					
Total ^{2,3}	1.6	1.7	2.0	42.2	49.9	55.1	28.2	24.8	24.4	16.6	11.0	10.1
Age												
Under 15 years.....	1.3	1.5	1.7	39.5	48.2	52.5	5.4	6.7	7.0	46.4	34.3	32.3
Under 5 years.....	0.3	0.5	0.4	11.1	14.9	18.7	0.3	*0.6	0.5	86.9	81.9	75.3
5-14 years.....	1.9	2.0	2.3	54.9	64.6	70.7	8.2	9.7	10.5	24.5	10.8	9.2
15-44 years.....	1.9	1.8	2.0	51.0	54.8	60.4	26.5	24.5	25.5	3.9	2.1	1.5
45-64 years.....	1.7	1.8	2.2	38.4	49.6	54.6	45.5	36.2	34.7	1.3	0.6	0.6
65 years and over.....	0.8	1.5	2.1	20.8	34.6	41.7	66.8	56.1	49.9	1.5	0.5	0.5
65-74 years.....	0.9	1.6	2.4	24.4	38.6	46.2	63.8	51.7	45.5	1.1	*0.3	0.5
75 years and over....	0.6	1.3	1.6	14.1	27.9	34.4	72.4	63.6	57.0	2.3	*0.6	*0.5
Sex ²												
Male.....	1.4	1.6	1.8	40.0	47.9	52.8	28.8	26.1	26.1	16.1	11.2	10.4
Female.....	1.7	1.8	2.1	43.9	52.0	57.3	27.6	23.5	22.8	15.1	10.6	9.9
Race ²												
White.....	1.7	1.8	2.1	44.7	52.2	57.3	27.3	23.7	23.1	13.8	10.2	9.7
Black ⁴	0.9	1.1	1.3	22.8	35.5	41.0	35.3	33.1	34.1	27.1	14.3	12.2
Family income ^{2,5}												
Less than \$10,000.....	0.9	1.1	1.3	25.8	37.0	40.4	34.6	33.3	35.7	27.0	15.5	13.1
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	0.9	1.3	1.3	29.2	37.3	42.3	34.3	32.8	33.9	22.0	14.3	13.4
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	1.4	1.4	1.6	39.1	42.3	48.6	30.0	30.0	29.6	16.1	12.9	11.8
\$20,000-\$34,999.....	1.9	1.7	2.2	49.6	50.1	58.3	24.9	24.4	22.5	11.0	10.7	9.8
\$35,000 or more.....	2.8	2.2	2.7	63.3	63.5	70.8	16.6	16.2	13.8	7.0	7.3	6.9
Geographic region ²												
Northeast.....	2.1	2.0	2.2	47.9	55.2	59.9	25.7	22.4	22.7	12.7	8.7	8.7
Midwest.....	1.6	1.7	2.0	44.0	52.2	58.6	28.8	24.6	22.9	13.0	9.6	8.5
South.....	1.2	1.5	1.6	35.0	44.7	48.3	30.0	28.1	28.4	20.8	12.7	11.8
West.....	1.8	1.7	2.2	43.3	50.3	57.8	27.5	22.0	21.1	14.5	11.8	10.5
Location of residence ²												
Within MSA.....	1.8	1.8	2.0	44.5	52.0	56.4	26.8	23.0	23.3	14.3	10.5	9.9
Outside MSA.....	1.2	1.4	1.7	37.8	45.9	51.1	30.5	28.5	27.9	17.9	11.6	10.8

¹Denominator includes unknown interval since last dental visit. In 1986, 2.2 percent of respondents did not know interval since last dental visit.

²Age adjusted.

³Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.

⁴1964 data are for all other races.

⁵Family income categories for 1986. Income categories in 1964 are: less than \$2,000; \$2,000-\$3,999; \$4,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; and \$10,000 or more; and, in 1981 are: less than \$7,000; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; \$15,000-\$24,999; and \$25,000 or more.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

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

Table 62. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1964, 1981, and 1986

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

Selected characteristic	Discharges			Days of care			Average length of stay		
	1964	1981	1986	1964	1981	1986	1964	1981	1986
	Number per 1,000 population						Number of days		
Total ^{1,2}	109.1	121.7	98.3	970.9	952.1	685.2	8.2	7.2	6.6
Age									
Under 15 years.....	67.6	64.3	48.1	405.7	343.1	289.2	6.0	5.3	6.0
Under 5 years.....	94.3	109.5	73.8	731.1	651.3	562.5	7.8	5.9	7.6
5-14 years.....	53.1	42.0	34.2	229.1	191.1	142.2	4.3	4.6	4.2
15-44 years.....	100.6	97.0	70.0	760.7	626.2	432.8	7.6	6.5	6.2
45-64 years.....	146.2	175.1	142.0	1,559.3	1,565.5	963.9	10.7	8.9	6.8
65 years and over.....	190.0	283.6	275.3	2,292.7	2,843.3	2,347.5	12.1	10.0	8.5
65-74 years.....	181.2	258.8	236.8	2,150.4	2,407.5	2,065.0	11.9	9.3	8.7
75 years and over.....	206.7	325.4	337.3	2,560.4	3,578.1	2,802.4	12.4	11.0	8.3
Sex ¹									
Male.....	104.0	119.3	102.0	1,012.4	1,008.4	726.4	9.7	8.5	6.9
Female.....	154.3	123.8	95.4	1,104.5	903.1	653.0	7.2	7.3	6.3
Race ¹									
White.....	133.8	120.0	98.4	1,053.4	912.5	662.1	7.9	7.6	6.4
Black ³	106.3	137.7	103.3	1,141.2	1,302.4	913.9	10.7	9.5	8.4
Family income ^{1,4}									
Less than \$10,000.....	126.9	165.1	132.1	1,140.0	1,445.9	891.3	9.0	8.0	6.5
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	146.8	137.5	128.9	1,337.8	1,132.6	940.0	9.1	8.4	6.9
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	135.4	124.5	104.1	1,042.3	1,056.0	812.7	7.7	8.5	7.8
\$20,000-\$34,999.....	128.0	119.8	93.7	968.6	841.7	620.5	7.6	7.0	6.5
\$35,000 or more.....	121.8	104.6	81.0	971.0	773.8	468.9	8.0	7.4	5.2
Geographic region ¹									
Northeast.....	119.6	106.0	87.9	1,094.5	944.9	674.6	9.2	8.9	7.0
Midwest.....	130.7	129.1	100.2	1,041.2	1,006.0	707.0	8.0	7.8	6.8
South.....	138.7	140.1	115.0	1,051.2	1,076.2	762.9	7.6	7.7	6.4
West.....	133.5	95.8	78.9	1,066.2	649.1	522.9	8.0	6.8	6.4
Location of residence ¹									
Within MSA.....	124.9	110.3	95.0	1,097.4	926.9	678.1	8.8	8.4	6.7
Outside MSA.....	140.7	144.0	108.8	1,001.2	997.3	705.6	7.1	6.9	6.2

¹Age adjusted.

²Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.

³1964 data include all other races.

⁴Family income categories for 1986. Income categories in 1964 are: less than \$2,000; \$2,000-\$3,999; \$4,000-\$6,999; \$7,000-\$9,999; and \$10,000 or more; and, in 1981 are: less than \$7,000; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; \$15,000-\$24,999; and \$25,000 or more.

NOTE: Excludes deliveries.

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

Table 63. Discharges, days of care, and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1980-86
(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Characteristic	1980 ¹	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Discharges per 1,000 civilian population							
Total ²	159.1	160.2	158.5	157.1	148.2	138.0	132.8
Sex ²							
Male.....	140.1	141.0	140.5	139.9	131.8	123.5	119.8
Female.....	178.1	179.5	176.5	174.4	164.7	152.7	146.2
Age							
Under 15 years.....	71.6	72.9	71.2	70.8	62.0	57.2	53.5
15-44 years.....	150.2	148.7	145.0	140.3	132.2	125.1	118.9
45-64 years.....	194.8	195.3	195.5	192.2	183.3	169.5	162.2
65 years and over.....	383.7	396.5	398.8	412.7	400.4	368.3	367.3
65-74 years.....	315.9	330.0	324.2	334.2	319.6	294.9	296.8
75 years and over.....	489.1	498.4	511.4	529.3	520.1	476.5	470.5
Geographic region ²							
Northeast.....	148.4	146.5	145.9	144.2	135.1	129.7	124.1
Midwest.....	176.4	179.9	176.0	167.9	156.7	143.5	139.8
South.....	166.2	165.2	165.2	167.7	159.5	143.4	136.3
West.....	138.0	141.1	138.2	139.6	132.3	131.0	127.8
Days of care per 1,000 civilian population							
Total ²	1,136.5	1,134.0	1,101.7	1,068.8	960.1	877.1	833.1
Sex ²							
Male.....	1,072.6	1,075.4	1,047.6	1,025.7	917.6	841.2	803.4
Female.....	1,201.7	1,196.1	1,157.7	1,115.7	1,005.8	914.7	865.0
Age							
Under 15 years.....	315.8	337.1	326.4	323.4	277.7	260.8	244.7
15-44 years.....	787.0	769.6	742.0	707.5	647.3	603.6	575.7
45-64 years.....	1,597.6	1,564.0	1,536.7	1,460.6	1,316.8	1,192.8	1,101.4
65 years and over.....	4,098.3	4,155.3	4,026.2	4,004.3	3,574.8	3,215.1	3,120.7
65-74 years.....	3,147.6	3,259.2	3,101.1	3,069.5	2,711.0	2,417.8	2,363.8
75 years and over.....	5,576.5	5,529.3	5,423.5	5,392.7	4,855.5	4,389.4	4,227.9
Geographic region ²							
Northeast.....	1,217.3	1,190.2	1,149.8	1,115.6	1,012.3	963.1	877.6
Midwest.....	1,309.4	1,306.7	1,283.0	1,184.4	1,059.9	955.7	914.2
South.....	1,114.5	1,112.9	1,083.3	1,087.1	962.9	851.4	817.6
West.....	844.6	859.3	825.7	821.9	756.5	717.9	703.0
Average length of stay in days							
Total ²	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.3
Sex ²							
Male.....	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7
Female.....	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9
Age							
Under 15 years.....	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
15-44 years.....	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8
45-64 years.....	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.8
65 years and over.....	10.7	10.5	10.1	9.7	8.9	8.7	8.5
65-74 years.....	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.2	8.5	8.2	8.0
75 years and over.....	11.4	11.1	10.6	10.2	9.3	9.2	9.0
Geographic region ²							
Northeast.....	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.1
Midwest.....	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.5
South.....	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.0
West.....	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5

¹Geographic data for 1980 are based on the civilian population as of April 1, 1980.

²Age adjusted.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population as of July 1.

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

Table 64 (page 1 of 2). Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1986

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges			Days of care		
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986
Both sexes						
Number per 1,000 population						
Total ^{1,2}	159.1	138.0	132.8	1,136.5	877.1	833.1
Females with delivery.....	14.7	14.1	13.5	55.5	46.1	43.5
Diseases of heart.....	13.1	13.7	14.0	123.5	98.4	97.5
Malignant neoplasms.....	7.6	7.4	7.1	90.5	65.2	64.0
Fracture, all sites.....	4.9	4.4	4.3	51.2	37.1	35.0
Pneumonia, all forms.....	3.5	3.6	3.8	27.7	26.5	28.0
Male						
All ages ^{1,2}	140.1	123.5	119.8	1,072.6	841.2	803.4
Diseases of heart.....	15.9	16.8	17.4	145.0	116.9	116.0
Malignant neoplasms.....	8.2	7.8	7.4	98.7	71.1	69.9
Fracture, all sites.....	5.2	4.7	4.5	46.9	35.3	33.2
Pneumonia, all forms.....	4.1	3.9	4.2	32.5	29.8	30.9
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	3.5	3.6	3.3	41.9	36.0	31.9
Inguinal hernia.....	4.3	3.0	2.4	20.0	9.3	6.8
Under 15 years ²	78.7	63.8	60.3	341.5	287.5	273.3
Acute respiratory infection.....	5.9	5.2	4.0	22.0	17.2	12.0
Pneumonia, all forms.....	5.2	4.3	4.0	25.2	18.1	18.4
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma.....	4.0	4.1	4.1	16.3	13.7	13.2
Congenital anomalies.....	4.0	3.8	3.9	22.2	20.5	20.9
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids.....	5.4	3.5	3.1	9.2	5.1	3.9
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis.....	4.0	2.8	2.4	16.1	8.3	6.9
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders.....	4.5	2.2	2.0	11.3	4.7	4.5
15-44 years ²	91.5	75.4	73.4	581.0	458.9	450.7
Fracture, all sites.....	6.3	5.3	4.9	50.1	34.7	32.0
Psychoses.....	3.0	3.7	3.9	39.2	47.4	56.6
Alcohol dependence syndrome.....	3.5	3.5	3.5	33.4	38.8	36.0
Diseases of heart.....	2.9	3.0	2.9	21.7	16.6	16.2
Intervertebral disc disorders.....	2.3	2.9	3.1	20.7	18.7	18.8
Lacerations and open wounds.....	3.4	2.6	2.8	17.9	11.0	10.8
45-64 years ²	195.4	176.2	166.1	1,590.3	1,219.9	1,105.2
Diseases of heart.....	33.7	36.6	36.5	288.1	237.4	224.3
Malignant neoplasms.....	14.4	13.1	12.3	167.2	119.8	118.1
Inguinal hernia.....	6.9	5.1	4.1	36.5	15.3	12.2
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	4.7	5.0	4.5	49.6	50.7	42.8
Intervertebral disc disorders.....	3.7	4.6	4.4	34.5	32.8	29.1
Alcohol dependence syndrome.....	6.4	4.5	4.1	67.8	43.4	43.1
65 years and over ²	411.8	393.2	395.6	4,244.0	3,315.0	3,246.8
Diseases of heart.....	78.5	82.6	88.3	786.3	626.9	647.8
Malignant neoplasms.....	46.2	44.4	41.1	587.9	418.4	403.4
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	24.4	25.1	23.8	301.2	249.7	223.7
Pneumonia, all forms.....	15.0	17.3	19.3	166.1	172.6	176.8
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	18.1	15.5	16.4	176.7	103.5	98.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 64 (page 2 of 2). Rates of discharges and days of care in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1986

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges			Days of care		
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986
Female						
Number per 1,000 population						
All ages ^{1,2}	178.1	152.7	146.2	1,201.7	914.7	865.0
Delivery.....	29.0	27.7	26.7	109.4	91.0	86.0
Diseases of heart.....	10.7	11.0	11.2	105.1	82.5	82.2
Malignant neoplasms.....	7.3	7.3	7.0	85.8	61.7	60.4
Fracture, all sites.....	4.4	4.0	3.9	52.1	36.6	34.6
Pneumonia, all forms.....	3.0	3.2	3.5	24.0	24.3	26.0
Pregnancy with abortive outcome.....	4.1	2.8	2.4	8.7	5.9	5.0
Under 15 years ²	64.2	50.2	46.5	288.9	232.9	214.6
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids.....	6.4	3.7	3.2	11.2	6.0	4.1
Acute respiratory infection.....	4.6	3.6	2.5	16.0	11.3	9.0
Pneumonia, all forms.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	17.7	16.4	16.2
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma.....	2.5	2.6	2.8	9.6	9.0	9.4
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis.....	3.7	2.3	2.0	16.8	6.8	6.2
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders.....	3.2	1.7	1.2	7.1	3.9	2.9
15-44 years ²	206.9	173.4	163.2	986.4	744.3	697.7
Delivery.....	70.7	67.8	65.4	264.5	222.4	210.1
Pregnancy with abortive outcome.....	9.9	6.7	5.9	21.2	14.4	12.3
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs.....	5.1	3.7	3.4	25.7	17.7	15.2
Benign neoplasms.....	4.8	3.4	3.1	25.7	17.2	15.4
Psychoses.....	2.4	3.4	3.5	36.7	52.3	51.5
Disorders of menstruation.....	6.6	2.6	2.3	21.6	9.7	8.4
45-64 years ²	194.3	163.4	158.7	1,604.1	1,168.1	1,097.8
Diseases of heart.....	17.8	17.9	18.5	152.9	120.5	126.0
Malignant neoplasms.....	16.6	15.6	15.6	190.8	129.6	127.8
Benign neoplasms.....	6.7	5.1	4.8	44.8	32.0	26.2
Cholelithiasis.....	4.7	4.4	4.3	42.9	30.9	28.5
Fracture, all sites.....	4.6	4.1	3.9	51.8	29.8	29.8
Diabetes.....	6.3	3.8	3.9	63.5	31.4	32.9
65 years and over ²	364.7	351.4	348.1	3,999.8	3,147.1	3,034.8
Diseases of heart.....	64.8	68.1	68.9	701.1	551.3	531.9
Malignant neoplasms.....	28.5	28.1	27.6	383.8	280.6	276.0
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	21.6	23.3	22.6	287.9	249.3	221.8
Fracture, all sites.....	19.2	19.3	18.1	309.5	232.5	221.1
Pneumonia, all forms.....	9.7	11.8	13.8	109.2	116.9	134.0
Eye diseases and conditions.....	16.4	8.2	5.7	67.3	21.0	13.4

¹Age adjusted.

²Includes discharges with first-listed diagnoses not shown in table.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population. In each sex and age group data are shown for diagnoses with the five highest discharge rates in 1980 and 1985. Diagnostic categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table VI.

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

Table 65 (page 1 of 2). Discharges and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1986

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges			Average length of stay		
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986
Both sexes						
Number in thousands			Number of days			
Total ¹	37,832	35,056	34,256	7.3	6.5	6.4
Females with delivery.....	3,762	3,854	3,762	3.8	3.3	3.2
Diseases of heart.....	3,201	3,584	3,731	9.5	7.3	7.0
Malignant neoplasms.....	1,829	1,911	1,860	12.0	8.9	9.1
Fracture, all sites.....	1,163	1,129	1,100	10.8	8.7	8.6
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	796	916	889	12.7	10.5	9.7
Male						
All ages ¹	15,145	14,160	13,949	7.7	6.9	6.8
Diseases of heart.....	1,688	1,910	2,002	9.1	7.0	6.7
Malignant neoplasms.....	875	892	866	12.0	9.1	9.4
Fracture, all sites.....	582	550	540	9.0	7.7	7.4
Pneumonia, all forms.....	414	433	471	8.2	7.8	7.6
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	371	416	398	12.1	10.0	9.5
Inguinal hernia.....	458	343	273	4.7	3.1	2.9
Under 15 years ¹	2,063	1,698	1,603	4.3	4.5	4.5
Acute respiratory infection.....	154	138	105	3.8	3.3	3.0
Pneumonia, all forms.....	136	115	106	4.9	4.2	4.6
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma.....	105	110	110	4.0	3.3	3.2
Congenital anomalies.....	106	101	104	5.5	5.4	5.3
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids.....	141	92	84	1.7	1.5	1.3
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis.....	106	74	63	4.0	3.0	2.9
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders.....	118	59	53	2.5	2.1	2.2
15-44 years ¹	4,687	4,153	4,100	6.3	6.1	6.1
Fracture, all sites.....	320	290	274	8.0	6.6	6.5
Psychoses.....	155	204	220	12.9	12.8	14.4
Alcohol dependence syndrome.....	180	195	196	9.5	11.0	10.3
Diseases of heart.....	149	165	161	7.5	5.5	5.6
Intervertebral disc disorders.....	120	161	175	8.8	6.4	6.0
Lacerations and open wounds.....	176	143	154	5.2	4.2	3.9
45-64 years ¹	4,127	3,776	3,569	8.1	6.9	6.7
Diseases of heart.....	712	784	783	8.5	6.5	6.2
Malignant neoplasms.....	304	281	265	11.6	9.1	9.6
Inguinal hernia.....	146	110	89	5.3	3.0	2.9
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	99	107	97	10.6	10.2	9.5
Intervertebral disc disorders.....	78	98	94	9.4	7.2	6.7
Alcohol dependence syndrome.....	134	97	89	10.7	9.6	10.5
65 years and over ¹	4,268	4,533	4,677	10.3	8.4	8.2
Diseases of heart.....	814	953	1,044	10.0	7.6	7.3
Malignant neoplasms.....	479	512	486	12.7	9.4	9.8
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	253	289	282	12.3	9.9	9.4
Pneumonia, all forms.....	156	199	228	11.1	10.0	9.2
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	188	179	194	9.8	6.7	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 65 (page 2 of 2). Discharges and average length of stay in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1986

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and first-listed diagnosis	Discharges			Average length of stay		
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986
	Number in thousands			Number of days		
Female						
All ages ¹	22,686	20,896	20,307	7.0	6.2	6.1
Delivery.....	3,762	3,854	3,762	3.8	3.3	3.2
Diseases of heart.....	1,513	1,674	1,729	10.0	7.6	7.4
Malignant neoplasms.....	954	1,019	994	12.0	8.7	8.8
Fracture, all sites.....	580	579	560	12.6	9.8	9.7
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	425	500	491	13.2	10.9	9.9
Pregnancy with abortive outcome.....	531	382	343	2.1	2.1	2.1
Under 15 years ¹	1,609	1,274	1,179	4.5	4.6	4.6
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids.....	160	94	82	1.8	1.6	1.3
Acute respiratory infection.....	115	91	63	3.5	3.2	3.6
Pneumonia, all forms.....	91	91	88	4.9	4.6	4.7
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma.....	63	65	72	3.8	3.5	3.3
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis.....	92	59	52	4.6	2.9	3.0
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders.....	81	42	31	2.2	2.3	2.3
15-44 years ¹	10,949	9,813	9,358	4.8	4.3	4.3
Delivery.....	3,741	3,838	3,748	3.7	3.3	3.2
Pregnancy with abortive outcome.....	525	378	341	2.1	2.2	2.1
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs...	268	210	193	5.1	4.8	4.5
Benign neoplasms.....	253	194	177	5.4	5.0	5.0
Psychoses.....	129	192	202	15.1	15.4	14.6
Disorders of menstruation.....	347	148	132	3.3	3.7	3.6
45-64 years ¹	4,533	3,834	3,731	8.3	7.1	6.9
Diseases of heart.....	415	420	436	8.6	6.7	6.8
Malignant neoplasms.....	387	367	366	11.5	8.3	8.2
Benign neoplasms.....	156	120	114	6.7	6.3	5.4
Cholelithiasis.....	109	103	102	9.2	7.1	6.6
Fracture, all sites.....	107	96	92	11.3	7.3	7.6
Diabetes.....	148	88	91	10.0	8.3	8.4
65 years and over ¹	5,596	5,975	6,039	11.0	9.0	8.7
Diseases of heart.....	995	1,158	1,196	10.8	8.1	7.7
Malignant neoplasms.....	437	478	478	13.5	10.0	10.0
Cerebrovascular diseases.....	331	396	392	13.3	10.7	9.8
Fracture, all sites.....	295	328	314	16.1	12.1	12.2
Pneumonia, all forms.....	150	201	239	11.2	9.9	9.7
Eye diseases and conditions.....	251	140	98	4.1	2.5	2.4

¹Includes discharges with first-listed diagnoses not shown in table.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. In each sex and age group data are shown for diagnoses with the five highest number of discharges in 1980 and 1985. Diagnostic categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table VI.

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

Table 66 (page 1 of 2). Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1986

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and surgical category	Operations in thousands			Operations per 1,000 population		
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986
Male						
All ages ^{1,2}	8,505	8,805	8,960	78.1	76.3	76.6
Cardiac catheterization.....	228	439	495	2.2	3.9	4.5
Repair of inguinal hernia.....	483	370	293	4.6	3.3	2.5
Prostatectomy.....	335	367	367	3.1	3.2	3.1
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw).....	325	339	350	2.9	2.8	2.9
Biopsies on the digestive system.....	161	220	216	1.5	1.9	1.8
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy.....	195	135	121	2.0	1.3	1.2
Under 15 years ²	1,068	831	790	40.7	31.3	29.7
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy.....	138	97	89	5.3	3.6	3.4
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw).....	55	57	57	2.1	2.1	2.1
Myringotomy.....	115	53	47	4.4	2.0	1.8
Repair of inguinal hernia.....	86	46	32	3.3	1.7	1.2
Appendectomy, excluding incidental ³	43	41	32	1.6	1.5	1.2
Circumcision.....	43	31	30	1.6	1.2	1.1
15-44 years ²	2,900	2,717	2,686	56.6	49.4	48.1
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw).....	188	187	188	3.7	3.4	3.4
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion.....	67	119	130	1.3	2.2	2.3
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa.....	110	100	103	2.2	1.8	1.8
Repair of inguinal hernia.....	127	91	72	2.5	1.7	1.3
Appendectomy, excluding incidental ³	85	88	88	1.7	1.6	1.6
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee.....	94	48	32	1.8	0.9	0.6
45-64 years ²	2,313	2,494	2,520	109.5	116.4	117.3
Cardiac catheterization.....	129	241	260	6.1	11.3	12.1
Repair of inguinal hernia.....	152	116	95	7.2	5.4	4.4
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass).....	72	102	114	3.4	4.8	5.3
Prostatectomy.....	83	81	77	3.9	3.8	3.6
Biopsies on the digestive system.....	56	67	59	2.6	3.1	2.7
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa.....	58	50	52	2.8	2.3	2.4
65 years and over ²	2,224	2,762	2,964	214.6	239.5	250.7
Prostatectomy.....	251	284	287	24.2	24.7	24.3
Cardiac catheterization.....	52	126	155	5.0	10.9	13.1
Repair of inguinal hernia.....	119	116	93	11.4	10.1	7.9
Biopsies on the digestive system.....	61	107	113	5.9	9.3	9.6
Pacemaker insertion, replacement, removal, and repair.....	75	82	75	7.3	7.1	6.4
Extraction of lens.....	124	53	29	12.0	4.6	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 66 (page 2 of 2). Operations for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and surgical category: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1986

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and surgical category	Operations in thousands			Operations per 1,000 population		
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986
Female						
All ages ^{1,2}	15,989	15,994	16,081	126.1	117.2	116.2
Procedures to assist delivery.....	2,391	2,494	2,605	18.4	18.0	18.5
Cesarean section ⁴	619	877	906	4.8	6.3	6.5
Hysterectomy.....	649	670	644	5.2	5.0	4.8
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy.....	483	525	502	3.9	4.0	3.8
Repair of current obstetrical laceration.....	355	548	612	2.8	3.9	4.3
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes.....	641	466	423	4.9	3.3	3.0
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus.....	923	349	262	7.3	2.6	1.9
Under 15 years ²	771	553	512	30.8	21.8	20.2
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy.....	156	100	87	6.2	3.9	3.4
Myringotomy.....	87	36	26	3.5	1.4	1.0
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw).....	32	33	30	1.3	1.3	1.2
Appendectomy, excluding incidental ³	34	28	27	1.4	1.1	1.0
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa.....	23	11	12	0.9	0.5	0.5
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy.....	31	7	6	1.2	0.3	*0.2
15-44 years ²	9,625	9,340	9,454	181.9	165.0	164.9
Procedures to assist delivery.....	2,381	2,483	2,594	45.0	43.9	45.2
Cesarean section.....	614	875	904	11.6	15.5	15.8
Repair of current obstetrical laceration.....	352	546	609	6.7	9.6	10.6
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes.....	632	461	421	11.9	8.1	7.3
Hysterectomy.....	402	421	397	7.6	7.4	6.9
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus.....	625	232	173	11.8	4.1	3.0
45-64 years ²	3,113	2,893	2,844	133.4	123.3	121.0
Hysterectomy.....	203	190	191	8.7	8.1	8.1
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy.....	162	165	173	7.0	7.0	7.4
Cardiac catheterization.....	58	108	126	2.5	4.6	5.3
Cholecystectomy.....	107	104	107	4.6	4.4	4.5
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus.....	241	83	65	10.3	3.5	2.8
Biopsies on the integumentary system (breast, skin, and subcutaneous tissue).....	69	48	42	2.9	2.1	1.8
65 years and over ²	2,480	3,208	3,271	161.6	188.7	188.5
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw).....	127	163	167	8.3	9.6	9.6
Biopsies on the digestive system.....	72	140	155	4.7	8.2	9.0
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip.....	72	108	108	4.7	6.4	6.2
Extraction of lens.....	211	104	57	13.8	6.1	3.3
Cardiac catheterization.....	32	101	120	2.1	6.0	6.9
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos).....	93	92	54	6.1	5.4	3.1
Cholecystectomy.....	83	89	98	5.4	5.2	5.6

¹Rates are age adjusted.

²Includes operations not listed in table.

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

⁴Cesarean sections accounted for 16.5 percent of all deliveries in 1980, 22.7 percent in 1985, and 24.1 percent in 1986.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population. In each sex and age group data are shown for operations with the five highest rates in 1980 and 1985. Surgical categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table VII.

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

Table 67 (page 1 of 2). Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and procedure category: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1986

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and procedure category	Procedures in thousands			Procedures per 1,000 population		
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986
Male						
All ages ^{1,2}	3,386	5,889	6,358	31.3	51.1	54.4
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan).....	152	671	747	1.4	5.8	6.3
Diagnostic ultrasound.....	114	478	547	1.0	4.1	4.7
Cystoscopy.....	543	461	462	5.1	4.0	3.9
Angiocardiology using contrast material.....	174	431	509	1.6	3.9	4.5
Radioisotope scan.....	236	375	389	2.1	3.3	3.3
Arteriography using contrast material.....	180	262	262	1.7	2.3	2.2
Endoscopy of large intestine.....	228	259	246	2.1	2.2	2.1
Under 15 years ²	217	297	351	8.3	11.1	13.2
Spinal tap.....	39	62	73	1.5	2.3	2.7
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan).....	17	35	41	0.7	1.3	1.5
Diagnostic ultrasound.....	*6	23	27	*0.2	0.9	1.0
Electroencephalogram.....	*5	19	21	*0.2	0.7	0.8
Application of cast or splint.....	21	16	19	0.8	0.6	0.7
Cystoscopy.....	23	11	*8	0.9	0.4	*0.3
Radioisotope scan.....	*8	*9	13	*0.3	*0.4	0.5
15-44 years ²	884	1,294	1,357	17.3	23.5	24.3
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan).....	37	174	197	0.7	3.2	3.5
Contrast myelogram.....	88	130	120	1.7	2.4	2.1
Diagnostic ultrasound.....	25	96	99	0.5	1.7	1.8
Arthroscopy of knee.....	94	75	67	1.8	1.4	1.2
Radioisotope scan.....	48	67	74	0.9	1.2	1.3
Endoscopy of large intestine.....	52	54	47	1.0	1.0	0.8
Cystoscopy.....	80	47	47	1.6	0.9	0.8
Application of cast or splint.....	54	30	27	1.1	0.6	0.5
45-64 years ²	1,128	1,866	1,892	53.4	87.1	88.1
Angiocardiology using contrast material.....	106	251	283	5.0	11.7	13.2
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan).....	43	182	190	2.0	8.5	8.8
Diagnostic ultrasound.....	41	146	164	1.9	6.8	7.6
Radioisotope scan.....	75	121	119	3.5	5.7	5.5
Cystoscopy.....	153	114	112	7.3	5.3	5.2
Arteriography using contrast material.....	76	94	91	3.6	4.4	4.2
Endoscopy of large intestine.....	86	76	64	4.0	3.5	3.0
65 years and over ²	1,158	2,432	2,757	111.8	211.0	233.2
Cystoscopy.....	287	288	294	27.7	25.0	24.9
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan).....	54	280	319	5.2	24.3	27.0
Diagnostic ultrasound.....	42	213	257	4.0	18.4	21.7
Radioisotope scan.....	105	177	183	10.1	15.4	15.4
Arteriography using contrast material.....	72	135	131	7.0	11.7	11.0
Endoscopy of large intestine.....	86	126	131	8.3	10.9	11.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 67 (page 2 of 2). Diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedures for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, according to sex, age, and procedure category: United States, 1980, 1985, and 1986

(Data are based on a sample of hospital records)

Sex, age, and procedure category	Procedures in thousands			Procedures per 1,000 population		
	1980	1985	1986	1980	1985	1986
Female						
All ages ^{1,2}	3,532	6,072	6,601	27.5	43.3	46.2
Diagnostic ultrasound.....	204	756	865	1.6	5.4	6.0
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan).....	154	707	784	1.2	4.9	5.3
Radioisotope scan.....	289	463	462	2.1	3.2	3.1
Endoscopy of large intestine.....	307	331	343	2.3	2.3	2.3
Endoscopy of small intestine.....	164	281	309	1.3	2.0	2.1
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes).....	235	209	169	1.8	1.5	1.2
Cystoscopy.....	324	184	160	2.6	1.3	1.1
Under 15 years ²	191	256	233	7.6	10.1	9.2
Spinal tap.....	26	50	50	1.0	2.0	2.0
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan).....	*10	33	27	*0.4	1.3	1.1
Diagnostic ultrasound.....	*5	25	25	*0.2	1.0	1.0
Electroencephalogram.....	*4	15	11	*0.2	0.6	0.4
Cystoscopy.....	38	*8	*5	1.5	*0.3	*0.2
Radioisotope scan.....	*6	*8	*5	*0.2	*0.3	*0.2
Application of cast or splint.....	13	*6	*7	0.5	*0.2	*0.3
15-44 years ²	1,203	1,606	1,695	22.7	28.4	29.6
Diagnostic ultrasound.....	94	283	336	1.8	5.0	5.9
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes).....	214	197	156	4.1	3.5	2.7
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan).....	36	137	149	0.7	2.4	2.6
Contrast myelogram.....	66	96	85	1.2	1.7	1.5
Biliary tract X-ray.....	60	90	99	1.1	1.6	1.7
Endoscopy of large intestine.....	77	58	64	1.5	1.0	1.1
Cystoscopy.....	97	51	47	1.8	0.9	0.8
45-64 years ²	1,030	1,584	1,720	44.2	67.5	73.1
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan).....	42	167	183	1.8	7.1	7.8
Diagnostic ultrasound.....	44	154	173	1.9	6.6	7.4
Radioisotope scan.....	92	128	135	3.9	5.5	5.7
Angiocardiology using contrast material.....	49	105	137	2.1	4.5	5.8
Endoscopy of large intestine.....	94	89	85	4.0	3.8	3.6
Endoscopy of small intestine.....	55	78	76	2.3	3.3	3.2
Cystoscopy.....	93	48	49	4.0	2.1	2.1
65 years and over ²	1,107	2,626	2,953	72.1	154.4	170.2
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan).....	66	370	424	4.3	21.8	24.4
Diagnostic ultrasound.....	62	294	331	4.0	17.3	19.0
Radioisotope scan.....	143	244	247	9.3	14.4	14.2
Endoscopy of large intestine.....	131	181	192	8.5	10.7	11.1
Endoscopy of small intestine.....	55	133	168	3.6	7.8	9.7
Cystoscopy.....	96	77	59	6.2	4.5	3.4

¹Rates are age adjusted.

²Includes nonsurgical procedures not shown.

*Estimates of less than 5,000 procedures (and corresponding rates) are unreliable and should not be used; estimates of 5,000 to 10,000 should be used with caution.

NOTES: Excludes newborn infants. Rates are based on the civilian population. In each sex and age group data are shown for procedures with the five highest rates in 1980 and 1985. Procedure categories are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table VIII.

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

Table 68. Admissions, average length of stay, and outpatient visits in short-stay hospitals, according to type of ownership: United States, selected years 1960-85

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

Type of ownership	1960	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
Admissions		Number in thousands						
All ownerships.....	24,324	30,706	35,270	38,140	38,332	38,135	37,143	35,478
Federal.....	1,354	1,454	1,751	1,942	1,903	1,934	1,941	1,977
Non-Federal.....	22,970	29,252	33,519	36,198	36,429	36,201	35,202	33,501
Nonprofit.....	16,788	20,948	23,735	25,576	25,908	25,837	25,246	24,188
Proprietary.....	1,550	2,031	2,646	3,165	3,315	3,299	3,314	3,242
State-local government.....	4,632	6,273	7,138	7,458	7,205	7,064	6,642	6,071
Average length of stay		Number of days						
All ownerships.....	8.4	8.7	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.3
Federal.....	21.4	17.0	14.4	12.9	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.6
Non-Federal.....	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.1
Nonprofit.....	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.2
Proprietary.....	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.1
State-local government.....	8.8	8.7	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.2
Outpatient visits ¹		Number in thousands						
All ownerships.....	---	173,058	245,938	255,320	304,089	263,729	267,868	272,833
Federal.....	---	39,514	49,627	48,568	53,200	49,734	51,394	50,059
Non-Federal.....	---	133,545	196,311	206,752	250,888	213,995	216,474	222,773
Nonprofit.....	---	90,992	132,363	142,864	176,838	151,444	153,928	160,002
Proprietary.....	---	4,698	7,713	9,696	13,193	10,389	11,090	12,378
State-local government.....	---	37,854	56,230	54,192	60,857	52,163	51,457	50,394

¹Because of modifications in the collection of outpatient data for 1977 and 1982, there are discontinuities in the trends for this item.

NOTE: Excludes psychiatric and tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15):396-401 and 45(15):463-467, Aug. 1961 and Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1983-86 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1983-86. (Copyrights 1961, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1983-86: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 69. Nursing home and personal care home residents 65 years of age and over and number per 1,000 population, according to sex and race: United States, 1963, 1973-74, 1977, and 1985

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Age, sex, and race	Residents				Residents per 1,000 population ¹			
	1963	1973-74 ²	1977 ³	1985	1963	1973-74 ²	1977 ³	1985
Age								
All ages.....	445,600	961,500	1,126,000	1,318,300	25.4	44.7	47.1	46.2
65-74 years.....	89,600	163,100	211,400	212,100	7.9	12.3	14.4	12.5
75-84 years.....	207,200	384,900	464,700	509,000	39.6	57.7	64.0	57.7
85 years and over.....	148,700	413,600	449,900	597,300	148.4	257.3	225.9	220.3
Sex								
Male.....	141,000	265,700	294,000	334,400	18.1	30.0	30.3	29.0
65-74 years.....	35,100	65,100	80,200	80,600	6.8	11.3	12.6	10.8
75-84 years.....	65,200	102,300	122,100	141,300	29.1	39.9	44.9	43.0
85 years and over.....	40,700	98,300	91,700	112,600	105.6	182.7	146.3	145.7
Female.....	304,500	695,800	832,000	983,900	31.1	54.9	58.6	57.9
65-74 years.....	54,500	98,000	131,200	131,500	8.8	13.1	15.8	13.8
75-84 years.....	142,000	282,600	342,600	367,700	47.5	68.9	75.4	66.4
85 years and over.....	108,000	315,300	358,200	484,700	175.1	294.9	262.4	250.1
Race ⁴								
White.....	431,700	920,600	1,059,900	1,227,400	26.6	46.9	48.9	47.7
65-74 years.....	84,400	150,100	187,500	187,800	8.1	12.5	14.2	12.3
75-84 years.....	202,000	369,700	443,200	473,600	41.7	60.3	67.0	59.1
85 years and over.....	145,400	400,800	429,100	566,000	157.7	270.8	234.2	228.7
Black.....	13,800	37,700	60,800	82,000	10.3	22.0	30.7	35.0
65-74 years.....	5,200	12,200	22,000	22,500	5.9	11.1	17.6	15.4
75-84 years.....	5,300	13,400	19,700	30,600	13.8	26.7	33.4	45.3
85 years and over.....	3,300	12,100	19,100	29,000	41.8	105.7	133.6	141.5

¹Residents per 1,000 population for 1973-74 and 1977 will differ from those presented in the sources because the rates have been recomputed using revised census estimates for these years (see source note).

²Excludes residents in personal care or domiciliary care homes.

³Includes residents in domiciliary care homes.

⁴For data years 1973-74 and 1977, all Hispanics were included in the white category. For 1963, black includes all other races.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Characteristics of residents in institutions for the aged and chronically ill, United States, April-June 1963, by G. S. Wunderlich. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 12, No. 2. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 1000. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1965; Characteristics, social contacts, and activities of nursing home residents, United States: 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey, by A. Zappolo. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 13, No. 27. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 77-1778. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1977; Characteristics of nursing home residents, health status, and care received: National Nursing Home Survey, United States, May-December 1977, by E. Hing. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 13, No. 51. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1712. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1981; U.S. Bureau of the Census: Preliminary estimates of the population of the United States by age, sex, and race: 1970-1981. *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, No. 917. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1982; Unpublished data from the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey.

Table 70. Nursing home residents, according to selected functional status and age: United States, 1977 and 1985
(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Functional status	1977					1985				
	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65-74 years	75-84 years	85 years and over
Number of residents										
All residents.....	1,303,100	177,100	211,400	464,700	449,900	1,491,400	173,100	212,100	509,000	597,300
Percent distribution										
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dressing										
Independent.....	30.6	44.8	38.8	27.5	24.2	24.6	41.1	29.8	24.1	18.3
Requires assistance ¹	69.4	55.2	61.2	72.5	75.8	75.4	58.9	70.2	75.9	81.7
Using toilet room										
Independent.....	47.5	61.8	53.1	45.7	41.0	39.1	57.1	43.4	39.7	32.0
Requires assistance.....	42.5	28.1	37.8	44.7	48.0	48.9	31.5	45.8	47.8	55.9
Does not use.....	10.1	10.1	9.1	9.6	11.0	12.0	11.4	10.8	12.6	12.1
Mobility										
Walks independently.....	33.9	53.6	43.2	33.2	22.5	29.3	51.0	39.6	30.4	18.4
Walks with assistance....	28.8	15.7	21.4	30.5	35.6	24.8	13.5	20.4	24.7	29.6
Chairfast.....	32.0	25.5	30.5	31.5	35.9	39.5	29.3	33.7	38.7	45.1
Bedfast.....	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.9
Continence										
No difficulty controlling bowel or bladder.....	54.7	68.0	62.4	52.9	47.8	48.1	67.7	57.1	45.0	41.9
Difficulty controlling--										
Bowel.....	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.8	1.9	*1.5	*2.0	1.7	2.2
Bladder.....	9.0	5.8	6.5	9.4	11.1	10.3	6.4	6.8	11.0	12.0
Bowel and bladder.....	25.9	16.8	20.6	26.9	30.8	31.7	16.8	27.5	33.6	35.8
Ostomy in either bowel or bladder.....	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.9	6.5	8.1	7.5	6.6	8.7	8.1
Eating										
Independent.....	67.4	73.8	72.9	66.2	63.5	60.7	68.5	66.6	60.9	56.1
Requires assistance ²	32.6	26.2	27.1	33.8	36.5	39.3	31.5	33.4	39.1	43.9
Vision										
Not impaired.....	67.2	81.0	75.4	67.9	57.2	75.9	88.5	83.3	77.8	68.1
Partially impaired.....	19.0	10.9	13.4	19.6	24.1	14.6	5.9	10.0	14.2	19.1
Severely impaired.....	6.6	2.2	3.3	6.1	10.4	5.6	*1.9	4.3	4.1	8.4
Completely lost.....	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.8	2.5	*2.5	*1.3	2.1	3.2
Unknown.....	4.3	3.8	5.3	3.9	4.5	1.4	*1.2	*1.0	1.8	1.2
Hearing										
Not impaired.....	69.5	87.6	81.0	71.6	54.9	78.5	96.1	90.4	82.6	65.7
Partially impaired.....	21.7	6.6	11.4	21.2	33.1	16.7	*3.1	7.4	14.8	25.5
Severely impaired.....	4.3	*0.4	1.9	3.0	8.4	3.4	*0.1	*1.1	1.5	6.8
Completely lost.....	0.7	*1.1	*0.7	*0.6	*0.7	0.6	*0.1	*0.4	*0.6	*0.8
Unknown.....	3.7	4.4	5.0	3.6	3.0	0.8	*0.5	*0.7	*0.5	1.1

¹Includes those who do not dress.

²Includes those who are tube or intravenously fed.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCES: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Characteristics of nursing home residents, health status, and care received: National Nursing Home Survey, United States, May-December 1977, by E. Hing. Vital and Health Statistics, Series 13, No. 51. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1712. Public Health Service, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1981; Unpublished data from the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey.

Table 71. Admissions to mental health organizations and rate per 100,000 civilian population, according to type of service and organization: United States, selected years 1969-83

(Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations)

Service and organization	Admissions in thousands				Rate per 100,000 civilian population			
	1969	1975	1981 ¹	1983 ²	1969	1975	1981 ¹	1983 ²
Inpatient and residential treatment								
All organizations.....	1,283	1,557	1,483	1,633	644.2	736.5	651.2	701.4
State and county mental hospitals....	487	434	371	339	244.4	205.1	162.8	146.0
Private psychiatric hospitals.....	92	126	162	165	46.2	59.4	71.2	70.9
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services.....	478	544	648	786	240.1	257.2	284.7	336.8
Veterans Administration psychiatric services ³	135	181	163	149	67.9	85.5	71.5	64.3
Federally funded community mental health centers.....	60	236	---	---	30.0	111.7	---	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children.....	8	12	18	17	3.8	5.7	7.8	7.1
All other ^{4,5}	23	25	121	177	11.8	11.9	53.2	76.3
Outpatient treatment								
All organizations.....	1,147	2,290	---	2,666	575.9	1,083.2	---	1,147.5
State and county mental hospitals....	164	146	73	84	82.5	69.1	32.2	36.3
Private psychiatric hospitals.....	26	33	70	78	12.8	15.6	30.6	33.4
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services.....	171	255	323	469	85.7	120.5	142.0	202.1
Veterans Administration psychiatric services ³	17	94	---	103	8.4	44.4	---	44.5
Federally funded community mental health centers.....	177	785	---	---	88.7	371.2	---	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children.....	8	20	21	33	4.0	9.4	9.2	14.1
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics ⁵	538	871	1,306	538	270.4	411.8	573.9	231.7
All other ^{4,5}	46	87	542	1,360	23.4	41.2	238.0	585.4
Partial care treatment								
All organizations.....	55	163	---	177	27.8	77.2	---	76.3
State and county mental hospitals....	11	14	8	4	5.3	6.7	3.6	1.6
Private psychiatric hospitals.....	3	3	6	6	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.4
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services.....	18	14	38	46	9.1	6.7	16.7	19.8
Veterans Administration psychiatric services ³	4	8	---	10	1.8	3.7	---	4.4
Federally funded community mental health centers.....	13	94	---	---	6.5	44.5	---	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children.....	1	3	2	3	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.5
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics ⁵	4	22	60	5	2.2	10.4	26.3	2.3
All other ^{4,5}	2	5	32	103	1.2	2.1	14.2	44.3

¹In 1981, some organizations were reclassified and data for some organization types were not available, resulting in a particularly large increase for the all other category in 1981.

²Revised figures.

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

⁴Includes other multiservice mental health organizations with inpatient and residential treatment services that are not elsewhere classified.

⁵Beginning in 1983 a definitional change sharply increased the number of multiservice mental health organizations while decreasing the number of freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics. See Appendix I.

NOTE: Changes in reporting procedures in 1981 affect the comparability of data with those from previous years.

SOURCE: Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, National Institute of Mental Health.

Table 72. Inpatient and residential treatment episodes in mental health organizations, rate per 100,000 civilian population, and inpatient days, according to type of organization: United States, selected years 1969-83

(Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations)

Organization	1969	1975	1981 ¹	1983 ²
Episodes in thousands				
All organizations.....	1,710	1,817	1,720	1,861
State and county mental hospitals.....	767	599	499	459
Private psychiatric hospitals.....	103	137	177	181
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services.....	535	566	677	820
Veterans Administration psychiatric services ³	187	214	206	171
Federally funded community mental health centers.....	65	247	---	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children.....	21	28	34	33
All other ^{4,5}	32	26	127	197
Episodes per 100,000 civilian population				
All organizations.....	859.1	859.6	755.7	799.1
State and county mental hospitals.....	385.3	283.3	219.3	197.7
Private psychiatric hospitals.....	51.5	64.8	77.5	77.8
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services.....	269.0	267.6	297.3	351.3
Veterans Administration psychiatric services ³	93.9	101.4	90.3	73.4
Federally funded community mental health centers.....	32.6	116.8	---	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children.....	10.7	13.4	15.1	14.0
All other ^{4,5}	16.1	12.3	56.1	84.9
Days in thousands				
All organizations.....	168,934	104,970	77,053	81,821
State and county mental hospitals.....	134,185	70,584	44,558	42,427
Private psychiatric hospitals.....	4,237	4,401	5,578	6,010
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services.....	6,500	8,349	10,727	12,529
Veterans Administration psychiatric services ³	17,206	11,725	7,591	7,425
Federally funded community mental health centers.....	1,924	3,718	---	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children.....	4,528	5,900	6,127	5,776
All other ^{4,5}	354	293	2,472	7,654

¹In 1981, some organizations were reclassified and data for some organization types were not available, resulting in a particularly large increase for the all other category in 1981.

²Revised figures.

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

⁴Includes other multiservice mental health organizations with inpatient and residential treatment services that are not elsewhere classified.

⁵Beginning in 1983 a definitional change sharply increased the number of multiservice mental health organizations while decreasing the number of freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics. See Appendix I.

NOTE: Changes in reporting procedures in 1981 affect the comparability of data with those from previous years.

SOURCE: Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, National Institute of Mental Health.

Table 73. Admissions to selected inpatient psychiatric organizations and rate per 100,000 civilian population, according to sex and age: United States, selected years 1970-80

Sex and age	State and county mental hospitals			Private psychiatric hospitals			Non-Federal general hospitals ¹		
	1970	1975	1980	1970	1975	1980	1971	1975	1980
Number in thousands									
Both sexes									
All ages.....	408	385	369	87	130	141	520	516	564
Under 18 years.....	26	25	17	6	15	17	44	43	44
18-24 years.....	77	72	77	12	19	23	91	93	98
25-44 years.....	159	166	177	32	47	56	222	220	249
45-64 years.....	111	102	78	27	35	32	127	121	123
65 years and over.....	35	21	20	10	13	14	36	38	50
Male									
All ages.....	241	249	239	36	56	67	240	212	255
Under 18 years.....	17	16	11	3	8	9	21	20	20
18-24 years.....	52	52	56	6	10	13	51	45	52
25-44 years.....	93	107	119	12	20	27	100	85	115
45-64 years.....	61	61	43	12	14	13	53	48	46
65 years and over.....	17	13	11	4	5	5	15	14	21
Female									
All ages.....	167	136	130	52	74	74	280	304	309
Under 18 years.....	9	9	5	3	8	7	23	23	23
18-24 years.....	25	20	22	6	9	10	40	48	45
25-44 years.....	66	59	58	20	28	29	122	135	135
45-64 years.....	50	41	35	15	21	18	74	74	77
65 years and over.....	17	8	9	6	8	9	21	24	29
Rate per 100,000 civilian population									
Both sexes									
All ages.....	201.9	182.2	163.6	43.3	61.4	62.6	257.5	243.8	250.0
Under 18 years.....	37.8	38.1	26.1	9.3	23.3	26.3	63.3	64.4	68.5
18-24 years.....	338.3	271.8	264.6	53.5	73.7	79.6	399.3	352.8	334.2
25-44 years.....	335.4	314.1	282.9	66.6	89.3	89.1	467.6	416.8	399.0
45-64 years.....	264.2	233.5	175.7	64.8	80.1	71.0	303.5	278.5	276.4
65 years and over.....	172.3	91.8	78.0	50.0	57.7	54.1	179.7	170.3	195.4
Male									
All ages.....	247.3	243.7	219.8	36.8	54.5	61.9	246.6	207.1	233.8
Under 18 years.....	47.7	48.3	35.4	8.4	22.5	28.9	58.7	59.1	62.6
18-24 years.....	499.6	409.0	387.9	54.8	78.0	92.2	486.1	350.8	365.3
25-44 years.....	406.6	418.4	388.1	50.6	76.6	86.8	437.8	332.8	374.7
45-64 years.....	304.9	291.5	202.3	58.7	66.8	63.2	266.9	228.6	219.1
65 years and over.....	206.8	136.4	105.3	45.0	50.3	47.3	175.2	152.0	203.4
Female									
All ages.....	159.7	124.7	111.1	49.3	67.8	63.3	267.6	278.1	265.1
Under 18 years.....	27.5	27.5	16.4	10.2	24.1	23.6	68.1	70.0	74.6
18-24 years.....	200.3	143.1	145.8	52.4	69.6	67.4	325.0	354.6	304.4
25-44 years.....	269.3	215.9	182.3	81.5	101.2	91.2	495.2	495.8	422.2
45-64 years.....	227.0	180.5	151.7	70.3	92.3	78.1	336.9	324.3	328.2
65 years and over.....	147.5	60.8	59.6	53.6	62.8	58.8	183.0	182.9	190.0

¹Non-Federal general hospitals include public and nonpublic facilities.

SOURCE: Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, National Institute of Mental Health: Data are from periodic sample surveys of inpatient psychiatric services of selected mental health organizations.

Table 74. Admissions to selected inpatient psychiatric organizations, according to selected primary diagnoses and age: United States, 1975 and 1980

Primary diagnosis and age	State and county mental hospitals		Private psychiatric hospitals		Non-Federal general hospitals ¹		Veterans Administration inpatient psychiatric services		
	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	1975	1980	
All diagnoses ²		Number per 100,000 population							
All ages.....	182.2	163.6	61.4	62.6	243.8	250.0	103.5	70.4	
Under 24 years.....	104.8	101.2	37.7	43.1	146.7	152.2	21.2	12.1	
25-44 years.....	314.1	282.9	89.3	89.1	416.8	399.0	157.6	129.9	
45-64 years.....	233.5	175.7	80.1	71.0	278.5	276.4	233.3	135.0	
65 years and over.....	91.8	78.0	57.7	54.1	170.3	195.4	64.0	25.2	
Alcohol related									
All ages.....	50.4	35.5	5.1	5.8	17.0	18.8	41.8	24.3	
Under 24 years.....	10.7	12.4	0.4	1.4	*2.4	4.4	1.5	2.1	
25-44 years.....	86.2	64.0	7.6	9.3	31.0	34.3	51.5	38.6	
45-64 years.....	110.0	57.7	12.5	10.9	34.5	30.6	128.3	59.8	
65 years and over.....	14.8	11.5	4.3	4.4	10.2	12.8	17.8	8.4	
Drug related									
All ages.....	6.8	7.8	1.5	1.8	8.4	7.4	7.1	3.6	
Under 24 years.....	7.2	9.4	1.5	1.8	7.7	7.8	5.3	1.2	
25-44 years.....	12.6	12.9	2.3	3.0	13.8	9.3	16.5	10.1	
45-64 years.....	*0.6	*1.4	*0.1	*1.0	*6.5	*7.1	2.9	*1.3	
65 years and over.....	*3.5	*0.7	*0.4	*0.6	*2.6	*2.0	*0.3	*1.1	
Organic disorders									
All ages.....	9.6	6.8	2.5	2.2	9.0	7.4	5.8	1.8	
Under 24 years.....	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	*1.1	*0.8	0.2	*0.1	
25-44 years.....	6.4	4.7	1.1	0.9	5.4	5.6	2.2	*1.0	
45-64 years.....	12.2	8.1	1.7	2.7	9.3	6.9	9.7	4.0	
65 years and over.....	43.3	30.0	14.5	10.8	49.3	36.4	29.9	5.8	
Affective disorders									
All ages.....	21.3	22.0	26.0	26.8	91.9	79.2	8.5	10.2	
Under 24 years.....	7.5	9.1	9.5	13.5	35.3	32.2	1.2	1.1	
25-44 years.....	40.6	36.9	39.4	38.9	160.9	123.7	11.7	15.6	
45-64 years.....	29.4	32.4	43.3	36.3	135.6	113.8	22.2	24.4	
65 years and over.....	16.8	14.3	29.6	29.2	78.5	81.0	4.1	5.0	
Schizophrenia									
All ages.....	61.2	62.1	13.4	13.3	58.9	59.9	26.3	21.1	
Under 24 years.....	35.9	36.6	11.1	10.6	42.0	38.3	8.6	5.1	
25-44 years.....	125.8	125.0	23.8	22.5	118.0	114.5	52.2	45.4	
45-64 years.....	63.5	54.8	11.3	11.6	50.3	53.6	42.6	30.9	
65 years and over.....	9.3	13.9	2.7	3.6	*5.6	16.3	6.3	*2.3	

¹Non-Federal general hospitals include public and nonpublic facilities.

²Includes all other diagnoses not listed separately.

*Based on fewer than 20 admissions.

NOTES: Primary diagnosis categories are based on the then current International Classification of Diseases and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. For a listing of the code numbers, see Appendix II, table IX.

SOURCE: Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, National Institute of Mental Health: Data are from periodic sample surveys of inpatient psychiatric services of selected mental health organizations and from the 1975 Veterans Administration Patient Treatment File.

Table 75. Persons employed in selected health service sites, according to place of employment: United States, selected years 1970-86

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

Place of employment	1970 ¹	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Number of persons in thousands									
Total.....	4,246	5,945	7,339	7,617	7,810	7,874	7,934	7,910	8,129
Offices of physicians.....	477	618	777	811	898	888	896	894	896
Offices of dentists.....	222	331	415	423	415	441	468	480	497
Offices of chiropractors ²	19	30	40	46	53	54	61	59	66
Hospitals.....	2,690	3,441	4,036	4,186	4,341	4,348	4,288	4,269	4,368
Nursing and personal care facilities..	509	891	1,199	1,230	1,217	1,342	1,362	1,309	1,339
Other health service sites.....	330	634	872	921	886	801	859	899	963

¹April 1, derived from decennial census; all other data years are annual averages from the Current Population Survey.

²Data for 1980-82 are from the American Chiropractic Association; data for all other years are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census: 1970 Census of Population, occupation by industry. Subject Reports. Final Report PC(2)-7C. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Oct. 1972; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey: A Databook, Vol. I. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1982; Employment and Earnings, January 1983-87. Vol. 30, No. 1, Vol. 31, No. 1, Vol. 32, No. 1, Vol. 33, No. 1, and Vol. 34, No. 1. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1983-87; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 76 (page 1 of 2). Non-Federal physicians per 10,000 civilian population, according to geographic division, State, and primary specialty: United States, 1975 and 1985

Geographic division and State	Doctors of medicine ²					
	Total physicians ¹		Patient care ³		Primary care ⁴	
	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985
	Number per 10,000 civilian population					
United States.....	15.3	20.7	13.5	18.0	4.1	5.4
New England.....	19.1	26.7	16.9	22.9	4.6	6.2
Maine.....	12.8	18.7	10.7	15.6	3.8	5.4
New Hampshire.....	14.3	18.1	13.1	16.7	4.6	5.6
Vermont.....	18.2	23.8	15.5	20.3	5.2	6.5
Massachusetts.....	20.8	30.2	18.3	25.4	4.7	6.4
Rhode Island.....	17.8	23.3	16.1	20.2	4.4	5.5
Connecticut.....	19.8	27.6	17.7	24.3	4.7	6.4
Middle Atlantic.....	19.5	26.1	17.0	22.2	4.5	5.9
New York.....	22.7	29.0	20.2	25.2	5.1	6.3
New Jersey.....	16.2	23.4	14.0	19.8	4.1	5.5
Pennsylvania.....	16.6	23.6	13.9	19.2	4.0	5.4
East North Central.....	13.9	19.3	12.0	16.4	3.7	5.0
Ohio.....	14.1	19.9	12.2	16.8	3.7	4.8
Indiana.....	10.6	14.7	9.6	13.2	3.8	4.6
Illinois.....	14.5	20.5	13.1	18.2	4.1	5.5
Michigan.....	15.4	20.8	12.0	16.0	3.2	4.5
Wisconsin.....	12.5	17.7	11.4	15.9	4.0	5.4
West North Central.....	13.3	18.3	11.4	15.6	3.8	5.2
Minnesota.....	14.9	20.5	13.7	18.5	4.6	6.5
Iowa.....	11.4	15.6	9.4	12.4	3.5	4.3
Missouri.....	15.0	20.5	11.6	16.3	3.3	4.7
North Dakota.....	9.7	15.8	9.2	14.9	4.1	5.8
South Dakota.....	8.2	13.4	7.7	12.3	3.4	5.0
Nebraska.....	12.1	15.7	10.9	14.4	4.2	5.3
Kansas.....	12.8	17.3	11.2	15.1	3.9	5.2
South Atlantic.....	14.0	19.7	12.6	17.6	3.7	5.2
Delaware.....	14.3	19.7	12.7	17.1	3.8	4.7
Maryland.....	18.6	30.4	16.5	24.9	4.2	6.5
District of Columbia.....	39.6	55.3	34.6	45.6	7.2	10.3
Virginia.....	12.9	19.5	11.9	17.8	3.8	5.4
West Virginia.....	11.0	16.3	10.0	14.6	3.3	4.4
North Carolina.....	11.7	16.9	10.6	15.0	3.5	4.7
South Carolina.....	10.0	14.7	9.3	13.6	3.3	4.5
Georgia.....	11.5	16.2	10.6	14.7	3.3	4.3
Florida.....	15.2	20.2	13.4	17.8	3.9	5.3
East South Central.....	10.5	15.0	9.7	14.0	3.2	4.5
Kentucky.....	10.9	15.1	10.1	13.9	3.6	4.8
Tennessee.....	12.4	17.7	11.3	16.2	3.2	4.7
Alabama.....	9.2	14.2	8.6	13.1	3.0	4.2
Mississippi.....	8.4	11.8	8.0	11.1	3.1	4.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 76 (page 2 of 2). Non-Federal physicians per 10,000 civilian population, according to geographic division, State, and primary specialty: United States, 1975 and 1985

Geographic division and State	Doctors of medicine ²					
	Total physicians ¹		Patient care ³		Primary care ⁴	
	1975	1985	1975	1985	1975	1985
	Number per 10,000 civilian population					
West South Central.....	11.9	16.4	10.5	14.5	3.5	4.5
Arkansas.....	9.1	13.8	8.5	12.8	3.4	4.8
Louisiana.....	11.4	17.3	10.5	16.1	3.3	4.5
Oklahoma.....	11.6	16.1	9.4	12.9	3.2	4.0
Texas.....	12.5	16.8	11.0	14.7	3.6	4.5
Mountain.....	14.3	17.8	12.6	15.7	4.1	5.0
Montana.....	10.6	14.0	10.1	13.2	4.5	5.4
Idaho.....	9.5	12.1	8.9	11.4	4.0	4.8
Wyoming.....	9.5	12.9	8.9	12.0	4.1	4.6
Colorado.....	17.3	20.7	15.0	17.7	4.6	5.6
New Mexico.....	12.2	17.0	10.1	14.7	3.4	4.8
Arizona.....	16.7	20.2	14.1	17.1	4.2	5.1
Utah.....	14.1	17.2	13.0	15.5	3.8	4.4
Nevada.....	11.9	16.0	10.9	14.5	3.6	4.6
Pacific.....	17.9	22.5	16.3	20.5	5.2	6.6
Washington.....	15.3	20.2	13.6	17.9	4.7	6.3
Oregon.....	15.6	19.7	13.8	17.6	4.6	6.1
California.....	18.8	23.7	17.3	21.5	5.5	6.7
Alaska.....	8.4	13.0	7.8	12.1	3.5	5.6
Hawaii.....	16.2	21.5	14.7	19.8	4.9	7.0

¹Includes active non-Federal doctors of medicine and doctors of osteopathy in all other specialties not shown separately. Doctors of osteopathy data are for 1984.

²Excludes doctors of osteopathy; States with large numbers are Florida, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

³Excludes doctors of medicine in medical teaching, administration, research, and other nonpatient care activities.

⁴Includes doctors of medicine in patient care office-based general practice and family practice, internal medicine, and pediatrics.

SOURCES: Compiled by Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions based on data from the American Medical Association Physician Distribution and Licensure in the U.S., 1975 and Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1986 Edition.

Table 77. Active physicians, according to type of physician, and number per 10,000 population: United States and outlying U.S. areas, selected 1950-85 estimates and 1990 and 2000 projections

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

Year	All active physicians	Doctors of medicine	Doctors of osteopathy	Active physicians per 10,000 population
Number of physicians				
1950.....	219,900	209,000	10,900	14.1
1960.....	259,400	247,300	12,200	14.0
1970.....	326,500	314,200	12,300	15.6
1971.....	337,400	325,000	12,400	16.1
1972.....	348,300	335,500	12,800	16.4
1973.....	355,700	342,500	13,200	16.4
1974.....	370,000	356,400	13,600	16.9
1975.....	384,500	370,400	14,100	17.4
1976.....	399,500	385,000	14,500	17.9
1977.....	405,900	390,800	15,100	18.0
1978.....	424,000	408,300	15,700	18.6
1979.....	440,400	424,000	16,400	19.1
1980.....	457,500	440,400	17,100	19.7
1981.....	466,600	448,700	18,000	19.9
1982.....	483,700	465,000	18,700	20.5
1983.....	501,200	481,500	19,700	21.1
1984.....	---	---	20,800	---
1985.....	534,800	512,900	21,900	22.0
Projections				
1990.....	587,700	559,500	28,200	23.5
2000.....	696,600	656,100	40,400	26.0

NOTES: Population estimates include residents in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. outlying areas; U.S. citizens in foreign countries; and the Armed Forces in the United States and abroad. For 1990 and 2000, the Series II projections of the total population from the U.S. Bureau of the Census are used. Estimation and projection methods are from the Bureau of Health Professions. The numbers for doctors of medicine differ from American Medical Association figures because physicians not classified by activity status and whose addresses are unknown are allocated into the totals.

SOURCES: Bureau of Health Professions: Fifth Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Personnel in the United States. Health Resources and Services Administration. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-0D-86-1, Rockville, Md., 1986; Unpublished data.

Table 78. Physicians, according to activity: United States, selected years 1970-85

(Data are based on reporting by physicians)

Activity	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985
	Number of physicians					
Doctors of medicine.....	328,020	388,626	462,276	513,040	530,585	545,986
Professionally active.....	304,926	335,608	409,992	464,114	476,995	490,410
Non-Federal.....	278,855	309,410	393,407	442,969	457,364	470,434
Patient care.....	252,778	285,345	358,470	403,956	414,914	426,721
Office-based practice.....	187,637	211,776	269,001	305,755	316,757	325,836
General and family practice.....	50,415	45,863	47,265	50,804	51,466	53,181
Internal medicine.....	22,841	28,070	40,276	46,974	50,936	52,333
Pediatrics.....	10,203	12,559	17,204	19,887	21,223	22,025
General surgery.....	17,975	19,613	22,262	23,561	23,876	24,519
Obstetrics and gynecology.....	13,732	15,469	19,306	22,101	22,815	23,256
Other specialty.....	72,471	90,202	122,688	142,428	146,441	150,522
Hospital-based practice.....	65,141	73,569	89,469	98,201	98,157	100,885
Residents and interns.....	45,514	53,150	59,127	69,763	69,506	71,302
Full-time hospital staff.....	19,627	20,419	30,342	28,438	28,651	29,583
Other professional activity ¹	26,077	24,065	34,937	39,013	42,450	43,713
Federal.....	26,071	26,198	16,585	17,950	19,631	19,976
Patient care.....	20,566	22,325	13,513	13,992	15,256	15,877
Office-based practice.....	2,819	1,841	679	1,382	931	961
Hospital-based practice.....	17,747	20,484	12,834	12,610	14,325	14,916
Residents and interns.....	5,173	4,089	2,323	2,485	3,024	3,149
Full-time hospital staff.....	12,574	16,395	10,511	10,125	11,301	11,767
Other professional activity ¹	5,505	3,873	3,072	3,958	4,375	4,099
Inactive.....	19,533	21,360	25,609	36,703	37,671	38,646
Information not available.....	357	25,790	20,285	12,223	12,795	13,950
Unknown address.....	3,204	5,868	6,390	3,195	3,124	2,980

¹Includes medical teaching, administration, research, and other.

NOTE: Federal and non-Federal doctors of medicine in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are included.

SOURCES: Haug, J. N., Roback, G. A., and Martin, B. C.: Distribution of Physicians in the United States, 1970. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1971; Goodman, L. J., and Mason, H. R.: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1975. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1976; Department of Statistical Analysis: Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S., 1978. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1980; Bidese, C. M., and Danaï, D. G.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1982; Roback, G. A. and Eiler, M. A.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1983; Eiler, M. A.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. Chicago. American Medical Association, 1984; Randolph, L. L.: Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. 1985 and 1986. Chicago. American Medical Association, to be published. (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1980, and 1983-86: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.)

Table 79. Active health personnel and number per 100,000 population, according to occupation and geographic region: United States, 1970, 1980, and 1985

Year and occupation	Number of active health personnel	United States	Geographic region			
			North-east	Midwest	South	West
1970			Number per 100,000 population ¹			
Physicians ²	290,862	142.7	185.0	127.5	114.8	158.2
Doctors of medicine ³	279,212	137.0	178.7	118.2	111.5	154.8
Doctors of osteopathy.....	11,650	5.7	6.3	9.3	3.3	3.4
Dentists ²	95,680	47.4	58.9	46.3	35.3	54.9
Optometrists.....	18,400	9.0	9.7	10.3	6.6	10.5
Pharmacists ³	112,570	55.4	60.1	57.5	50.6	52.9
Podiatrists.....	7,110	3.5	6.0	3.6	1.6	3.0
Registered nurses.....	750,000	368.9	491.2	367.5	281.8	355.9
Veterinarians.....	25,900	12.7	8.3	16.1	11.8	15.0
1980						
Physicians ^{2,4}	409,917	182.4	224.8	165.8	157.1	200.1
Doctors of medicine ^{3,4}	393,407	174.9	216.1	153.3	152.8	195.8
Doctors of osteopathy.....	16,510	7.5	8.7	12.5	4.3	4.3
Dentists ²	121,240	54.9	65.2	53.1	44.4	63.7
Optometrists.....	22,330	10.1	10.2	11.2	8.0	12.3
Pharmacists ³	142,780	64.7	60.8	67.7	65.0	64.6
Podiatrists.....	8,880	4.0	6.3	3.9	2.5	4.1
Registered nurses ⁴	1,272,900	560.0	736.0	583.6	443.4	533.7
Associate and diploma.....	908,300	399.9	536.0	429.2	316.5	351.1
Baccalaureate.....	297,300	130.9	161.0	127.8	103.8	148.1
Masters and doctorate.....	67,300	29.6	39.0	26.7	23.0	34.6
Veterinarians.....	36,000	16.3	10.8	19.9	16.0	18.5
1985						
Physicians ²	489,834	206.8	262.5	189.7	177.8	212.0
Doctors of medicine ³	470,434	198.5	252.5	175.8	172.7	207.3
Doctors of osteopathy ⁵	19,400	8.3	10.0	13.9	5.1	4.7
Dentists ²	135,500	56.9	67.9	58.7	46.1	61.4
Optometrists.....	23,900	9.9	9.9	11.1	7.7	12.0
Pharmacists ³	159,200	66.3	64.4	77.8	67.4	52.0
Podiatrists ⁵	9,700	4.2	6.9	4.2	2.6	3.9
Registered nurses.....	1,531,200	641.4	805.5	702.2	524.3	594.9
Associate and diploma.....	1,016,670	425.8	542.4	479.6	348.0	371.2
Baccalaureate.....	419,200	175.6	209.4	185.1	145.0	181.1
Masters and doctorate.....	95,310	39.9	53.7	37.9	31.4	42.8
Veterinarians.....	41,600	17.4	12.5	21.0	17.1	18.5

¹Ratios for physicians and dentists are based on civilian population; ratios for all other health occupations are based on resident population.

²Excludes doctors of medicine in Federal service; excludes dentists in military service; 1985 total for physicians includes 1984 data for doctors of osteopathy.

³Excludes United States possessions.

⁴Revised figures.

⁵Data are for 1984.

SOURCE: Division of Health Professions Analysis, Bureau of Health Professions: Supply and Characteristics of Selected Health Personnel. DHHS Pub. No. (HRA) 81-20. Health Resources Administration. Hyattsville, Md., June 1981; Bureau of Health Professions: Fifth Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Personnel in the United States. Health Resources and Services Administration. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-OD-86-1, Rockville, Md., 1986; Unpublished data.

Table 80. Full-time equivalent employment in selected occupations for community hospitals: United States, 1981 and 1983-85

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

Occupation	1981	1983	1984	1985	Average annual percent change	
					1981-83	1983-85
All hospital personnel ¹	3,069,955	3,130,131	3,050,767	3,024,929	1.0	-1.7
Administrators and assistant administrators.....	26,734	28,805	30,336	30,174	3.8	2.3
Registered nurses.....	629,354	698,151	697,840	709,253	5.3	0.8
Licensed practical nurses.....	234,226	229,735	204,559	186,780	-1.0	-9.8
Ancillary nursing personnel.....	280,614	294,180	259,220	235,853	2.4	-10.5
Medical record administrators and technicians.....	38,186	39,115	40,526	41,199	1.2	2.6
Licensed pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.....	47,053	52,077	52,096	52,973	5.2	0.9
Medical technologists and other laboratory personnel.....	147,451	149,949	146,677	144,831	0.8	-1.7
Dietitians and dietetic technicians.....	40,192	36,623	34,817	33,305	-4.5	-4.6
Radiologic service personnel.....	90,738	92,509	90,764	91,353	1.0	-0.6
Occupational therapists and recreational therapists.....	8,481	9,078	9,559	10,030	3.5	5.1
Physical therapists and physical therapy assistants and aides.....	27,675	28,759	28,485	29,064	1.9	0.5
Speech pathologists and audiologists.....	2,463	2,684	2,964	3,253	4.4	10.1
Respiratory therapists and respiratory therapy technicians.....	47,312	51,490	51,111	51,056	4.3	-0.4
Medical social workers.....	13,915	14,489	14,927	15,192	2.0	2.4
Total trainee personnel ²	66,906	66,515	66,918	63,367	-0.3	-2.4

¹Includes occupational categories not shown.

²This category is primarily composed of medical residents.

SOURCE: Compiled by the Office of Data Analysis and Management, Bureau of Health Professions, from the American Hospital Association's 1981, 1983, 1984, and 1985 Annual Survey of Hospitals.

Table 81. Graduates of health professions schools and number of schools, according to profession: United States, selected 1950-86 estimates and 1990 and 2000 projections

(Data are based on reporting by health professions schools)

Year	Medicine	Osteopathy	Nursing ¹	Dentistry	Optometry	Pharmacy	Chiropractic
Graduates							
1950.....	5,553	373	25,790	2,565	961	---	---
1960.....	7,081	427	29,895	3,253	364	3,497	660
1970.....	8,367	432	43,103	3,749	445	4,758	642
1975.....	12,714	702	73,915	4,969	806	6,712	1,093
1978.....	14,393	963	77,874	5,324	980	7,785	1,544
1979.....	14,966	1,004	77,132	5,424	1,051	7,556	1,559
1980.....	15,135	1,059	75,523	5,256	1,073	7,278	2,049
1981.....	15,667	1,151	73,985	5,550	980	7,362	2,526
1982.....	15,985	1,017	74,052	5,371	1,020	6,859	2,631
1983.....	15,824	1,317	77,408	5,756	1,040	6,374	2,948
1984.....	16,369	1,415	80,312	5,337	1,089	5,964	---
1985.....	16,347	1,474	82,075	5,353	1,163	5,735	---
1986.....	16,191	1,560	77,127	5,080	1,114	5,900	---
1990.....	16,340	1,610	66,800	4,330	1,030	5,760	2,860
2000.....	15,855	1,610	66,400	4,020	1,030	5,110	2,950
Schools ²							
1950.....	79	6	1,304	42	10	---	20
1960.....	86	6	1,128	47	10	76	12
1970.....	103	7	1,340	53	11	74	11
1975.....	114	9	1,362	59	12	73	12
1978.....	122	12	1,358	59	12	72	14
1979.....	125	14	1,374	60	13	72	14
1980.....	126	14	1,385	60	15	72	14
1981.....	126	15	1,401	60	16	72	16
1982.....	127	15	1,432	60	16	72	16
1983.....	127	15	1,466	60	16	72	17
1984.....	127	15	1,477	60	16	72	17
1985.....	127	15	1,473	60	16	72	17
1986.....	127	15	1,469	60	16	73	17

¹Registered nurses only.

²Some nursing schools offer more than one type of program. Numbers shown for nursing are number of nursing programs.

SOURCES: Bureau of Health Professions: Fifth Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Personnel in the United States. Health Resources and Services Administration. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-00-86-1, Rockville, Md., 1986; Health Resources and Services Administration: Unpublished data; National League for Nursing: Nursing Student Census, 1986. Pub. No. 19-2175, New York, 1987; National League for Nursing: Unpublished data; American Dental Association Council on Dental Education. Supplement 11 to the Annual Report 85/86 Dental Education. Chicago, 1986; American Chiropractic Association: Unpublished data.

Table 82. Total and first-year enrollment of minorities and women in schools for selected health occupations: United States, academic years 1971-72 and 1985-86

Enrollment and health occupation	All races, both sexes		Black		Other minority		Women	
	1971-72 ¹	1985-86 ²	1971-72 ¹	1985-86 ²	1971-72 ¹	1985-86 ²	1971-72 ¹	1985-86 ²
Total enrollment	Number of students				Percent of students ³			
Medicine:								
Allopathic.....	43,650	66,585	4.7	5.8	2.4	12.0	10.9	32.5
Osteopathic.....	2,304	6,547	1.2	1.9	1.6	5.2	3.4	26.1
Podiatry.....	1,268	2,749	2.1	7.6	1.1	7.2	1.2	22.6
Dentistry.....	17,305	19,563	3.5	5.2	2.8	12.8	1.4	25.3
Optometry ⁴	3,094	4,562	1.0	2.4	4.9	12.9	3.6	33.2
Pharmacy ^{4,5}	16,808	19,098	3.8	4.5	6.2	13.0	24.0	56.0
Veterinary medicine....	5,149	8,928	1.8	2.3	0.7	3.5	11.5	50.8
Registered nurses ⁶	213,127	217,955	7.3	7.9	2.5	4.5	95.4	94.8
First-year enrollment								
Medicine:								
Allopathic.....	12,361	16,963	7.1	6.6	3.3	13.7	13.7	34.2
Osteopathic.....	670	1,750	1.5	2.4	1.5	6.7	4.3	29.2
Podiatry.....	400	782	2.8	8.4	1.0	9.7	---	---
Dentistry.....	4,705	4,843	5.2	5.8	3.6	17.0	3.1	27.3
Optometry ⁴	906	1,251	---	---	---	---	5.3	38.6
Pharmacy ^{4,5}	8,342	7,084	3.3	6.1	4.9	11.7	30.1	57.8
Veterinary medicine....	1,453	2,282	---	2.5	---	4.5	15.3	55.4
Registered nurses ⁶	93,344	118,224	7.7	8.0	3.0	4.7	93.9	93.7

¹Data for first-year enrollment in pharmacy are for 1973-74.

²Data for osteopathic medicine, podiatry, and registered nurses first-year enrollment are for 1984-85.

³Percents based only on total counts of students identified by race/ethnicity and gender.

⁴Percents for 1985-86 exclude Puerto Rican schools.

⁵Data are for students in the final 3 years of pharmacy education.

⁶Data are based on students in schools responding to questions on race/ethnicity and gender.

SOURCES: Bureau of Health Professions: Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1984. DHHS Pub. No. (HRSA) HRS-DV 84-5. Health Resources and Services Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1984; and Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1978. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 79-22. Health Resources Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Oct. 1984; Unpublished data. Bureau of Health Professions: Fifth Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Personnel in the United States. Health Resources and Services Administration. DHHS Pub. No. HRS-P-00-86-1. Rockville, Md., 1986; Unpublished data.

Table 83. Total and first-year enrollment and percent of women in schools of medicine, according to race and ethnicity: United States, academic years 1971-72, 1977-78, and 1985-86

Enrollment and race/ethnicity	Both sexes			Women		
	1971-72	1977-78	1985-86	1971-72	1977-78	1985-86
	Number of students			Percent of students		
Total enrollment						
All races.....	43,650	60,039	66,585	10.9	23.7	32.5
White.....	---	51,974	54,335	---	22.4	31.3
Minority.....	3,072	6,728	11,831	19.0	33.0	38.2
Black.....	2,055	3,587	3,849	20.4	38.2	46.7
Mexican American.....	252	831	1,143	9.5	22.7	32.0
Mainland Puerto Rican.....	76	261	428	17.1	34.1	37.9
Other Hispanic.....	---	426	991	---	23.2	31.5
American Indian.....	42	201	235	23.8	27.4	40.4
Asian.....	647	1,422	4,289	17.9	29.3	34.3
First-year enrollment						
All races.....	12,361	16,136	16,963	13.7	25.6	34.2
White.....	---	13,732	13,378	---	24.1	32.6
Minority.....	1,280	2,002	3,447	20.8	35.2	40.4
Black.....	882	1,085	1,117	22.7	40.8	52.1
Mexican American.....	118	246	331	8.5	26.8	35.3
Mainland Puerto Rican.....	40	68	136	15.0	33.8	37.5
Other Hispanic.....	---	157	259	---	27.4	30.5
American Indian.....	23	51	60	34.8	29.4	50.0
Asian.....	217	395	1,295	19.4	29.1	34.1

SOURCE: Based on data reported by the Association of American Medical Colleges in Bureau of Health Professions: Minorities and Women in the Health Fields, 1984. DHHS Pub. No. (HRSA) HRS-DV 84-S. Health Resources and Services Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office. Sept. 1984; Association of American Medical Colleges: Unpublished data for 1985-86.

Table 84. Short-stay hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of ownership: United States, selected years 1960-85

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

Type of ownership	1960	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
Hospitals								
Number								
All ownerships.....	5,768	6,193	6,310	6,229	6,173	6,148	6,118	6,091
Federal.....	361	334	331	325	310	305	304	307
Non-Federal.....	5,407	5,859	5,979	5,904	5,863	5,843	5,814	5,784
Nonprofit.....	3,291	3,386	3,364	3,339	3,354	3,363	3,366	3,364
Proprietary.....	856	769	775	730	748	757	786	805
State-local government..	1,260	1,704	1,840	1,835	1,761	1,723	1,662	1,615
Beds								
All ownerships.....	735,451	935,724	1,036,025	1,080,164	1,099,892	1,105,201	1,102,166	1,087,750
Federal.....	96,394	87,492	89,049	88,144	84,712	83,837	82,415	84,612
Non-Federal.....	639,057	848,232	946,976	992,020	1,015,180	1,021,364	1,019,751	1,003,138
Nonprofit.....	445,753	591,937	658,948	692,929	711,917	718,095	716,869	707,806
Proprietary.....	37,029	52,739	73,495	87,033	91,096	94,253	99,980	103,921
State-local government..	156,275	203,556	214,533	212,058	212,167	209,016	202,902	191,411
Occupancy rate								
Percent of beds occupied								
All ownerships.....	75.7	77.9	75.0	75.6	75.3	73.8	69.5	65.5
Federal.....	82.5	77.5	77.6	77.8	77.2	78.4	76.6	74.3
Non-Federal.....	74.7	78.0	74.8	75.4	75.2	73.4	68.9	64.8
Nonprofit.....	76.6	80.1	77.4	78.2	77.8	75.8	71.4	67.2
Proprietary.....	65.4	72.2	65.9	65.2	65.5	63.1	57.0	52.1
State-local government..	71.6	73.2	69.7	70.7	70.7	70.0	65.9	62.8

NOTE: Excludes psychiatric and tuberculosis and other respiratory disease hospitals.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. *JAHA* 35(15):396-401 and 45(15):463-467, Aug. 1961 and Aug. 1971; *Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1983-86 Editions*. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1983-86. (Copyrights 1961, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1983-86: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 85. Long-term hospitals, beds, and occupancy rates, according to type of hospital and ownership: United States, selected years 1970-85

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

Type of hospital and ownership	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
Hospitals		Number					
General.....	75	44	17	19	22	25	23
Federal.....	38	23	9	11	13	15	14
Non-Federal.....	37	21	8	8	9	10	9
Psychiatric.....	459	419	381	387	377	382	383
Federal.....	33	26	23	23	22	19	19
Nonprofit.....	56	45	47	53	50	54	57
Proprietary.....	39	51	57	65	65	77	81
State-local government.....	331	297	254	246	240	232	226
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.....	103	34	10	7	5	5	5
All other.....	200	196	150	132	124	124	122
Federal.....	1	2	1	2	2	3	3
Nonprofit.....	110	94	66	63	58	61	59
Proprietary.....	2	9	11	10	10	10	13
State-local government.....	87	91	72	57	54	50	47
Beds							
General.....	42,569	17,329	8,253	9,657	11,464	13,846	12,985
Federal.....	31,403	14,406	7,205	8,552	9,978	11,994	10,073
Non-Federal.....	11,166	2,923	1,048	1,105	1,486	1,852	2,912
Psychiatric.....	551,847	344,257	218,400	197,765	183,843	171,367	162,968
Federal.....	41,500	27,523	20,871	19,798	18,549	16,205	15,739
Nonprofit.....	8,892	5,366	6,645	7,051	6,814	6,941	6,708
Proprietary.....	3,399	4,821	5,877	6,947	7,214	8,458	8,832
State-local government.....	498,056	306,547	185,007	163,969	151,266	139,763	131,689
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.....	19,937	5,699	1,500	995	547	664	574
All other.....	49,152	49,268	37,911	33,962	29,578	30,124	29,519
Federal.....	357	968	357	626	578	1,694	1,599
Nonprofit.....	12,638	12,733	10,038	10,046	8,363	9,049	9,391
Proprietary.....	101	879	1,356	1,252	1,213	1,067	1,364
State-local government.....	36,056	34,688	26,160	22,038	19,424	18,314	17,165
Occupancy rate		Percent of beds occupied					
General.....	79.2	84.4	83.9	86.0	85.3	83.9	80.2
Federal.....	80.4	85.2	84.6	86.4	85.9	84.1	80.7
Non-Federal.....	75.8	80.4	79.0	82.3	81.3	83.0	78.6
Psychiatric.....	84.9	81.3	85.9	86.9	87.6	87.6	87.2
Federal.....	83.4	88.3	87.9	86.1	86.8	86.9	83.5
Nonprofit.....	85.2	84.8	87.2	86.1	87.2	86.8	86.5
Proprietary.....	78.4	74.1	76.3	79.8	77.3	77.2	77.6
State-local government.....	85.0	80.8	86.0	87.4	88.2	88.4	88.3
Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.....	61.9	57.6	66.4	61.1	66.4	62.3	64.3
All other.....	83.3	82.3	85.9	87.9	86.6	88.8	88.7
Federal.....	73.4	86.3	65.3	74.3	79.4	84.4	81.9
Nonprofit.....	82.8	83.3	87.3	88.7	89.3	90.0	89.9
Proprietary.....	87.1	86.0	86.5	90.7	92.0	92.1	85.6
State-local government.....	83.6	81.7	85.6	87.7	85.3	88.4	88.9

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 45(15):463-467, Aug. 1971; Hospital Statistics, 1976, 1981, 1983-86 Editions. Chicago, 1976, 1981, 1983-86. (Copyrights 1971, 1976, 1981, 1983-86: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 86. Inpatient and residential treatment beds in mental health organizations and rate per 100,000 civilian population, according to type of organization: United States, selected years 1970-84

(Data are based on inventories of mental health organizations)

Organization	1970	1976	1980 ¹	1982 ²	1984
	Number				
All organizations.....	524,878	338,963	274,713	247,312	262,673
State and county mental hospitals.....	413,066	222,202	156,482	140,140	130,411
Private psychiatric hospitals.....	14,295	16,091	17,157	19,011	21,474
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services.....	22,394	28,706	29,384	36,525	46,045
Veterans Administration psychiatric services ³ ..	50,688	35,913	33,796	24,646	23,546
Federally funded community mental health centers.....	8,108	17,029	16,264	---	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children.....	15,129	18,029	20,197	18,475	16,745
All other ^{4,5}	1,198	993	1,433	8,515	24,452
	Number per 100,000 civilian population				
All organizations.....	263.6	160.3	124.3	108.1	112.9
State and county mental hospitals.....	207.4	105.1	70.2	61.2	56.1
Private psychiatric hospitals.....	7.2	7.6	7.7	8.3	9.2
Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services.....	11.2	13.6	13.7	16.0	19.8
Veterans Administration psychiatric services ³ ..	25.5	17.0	15.7	10.8	10.1
Federally funded community mental health centers.....	4.1	8.0	7.3	---	---
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children.....	7.6	8.5	9.1	8.1	7.2
All other ^{4,5}	0.6	0.5	0.6	3.7	10.5

¹During 1979-80, comparable data were not available for certain organization types, and data for either an earlier or later period were substituted.

²During 1981-82, some organizations were reclassified and data for some organization types were not available, resulting in a particularly large increase for the all other category in 1981.

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

⁴Includes other multiservice mental health organizations with inpatient and residential treatment services that are not elsewhere classified.

⁵Beginning in 1983 a definitional change sharply increased the number of multiservice mental health organizations while decreasing the number of freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics. See Appendix I.

NOTE: Changes in reporting procedures in 1979-80 and 1981-82 affect the comparability of data with those from previous years.

SOURCE: Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, National Institute of Mental Health.

Table 87 (page 1 of 2). Community hospital beds per 1,000 population and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-85

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Beds per 1,000 civilian population							Average annual percent change			
	1940 ¹	1950 ¹	1960 ²	1970	1975	1980	1985	1940-60 ^{1,2}	1960-70 ²	1970-80	1980-85
United States.....	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.2	0.6	1.8	0.5	-1.4
New England.....	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	-0.6	0.5	0.0	-0.5
Maine.....	3.0	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.2	0.6	3.3	0.0	-2.2
New Hampshire.....	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.4	0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-2.7
Vermont.....	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.8	1.6	0.0	-0.2	-2.9
Massachusetts.....	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	-1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	-1.1
Connecticut.....	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	-0.4	0.0	0.3	-1.2
Middle Atlantic.....	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.1	1.0	0.4	-0.9
New York.....	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.4
New Jersey.....	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.9	-0.6	1.5	1.6	-1.5
Pennsylvania.....	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	0.8	1.4	0.2	-0.4
East North Central....	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.6	2.0	0.7	-0.9
Ohio.....	2.7	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.6	1.2	2.1	1.1	-0.4
Indiana.....	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.2	1.5	2.6	1.2	-1.4
Illinois.....	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	-1.6
Michigan.....	4.0	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	-1.0	2.7	0.2	-1.4
Wisconsin.....	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6	1.2	1.9	-0.6	-1.3
West North Central....	3.1	3.7	4.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.4	1.6	2.9	0.2	-1.4
Minnesota.....	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.2	1.0	2.4	-0.7	-1.8
Iowa.....	2.7	3.2	3.9	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.2	1.9	3.7	0.2	-1.8
Missouri.....	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.2	1.5	2.7	1.1	-1.8
North Dakota.....	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.8	6.7	7.4	7.4	2.0	2.7	0.8	0.0
South Dakota.....	2.8	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.6	2.4	2.2	-0.2	3.7
Nebraska.....	3.4	4.2	4.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	1.3	3.5	-0.3	0.0
Kansas.....	2.8	3.4	4.2	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.2	2.0	2.5	0.7	-2.2
South Atlantic.....	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.1	1.4	1.9	1.2	-1.8
Delaware.....	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	-0.9	0.0	-0.3	-0.6
Maryland.....	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.4	-0.8	-0.6	1.5	-1.1
District of Columbia.....	5.5	5.5	5.9	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.8	0.4	2.3	-0.1	1.3
Virginia.....	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.8	1.6	2.1	1.0	-1.5
West Virginia.....	2.7	3.1	4.1	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.1	2.1	2.8	0.2	-1.5
North Carolina.....	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.7	2.2	1.1	1.0	-2.5
South Carolina.....	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	2.4	2.5	0.5	-1.6
Georgia.....	1.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.3	2.5	3.1	1.9	-1.3
Florida.....	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	0.5	3.6	1.5	-2.0
East South Central....	1.7	2.1	3.0	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.0	2.9	3.9	1.5	-0.4
Kentucky.....	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.4	2.6	2.9	1.2	-0.4
Tennessee.....	1.9	2.3	3.4	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.3	3.0	3.3	1.6	-0.7
Alabama.....	1.5	2.0	2.8	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	3.2	4.4	1.7	-0.4
Mississippi.....	1.4	1.7	2.9	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.2	3.7	4.3	1.9	-0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 87 (page 2 of 2). Community hospital beds per 1,000 population and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-85

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Beds per 1,000 civilian population							Average annual percent change			
	1940 ¹	1950 ¹	1960 ²	1970	1975	1980	1985	1940-60 ^{1,2}	1960-70 ²	1970-80	1980-85
West South Central....	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.2	2.3	2.7	0.9	-2.2
Arkansas.....	1.4	1.6	2.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.8	3.7	3.8	1.8	-0.8
Louisiana.....	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	1.2	0.7	1.3	-0.8
Oklahoma.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.1	2.6	3.5	0.2	-2.3
Texas.....	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.1	2.5	2.7	0.9	-2.7
Mountain.....	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.5	-0.1	2.1	-1.2	-1.6
Montana.....	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.2	5.9	5.5	0.2	1.3	0.2	-1.4
Idaho.....	2.6	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	1.0	2.3	-0.8	-1.1
Wyoming.....	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	4.5	3.6	4.3	1.4	1.8	-4.1	3.6
Colorado.....	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.6	-0.1	1.9	-0.9	-3.0
New Mexico.....	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	0.4	1.9	-1.2	-1.3
Arizona.....	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.2	-0.6	3.2	-1.3	-2.3
Utah.....	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.7	-0.7	2.5	-1.5	-2.7
Nevada.....	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.7	-1.2	0.7	0.0	-2.5
Pacific.....	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.2	-1.4	1.8	-0.6	-1.8
Washington.....	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	-0.1	0.6	-1.2	-0.7
Oregon.....	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.2	0.0	1.3	-1.3	-1.8
California.....	4.4	3.3	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.2	-1.9	2.4	-0.5	-2.3
Alaska.....	...	...	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.2	...	-0.4	1.6	-4.0
Hawaii.....	...	...	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8	...	-0.8	-0.9	-2.0

¹1940 and 1950 data are estimated based on published figures.

²1960 includes hospital units of institutions.

SOURCES: American Medical Association: Hospital service in the United States. *JAMA* 116(11): 1055-1144, 1941, and 146(2): 109-184, 1951. (Copyright 1941 and 1951: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); American Hospital Association: Hospitals. *JAHA* 35(15): 383-430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Data computed by the Division of Analysis, National Center for Health Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Master Facility Inventory and the American Hospital Association 1985 annual survey; U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, Nos. 72, 304, 460, 640, 642, 868, 876, and 970. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953, 1965, 1971, 1976, 1979, 1980, and 1985; Unpublished data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 88 (page 1 of 2). Occupancy rate in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-85

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Percent of beds occupied						Average annual percent change			
	1940 ¹	1960 ²	1970	1975	1980	1985	1940-60 ^{1,2}	1960-70 ²	1970-80	1980-85
United States.....	69.9	74.7	77.3	74.2	75.2	65.1	0.3	0.3	-0.3	-2.8
New England.....	72.5	75.2	79.7	77.6	80.1	72.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	-1.9
Maine.....	72.4	73.2	73.0	71.1	74.5	66.8	0.1	-0.0	0.2	-2.2
New Hampshire.....	65.3	66.5	73.4	71.4	73.2	63.4	0.1	1.0	-0.0	-2.8
Vermont.....	68.8	68.5	76.3	70.7	73.7	68.0	-0.0	1.1	-0.3	-1.6
Massachusetts.....	71.8	75.8	80.3	79.1	81.7	74.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	-1.9
Rhode Island.....	77.7	75.7	82.9	82.2	85.9	76.2	-0.1	0.9	0.4	-2.4
Connecticut.....	75.9	78.2	82.6	78.6	80.4	75.4	0.1	0.5	-0.3	-1.3
Middle Atlantic.....	75.5	78.1	82.4	81.4	83.2	77.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	-1.5
New York.....	78.9	79.4	82.9	84.2	85.9	83.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.5
New Jersey.....	72.4	78.4	82.5	81.1	82.8	74.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	-2.0
Pennsylvania.....	71.3	76.0	81.5	77.2	79.5	68.7	0.3	0.7	-0.2	-2.9
East North Central.....	71.0	78.4	79.5	77.2	76.9	64.2	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-3.5
Ohio.....	72.1	81.3	81.8	80.6	79.2	63.9	0.6	0.1	-0.3	-4.2
Indiana.....	68.5	79.6	80.3	76.4	77.6	61.6	0.8	0.1	-0.3	-4.5
Illinois.....	73.1	76.0	79.3	75.7	74.9	64.4	0.2	0.4	-0.6	-3.0
Michigan.....	71.5	80.5	80.6	78.8	78.2	67.4	0.6	0.0	-0.3	-2.9
Wisconsin.....	65.2	73.9	73.2	71.5	73.6	61.8	0.6	-0.1	0.1	-3.4
West North Central.....	65.7	71.8	73.6	70.6	71.2	60.3	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-3.3
Minnesota.....	71.0	72.3	73.9	70.7	73.7	63.8	0.1	0.2	-0.0	-2.8
Iowa.....	63.6	72.6	71.9	67.4	68.7	57.3	0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-3.6
Missouri.....	68.6	75.8	79.3	75.9	75.1	63.0	0.5	0.5	-0.5	-3.5
North Dakota.....	61.9	71.3	67.1	69.1	68.6	61.1	0.7	-0.6	0.2	-2.3
South Dakota.....	59.1	66.0	66.3	63.8	60.6	57.5	0.6	0.0	-0.9	-1.0
Nebraska.....	59.0	65.6	69.9	65.8	67.4	58.4	0.5	0.6	-0.4	-2.8
Kansas.....	60.4	69.1	71.4	69.9	68.8	54.3	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-4.6
South Atlantic.....	66.7	74.8	77.9	73.9	75.5	65.5	0.6	0.4	-0.3	-2.8
Delaware.....	59.2	70.2	78.8	81.0	81.8	68.0	0.9	1.2	0.4	-3.6
Maryland.....	74.6	73.9	79.3	79.3	84.0	73.5	-0.0	0.7	0.6	-2.6
District of Columbia.....	76.2	80.8	77.7	78.9	83.0	75.9	0.3	-0.4	0.7	-1.8
Virginia.....	70.0	78.0	81.1	77.4	77.8	67.2	0.5	0.4	-0.4	-2.9
West Virginia.....	62.1	74.5	79.3	75.3	75.6	60.7	0.9	0.6	-0.5	-4.3
North Carolina.....	64.6	73.9	78.5	77.4	77.8	64.9	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-3.6
South Carolina.....	69.1	76.9	76.4	74.2	77.0	67.7	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-2.5
Georgia.....	62.7	71.7	76.5	68.2	70.4	64.4	0.7	0.7	-0.8	-1.8
Florida.....	57.5	73.9	76.2	70.2	71.7	62.5	1.3	0.3	-0.6	-2.7
East South Central.....	62.6	71.8	78.2	74.0	74.6	62.7	0.7	0.9	-0.5	-3.4
Kentucky.....	61.6	73.4	79.6	77.3	77.4	64.0	0.9	0.8	-0.3	-3.7
Tennessee.....	65.5	75.9	78.2	74.4	75.9	64.6	0.7	0.3	-0.3	-3.2
Alabama.....	59.0	70.8	80.0	72.6	73.3	62.3	0.9	1.2	-0.9	-3.2
Mississippi.....	63.8	62.8	73.6	71.4	70.5	58.1	-0.1	1.6	-0.4	-3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 88 (page 2 of 2). Occupancy rate in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1940-85

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Percent of beds occupied						Average annual percent change			
	1940 ¹	1960 ²	1970	1975	1980	1985	1940-60 ^{1,2}	1960-70 ²	1970-80	1980-85
West South Central.....	62.5	68.7	73.2	69.1	69.7	56.9	0.5	0.6	-0.5	-4.0
Arkansas.....	55.6	70.0	74.4	70.3	69.6	56.0	1.2	0.6	-0.7	-4.3
Louisiana.....	75.0	67.9	73.6	68.8	69.7	58.6	-0.5	0.8	-0.5	-3.4
Oklahoma.....	54.5	71.0	72.5	69.3	68.1	56.2	1.3	0.2	-0.6	-3.8
Texas.....	59.6	68.2	73.0	69.0	70.1	56.6	0.7	0.7	-0.4	-4.2
Mountain.....	60.9	69.9	71.2	68.4	69.6	58.6	0.7	0.2	-0.2	-3.4
Montana.....	62.8	60.3	65.9	61.4	66.1	59.1	-0.2	0.9	0.0	-2.2
Idaho.....	65.4	55.9	66.1	68.2	65.2	56.6	-0.8	1.7	-0.1	-2.8
Wyoming.....	47.5	61.1	63.1	55.9	57.2	52.0	1.3	0.3	-1.0	-1.9
Colorado.....	62.1	80.6	74.0	69.1	71.6	59.0	1.3	-0.9	-0.3	-3.8
New Mexico.....	47.8	65.1	69.8	63.6	66.2	60.0	1.6	0.7	-0.5	-1.9
Arizona.....	61.2	74.2	73.3	73.5	74.2	61.5	1.0	-0.1	0.1	-3.7
Utah.....	65.8	70.0	73.7	73.6	70.0	58.7	0.3	0.5	-0.5	-3.5
Nevada.....	67.9	70.7	72.7	67.2	68.8	52.6	0.2	0.3	-0.5	-5.2
Pacific.....	69.7	71.4	71.0	66.2	69.0	61.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-2.2
Washington.....	67.5	63.4	69.7	67.7	71.7	58.5	-0.3	1.0	0.3	-4.0
Oregon.....	71.2	65.8	69.3	66.6	69.3	55.6	-0.4	0.5	0.0	-4.3
California.....	69.9	74.3	71.3	66.0	68.5	62.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-1.9
Alaska.....	...	53.8	59.1	63.3	58.3	62.6	...	0.9	-0.1	1.4
Hawaii.....	...	61.5	75.7	68.1	74.7	76.4	...	2.1	-0.1	0.5

¹1940 data are estimated based on published figures.

²1960 includes hospital units of institutions.

SOURCES: American Medical Association: Hospital service in the United States. JAMA 116(11): 1055-1144, 1941. (Copyright 1941: Used with the permission of the American Medical Association.); American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15): 383-430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Data computed by the Division of Analysis, National Center for Health Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Master Facility Inventory and the American Hospital Association 1985 annual survey.

Table 89 (page 1 of 2). Full-time equivalent employees per 100 average daily patients in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1960-85

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Employees per 100 average daily patients					Average annual percent change		
	1960 ¹	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960-70 ¹	1970-80	1980-85
United States.....	226	302	349	394	472	2.9	2.7	3.7
New England.....	249	351	412	456	532	3.5	2.7	3.1
Maine.....	227	289	359	409	494	2.4	3.5	3.8
New Hampshire.....	240	310	347	400	517	2.6	2.6	5.3
Vermont.....	227	318	346	348	434	3.4	0.9	4.5
Massachusetts.....	252	365	436	488	547	3.8	2.9	2.3
Rhode Island.....	270	383	433	454	547	3.6	1.7	3.8
Connecticut.....	247	347	397	440	529	3.5	2.4	3.8
Middle Atlantic.....	225	311	352	383	450	3.3	2.1	3.3
New York.....	233	336	375	396	436	3.7	1.7	1.9
New Jersey.....	225	278	308	332	423	2.1	1.8	5.0
Pennsylvania.....	214	287	340	390	491	3.0	3.1	4.7
East North Central.....	226	299	343	396	494	2.8	2.8	4.5
Ohio.....	232	302	334	392	526	2.7	2.6	6.1
Indiana.....	216	280	320	374	482	2.6	2.9	5.2
Illinois.....	226	301	357	407	492	2.9	3.1	3.9
Michigan.....	239	313	364	417	513	2.7	2.9	4.2
Wisconsin.....	199	277	315	367	405	3.4	2.9	2.0
West North Central.....	212	273	305	357	422	2.6	2.7	3.4
Minnesota.....	220	273	296	347	384	2.2	2.4	2.0
Iowa.....	208	258	293	349	427	2.2	3.1	4.1
Missouri.....	217	289	326	385	471	2.9	2.9	4.1
North Dakota.....	177	254	273	295	326	3.7	1.5	2.0
South Dakota.....	188	247	294	352	323	2.8	3.6	-1.7
Nebraska.....	220	276	298	326	397	2.3	1.7	4.0
Kansas.....	210	270	313	368	478	2.5	3.1	5.4
South Atlantic.....	217	295	343	379	458	3.1	2.5	3.9
Delaware.....	243	328	390	405	526	3.0	2.1	5.4
Maryland.....	237	354	391	403	473	4.1	1.3	3.3
District of Columbia.....	240	363	443	483	599	4.2	2.9	4.4
Virginia.....	193	289	323	369	435	4.1	2.5	3.3
West Virginia.....	198	255	298	351	452	2.6	3.2	5.2
North Carolina.....	196	277	319	363	464	3.5	2.7	5.0
South Carolina.....	185	257	302	356	426	3.3	3.3	3.7
Georgia.....	233	294	364	396	458	2.4	3.0	3.0
Florida.....	245	295	346	375	450	1.9	2.4	3.7
East South Central.....	227	275	306	348	409	1.9	2.4	3.3
Kentucky.....	229	276	292	332	403	1.9	1.9	4.0
Tennessee.....	231	284	315	359	420	2.1	2.4	3.2
Alabama.....	233	266	308	357	410	1.3	3.0	2.8
Mississippi.....	207	270	300	334	392	2.7	2.1	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 89 (page 2 of 2). Full-time equivalent employees per 100 average daily patients in community hospitals and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1960-85

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Employees per 100 average daily patients					Average annual percent change		
	1960 ¹	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960-70 ¹	1970-80	1980-85
West South Central.....	225	297	346	384	471	2.8	2.6	4.2
Arkansas.....	209	274	318	355	429	2.7	2.6	3.9
Louisiana.....	218	292	354	392	483	3.0	3.0	4.3
Oklahoma.....	218	296	359	404	480	3.1	3.2	3.5
Texas.....	232	304	346	383	473	2.7	2.3	4.3
Mountain.....	226	299	364	413	486	2.8	3.3	3.3
Montana.....	216	247	301	302	351	1.4	2.0	3.1
Idaho.....	255	281	321	374	427	1.0	2.9	2.7
Wyoming.....	217	251	344	445	417	1.5	5.9	-1.3
Colorado.....	221	306	373	398	481	3.3	2.7	3.9
New Mexico.....	228	314	389	430	536	3.3	3.2	4.5
Arizona.....	222	327	381	455	523	3.9	3.4	2.8
Utah.....	243	304	388	460	579	2.3	4.2	4.7
Nevada.....	224	284	344	427	490	2.4	4.2	2.8
Pacific.....	243	327	401	467	545	3.0	3.6	3.1
Washington.....	263	313	382	428	544	1.8	3.2	4.9
Oregon.....	232	303	387	417	548	2.7	3.2	5.6
California.....	241	334	407	481	550	3.3	3.7	2.7
Alaska.....	220	301	385	454	515	3.2	4.2	2.6
Hawaii.....	226	278	357	401	435	2.1	3.7	1.6

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

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospitals. JAHA 35(15): 383-430, Aug. 1, 1961. (Copyright 1961: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Data computed by the Division of Analysis, National Center for Health Statistics from data compiled by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Master Facility Inventory and the American Hospital Association 1985 annual survey.

Table 90 (page 1 of 2). Nursing homes with 25 or more beds, beds, and bed rates, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1976, 1982, and 1986

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Nursing homes			Beds			Bed rate ¹		
	1976	1982	1986	1976	1982	1986	1976	1982 ²	1986
United States.....	14,133	14,565	16,033	1,291,632	1,469,357	1,618,480	56.3	54.8	55.5
New England.....	1,211	1,246	1,235	91,885	105,293	108,474	66.0	66.3	63.9
Maine.....	121	155	144	7,027	9,717	9,685	54.9	66.6	62.1
New Hampshire.....	68	70	75	5,633	6,729	6,987	61.9	61.7	58.7
Vermont.....	53	51	47	3,477	3,196	3,083	65.6	53.3	48.2
Massachusetts.....	645	620	612	47,169	50,366	51,126	69.5	67.1	64.4
Rhode Island.....	85	95	101	6,766	8,885	9,927	58.3	67.3	69.9
Connecticut.....	239	255	256	21,813	26,400	27,666	65.9	68.2	65.4
Middle Atlantic.....	1,567	1,587	1,921	187,435	210,010	243,962	44.1	44.6	48.8
New York.....	708	732	777	97,489	108,898	114,192	47.3	49.5	50.0
New Jersey.....	313	332	356	31,147	36,638	39,071	39.5	40.6	39.8
Pennsylvania.....	546	523	788	58,799	64,474	90,699	41.9	40.2	52.2
East North Central.....	2,904	2,966	2,999	281,144	326,171	330,342	68.2	69.4	65.7
Ohio.....	750	830	886	60,680	74,276	82,522	55.7	60.6	62.5
Indiana.....	420	449	449	35,799	47,196	47,257	65.9	77.1	71.9
Illinois.....	805	809	775	84,085	99,777	96,684	71.6	76.2	69.8
Michigan.....	508	471	480	53,966	55,349	53,651	64.7	57.6	51.6
Wisconsin.....	421	407	409	46,614	49,573	50,228	89.0	84.0	80.5
West North Central.....	1,965	2,171	2,142	157,057	185,774	187,781	75.7	81.9	79.3
Minnesota.....	385	390	399	38,177	42,500	44,357	85.4	85.0	84.3
Iowa.....	440	475	440	31,785	38,150	34,942	86.1	95.6	84.4
Missouri.....	408	530	552	32,539	46,403	50,204	53.3	69.7	72.3
North Dakota.....	82	80	81	6,413	6,402	6,789	85.5	76.2	77.1
South Dakota.....	117	116	114	8,047	7,938	7,918	93.6	84.4	80.0
Nebraska.....	210	225	214	18,408	18,516	18,132	93.4	87.8	83.6
Kansas.....	323	355	342	21,688	25,865	25,439	75.0	82.1	77.1
South Atlantic.....	1,475	1,745	2,152	142,245	177,495	212,382	38.4	38.0	40.4
Delaware.....	22	27	36	2,123	2,194	3,345	40.8	34.8	46.5
Maryland.....	165	179	200	18,559	21,164	24,402	53.0	50.2	51.6
District of Columbia.....	17	16	19	2,604	2,556	3,029	36.7	34.5	39.3
Virginia.....	208	267	288	23,816	29,251	29,653	54.1	54.4	48.9
West Virginia.....	73	95	103	4,858	7,505	8,692	22.6	30.4	33.3
North Carolina.....	276	346	402	20,903	28,156	34,049	40.8	43.5	46.6
South Carolina.....	102	130	157	8,311	11,560	14,071	34.8	37.3	39.6
Georgia.....	304	306	298	28,732	32,194	31,738	64.9	58.6	52.2
Florida.....	308	379	649	32,339	42,915	63,403	23.3	23.6	30.6
East South Central.....	856	865	887	66,994	85,565	90,180	45.5	49.6	48.8
Kentucky.....	267	276	277	19,929	25,837	26,426	53.3	60.8	58.9
Tennessee.....	258	251	267	19,448	26,111	28,599	42.9	48.1	48.5
Alabama.....	209	190	203	19,207	20,490	21,736	49.6	44.5	43.8
Mississippi.....	122	148	140	8,410	13,127	13,419	32.5	43.9	42.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 90 (page 2 of 2). Nursing homes with 25 or more beds, beds, and bed rates, according to geographic division and State: United States, 1976, 1982, and 1986

(Data are based on reporting by facilities)

Geographic division and State	Nursing homes			Beds			Bed rate ¹		
	1976	1982	1986	1976	1982	1986	1976	1982 ²	1986
West South Central.....	1,740	1,789	1,922	157,173	177,237	192,629	72.6	68.9	69.0
Arkansas.....	208	200	237	19,322	19,327	21,910	69.5	59.8	63.7
Louisiana.....	200	224	276	18,969	24,836	34,610	53.4	59.3	76.2
Oklahoma.....	341	359	382	25,990	28,902	30,359	76.2	74.5	73.9
Texas.....	991	1,006	1,027	92,892	104,172	105,750	77.9	72.3	66.8
Mountain.....	495	529	631	41,881	47,857	57,414	47.4	41.4	43.1
Montana.....	69	59	57	4,725	5,120	4,804	61.4	56.9	48.5
Idaho.....	54	47	60	4,263	4,102	5,240	52.6	40.6	46.8
Wyoming.....	22	25	27	1,753	2,060	2,301	51.6	52.8	53.5
Colorado.....	174	157	183	17,792	16,848	18,402	81.6	64.1	62.6
New Mexico.....	30	31	56	2,489	2,351	4,915	26.5	18.7	34.1
Arizona.....	67	109	134	5,832	9,888	12,740	24.6	28.9	31.1
Utah.....	63	76	84	3,707	5,025	5,995	39.0	42.2	45.1
Nevada.....	16	25	30	1,320	2,463	3,017	28.1	32.0	30.5
Pacific.....	1,920	1,667	2,144	165,818	153,955	195,316	58.5	44.8	50.7
Washington.....	318	309	328	29,415	30,017	32,021	78.4	65.0	61.6
Oregon.....	202	177	214	15,758	15,711	17,404	59.0	48.5	48.1
California.....	1,369	1,148	1,569	118,144	105,325	143,179	55.7	41.2	50.3
Alaska.....	8	10	10	738	1,031	1,082	82.0	79.3	60.1
Hawaii.....	23	23	23	1,763	1,871	1,630	29.4	22.0	15.8

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

²Revised figures.

NOTE: The 1982 inventory excluded certain types of nursing homes that the 1976 and 1986 inventories included (nursing home units of hospitals, nursing homes for the blind, etc.). To make the data comparable, these types of homes and their beds were subtracted from the 1976 and 1986 figures.

SOURCES: Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics: Trends in nursing and related care homes and hospitals, United States, selected years 1969-80, by G. W. Strahan. Vital and Health Statistics, Series 14, No. 30. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 84-1825. Public Health Service, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1984; Nursing and related care homes as reported from the 1982 National Master Facility Inventory Survey, by D. A. Roper. Vital and Health Statistics, Series 14, No. 32. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86-1827. Public Health Service, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1986; data from the National Master Facility Inventory; Final data from the 1986 Inventory of Long-term Care Places; U.S. Bureau of the Census, State population and household estimates to 1985, with age and components of change. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 998. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986; U.S. Bureau of the Census, State population and household estimates with age, sex, and components of change 1981-1986. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1010. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987.

Table 91. Consumer Price Index and average annual percent change for all items and selected items: United States, selected years 1950-86

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

Year	All items	Medical care	Food	Apparel and upkeep	Housing	Energy	Personal care
Consumer Price Index							
1950.....	72.1	53.7	74.5	79.0	72.8	---	68.3
1955.....	80.2	64.8	81.6	84.1	82.3	---	77.9
1960.....	88.7	79.1	88.0	89.6	90.2	94.2	90.1
1965.....	94.5	89.5	94.4	93.7	94.9	96.3	95.2
1970.....	116.3	120.6	114.9	116.1	118.2	107.0	113.2
1975.....	161.2	168.6	175.4	142.3	164.5	176.6	150.7
1976.....	170.5	184.7	180.8	147.6	174.6	189.3	160.5
1977.....	181.5	202.4	192.2	154.2	186.5	207.3	170.9
1978.....	195.4	219.4	211.4	159.6	202.8	220.4	182.0
1979.....	217.4	239.7	234.5	166.6	227.6	275.9	195.8
1980.....	246.8	265.9	254.6	178.4	263.3	361.1	213.1
1981.....	272.4	294.5	274.6	186.9	293.5	410.0	232.0
1982.....	289.1	328.7	285.7	191.8	314.7	416.1	248.3
1983.....	298.4	357.3	291.7	196.5	323.1	419.3	261.1
1984.....	311.1	379.5	302.9	200.2	336.5	423.6	271.4
1985.....	322.2	403.1	309.8	206.0	349.9	426.5	281.9
1986.....	328.4	433.5	319.7	207.8	360.2	370.3	291.3
Average annual percent change							
1950-55.....	2.2	3.8	1.8	1.3	2.5	---	2.7
1955-60.....	2.0	4.1	1.5	1.3	1.9	---	3.0
1960-65.....	1.3	2.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.1
1965-70.....	4.2	6.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	2.1	3.5
1970-75.....	6.7	6.9	8.8	4.2	6.8	10.5	5.9
1975-80.....	8.9	9.5	7.7	4.6	9.9	15.4	7.2
1975-76.....	5.8	9.5	3.1	3.7	6.1	7.2	6.5
1976-77.....	6.5	9.6	6.3	4.5	6.8	9.5	6.5
1977-78.....	7.7	8.4	10.0	3.5	8.7	6.3	6.5
1978-79.....	11.3	9.3	10.9	4.4	12.2	25.2	7.6
1979-80.....	13.5	10.9	8.6	7.1	15.7	30.9	8.8
1980-85.....	5.5	8.7	4.0	2.9	5.9	3.4	5.8
1980-81.....	10.4	10.8	7.9	4.8	11.5	13.5	8.9
1981-82.....	6.1	11.6	4.0	2.6	7.2	1.5	7.0
1982-83.....	3.2	8.7	2.1	2.5	2.7	0.8	5.2
1983-84.....	4.3	6.2	3.8	1.9	4.1	1.0	3.9
1984-85.....	3.6	6.2	2.3	2.9	4.0	0.7	3.9
1985-86.....	1.9	7.5	3.2	0.9	2.9	-13.2	3.3

NOTE: 1967=100.

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

Table 92. Consumer Price Index for all items and medical care components: United States, selected years 1950-86
 (Data are based on reporting by samples of providers and other retail outlets)

Item and medical care component	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985	1986
	Consumer Price Index								
CPI, all items.....	72.1	88.7	94.5	116.3	161.2	246.8	311.1	322.2	328.4
Less medical care.....	---	89.4	94.9	116.1	160.9	245.5	307.3	317.7	322.6
CPI, all services.....	58.7	83.5	92.2	121.6	166.6	270.3	363.0	381.5	400.5
All medical care.....	53.7	79.1	89.5	120.6	168.6	265.9	379.5	403.1	433.5
Medical care services.....	49.2	74.9	87.3	124.2	179.1	287.4	410.3	435.1	468.6
Professional services.....	---	---	---	119.7	164.5	252.0	346.1	367.3	390.9
Physician services.....	55.2	77.0	88.3	121.4	169.4	269.3	376.8	398.8	427.7
Dental services.....	63.9	82.1	92.2	119.4	161.9	240.2	327.3	347.9	367.3
Other professional services ¹	---	---	---	---	---	123.6	159.9	171.0	180.3
Other medical care services.....	---	---	---	129.7	196.9	330.1	488.0	517.0	562.6
Hospital and other medical services ¹	---	---	---	---	---	133.5	210.6	224.0	237.4
Hospital room.....	30.3	57.3	75.9	145.4	236.1	418.9	670.9	710.5	753.1
Other hospital and medical care services ¹	---	---	---	---	---	132.8	207.0	220.9	234.2
Medical care commodities.....	88.5	104.5	100.2	103.6	118.8	168.1	239.7	256.7	273.6
Prescription drugs.....	92.6	115.3	102.0	101.2	109.3	154.8	234.3	256.5	278.6
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies ¹	---	---	---	---	---	120.9	163.3	171.2	179.1
Eyeglasses ¹	---	---	---	---	---	117.5	140.1	145.3	149.9
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs.....	---	---	98.0	106.2	130.1	188.1	267.3	281.7	295.5
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies ¹	---	---	---	---	---	118.2	156.9	163.7	171.7

¹Dec. 1977=100.

NOTE: 1967=100, except where noted.

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

Table 93. Consumer Price Index average annual percent change for all items and medical care components: United States, selected years 1950-86

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

Item and medical care component	1950-60	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1984-85	1985-86
	Average annual percent change							
CPI, all items.....	2.1	1.3	4.2	6.7	8.9	5.5	3.6	1.9
Less medical care.....	---	1.2	4.1	6.7	8.8	5.3	3.4	1.5
CPI, all services.....	3.6	2.0	5.7	6.5	10.2	7.1	5.1	5.0
All medical care.....	4.0	2.5	6.1	6.9	9.6	8.7	6.2	7.5
Medical care services.....	4.3	3.1	7.3	7.6	10.0	8.6	6.0	7.7
Professional services.....	---	---	---	6.6	9.2	7.8	6.1	6.4
Physician services.....	3.4	2.8	6.6	6.9	10.1	8.2	5.8	7.2
Dental services.....	2.5	2.3	5.3	6.3	8.4	7.7	6.3	5.6
Other professional services ¹	---	---	---	---	---	6.7	6.9	5.4
Other medical care services.....	---	---	---	8.7	10.9	9.4	5.9	8.8
Hospital and other medical services ¹	---	---	---	---	---	10.9	6.4	6.0
Hospital room.....	6.6	5.8	13.9	10.2	12.0	11.1	5.9	6.0
Other hospital and medical care services ¹	---	---	---	---	---	10.7	6.7	6.0
Medical care commodities.....	1.7	-0.8	0.7	2.8	7.3	8.8	7.1	6.6
Prescription drugs.....	2.2	-2.4	-0.2	1.6	7.3	10.6	9.5	8.6
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies ¹	---	---	---	---	---	7.2	4.8	4.6
Eyeglasses ¹	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	3.7	3.2
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs.....	---	---	1.6	4.1	7.7	8.4	5.4	4.9
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies ¹	---	---	---	---	---	6.7	4.3	4.9

¹Dec. 1977=100.

NOTE: 1967=100, except where noted.

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

Table 94. Gross national product and national health expenditures: United States, selected years 1929-86

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year	Gross national product in billions	National health expenditures		
		Amount in billions	Percent of gross national product	Amount per capita
1929.....	\$ 103.9	\$ 3.6	3.5	\$ 29
1935.....	72.8	2.9	4.0	23
1940.....	100.4	4.0	4.0	29
1950.....	288.3	12.7	4.4	80
1955.....	405.9	17.7	4.4	101
1960.....	515.3	26.9	5.2	142
1965.....	705.1	41.9	5.9	205
1966.....	772.0	46.3	6.0	224
1967.....	816.4	51.5	6.3	247
1968.....	892.6	58.2	6.5	276
1969.....	963.9	65.6	6.8	309
1970.....	1,015.5	75.0	7.4	349
1971.....	1,102.7	83.5	7.6	384
1972.....	1,212.8	94.0	7.7	428
1973.....	1,359.3	103.4	7.6	467
1974.....	1,472.8	116.1	7.9	521
1975.....	1,598.4	132.7	8.3	590
1976.....	1,782.8	150.8	8.5	665
1977.....	1,990.5	169.9	8.5	743
1978.....	2,249.7	189.7	8.4	822
1979.....	2,508.2	214.7	8.6	921
1980.....	2,731.9	248.1	9.1	1,054
1981.....	3,052.6	287.0	9.4	1,207
1982.....	3,166.0	323.6	10.2	1,348
1983.....	3,405.7	357.2	10.5	1,473
1984.....	3,765.0	391.1	10.4	1,597
1985.....	3,998.1	422.6	10.6	1,710
1986.....	4,206.1	458.2	10.9	1,837

NOTE: These data reflect Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, revisions to the gross national product as of December 1986 and Social Security Administration revisions to the population as of April 1986.

SOURCE: Division of National Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1986-2000. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 8, No. 4. HCFA Pub. No. 03239. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1987.

Table 95 (page 1 of 2). Personal health care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change	
							1966-80	1980-82
Per capita amount								
United States.....	\$201	\$280	\$381	\$ 605	\$ 958	\$1,220	11.8	12.8
New England.....	234	328	441	686	1,058	1,356	11.4	13.2
Maine.....	173	242	328	542	870	1,091	12.2	12.0
New Hampshire.....	188	245	330	507	759	986	10.5	14.0
Vermont.....	197	274	352	531	778	978	10.3	12.1
Massachusetts.....	253	360	489	760	1,175	1,508	11.6	13.3
Rhode Island.....	231	315	413	672	1,062	1,351	11.5	12.8
Connecticut.....	236	330	438	675	1,046	1,348	11.2	13.5
Middle Atlantic.....	227	319	425	662	1,017	1,310	11.3	13.5
New York.....	258	366	488	745	1,107	1,417	11.0	13.1
New Jersey.....	192	264	355	578	877	1,115	11.5	12.8
Pennsylvania.....	201	279	372	590	972	1,273	11.9	14.4
East North Central....	203	278	378	610	978	1,249	11.9	13.0
Ohio.....	195	264	361	597	958	1,247	12.0	14.1
Indiana.....	182	252	337	542	861	1,101	11.7	13.1
Illinois.....	220	300	407	634	1,033	1,308	11.7	12.5
Michigan.....	211	286	388	635	1,014	1,281	11.9	12.4
Wisconsin.....	192	269	373	610	952	1,219	12.1	13.2
West North Central....	200	273	369	597	973	1,241	12.0	12.9
Minnesota.....	216	287	389	602	976	1,229	11.4	12.2
Iowa.....	197	265	351	563	935	1,176	11.8	12.1
Missouri.....	198	273	365	627	997	1,285	12.2	13.5
North Dakota.....	197	273	367	676	1,034	1,325	12.6	13.2
South Dakota.....	181	241	327	522	887	1,154	12.0	14.1
Nebraska.....	195	268	371	598	948	1,216	12.0	13.3
Kansas.....	195	270	379	568	988	1,271	12.3	13.4
South Atlantic.....	169	242	342	551	879	1,115	12.5	12.6
Delaware.....	209	286	381	599	912	1,153	11.1	12.4
Maryland.....	190	273	390	609	957	1,232	12.2	13.5
District of Columbia.....	430	667	958	1,349	2,198	2,838	12.4	13.6
Virginia.....	151	213	301	493	811	1,054	12.8	14.0
West Virginia.....	161	227	313	508	808	1,057	12.2	14.4
North Carolina.....	143	204	282	461	737	931	12.4	12.4
South Carolina.....	125	182	251	423	686	857	12.9	11.8
Georgia.....	150	217	319	515	843	1,048	13.1	11.5
Florida.....	184	264	377	623	975	1,228	12.6	12.2
East South Central....	148	211	294	483	798	1,025	12.8	13.3
Kentucky.....	155	218	286	444	739	957	11.8	13.8
Tennessee.....	166	232	324	531	874	1,144	12.6	14.4
Alabama.....	145	210	300	501	809	1,033	13.1	13.0
Mississippi.....	115	163	242	425	730	897	14.1	10.8

See note at end of table.

Table 95 (page 2 of 2). Personal health care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change	
							1966-80	1980-82
Per capita amount								
West South Central....	\$170	\$242	\$331	\$ 533	\$ 859	\$1,096	12.3	13.0
Arkansas.....	142	198	284	470	766	994	12.8	13.9
Louisiana.....	156	226	322	511	857	1,106	12.9	13.6
Oklahoma.....	183	263	351	539	852	1,086	11.6	12.9
Texas.....	177	249	338	549	876	1,110	12.1	12.6
Mountain.....	189	259	346	541	849	1,070	11.3	12.3
Montana.....	175	236	325	510	801	1,036	11.5	13.7
Idaho.....	153	210	292	455	695	868	11.4	11.8
Wyoming.....	200	268	327	451	710	873	9.5	10.9
Colorado.....	233	311	396	605	942	1,209	10.5	13.3
New Mexico.....	157	214	282	458	722	904	11.5	11.9
Arizona.....	190	271	376	582	882	1,112	11.6	12.3
Utah.....	158	211	286	458	714	896	11.4	12.0
Nevada.....	196	282	389	658	1,163	1,380	13.6	8.9
Pacific.....	234	328	440	691	1,093	1,380	11.6	12.4
Washington.....	219	297	390	584	915	1,165	10.8	12.8
Oregon.....	197	274	364	587	912	1,165	11.6	13.0
California.....	242	340	460	727	1,152	1,451	11.8	12.2
Alaska.....	227	289	340	560	961	1,187	10.9	11.1
Hawaii.....	208	300	401	598	932	1,228	11.3	14.8

NOTE: Per capita spending estimates are the expenditure level of services rendered in a geographic area per resident population. Per capita figures cannot be interpreted directly as spending per resident unless substantially all of the services provided in a State are consumed by residents of that State. U.S. estimates do not include services provided in U.S. territories or possessions, services rendered by U.S. taxpayers while living abroad, and services furnished to U.S. personnel living abroad or on military vessels.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: Personal health care expenditures by State, selected years 1966-1982, by K. R. Levit. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03199. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, summer 1985.

Table 96. Average annual percent change in personal health care expenditures and percent distribution of factors affecting growth: United States, 1965-86

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Period	Average annual percent change	Factors affecting growth ¹				
		All factors	Prices	Population	Intensity ²	
			Percent distribution			
1965-86.....	11.4	100	62	8	30	
1965-66.....	10.6	100	46	11	43	
1966-67.....	12.2	100	55	9	36	
1967-68.....	13.1	100	45	8	47	
1968-69.....	13.4	100	42	8	50	
1969-70.....	14.5	100	48	8	44	
1970-71.....	10.4	100	67	11	22	
1971-72.....	11.6	100	39	9	52	
1972-73.....	10.5	100	46	8	45	
1973-74.....	13.8	100	68	6	26	
1974-75.....	15.7	100	69	6	26	
1975-76.....	13.4	100	62	7	32	
1976-77.....	12.3	100	64	7	29	
1977-78.....	12.2	100	64	8	28	
1978-79.....	13.3	100	67	8	25	
1979-80.....	15.8	100	73	7	21	
1980-81.....	15.9	100	67	7	26	
1981-82.....	12.5	100	69	9	23	
1982-83.....	9.8	100	66	10	23	
1983-84.....	8.6	100	69	11	20	
1984-85.....	8.6	100	58	11	31	
1985-86.....	8.8	100	54	11	35	

¹Revised for 1965-86 because of a new hospital input price index for deflating hospital costs.

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

SOURCE: Division of National Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1986-2000. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 8, No. 4. HCFA Pub. No. 03239. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1987.

Table 97. Public health expenditures by State and territorial health agencies, according to source of funds and program area: United States, selected fiscal years 1976-85

Funds and program area	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Amount in millions								
Total.....	\$2,539.8	\$3,256.2	\$4,450.8	\$4,851.2	\$5,144.5	\$5,610.3	\$6,241.9	\$6,844.3
Source of funds								
Federal grants and contracts.....	796.9	1,133.2	1,573.1	1,782.8	1,777.8	2,001.2	2,344.0	2,550.3
Department of Agriculture.....	153.7	350.8	678.4	891.3	916.3	1,060.8	1,306.7	1,455.1
Other.....	643.2	782.3	894.7	891.5	861.4	940.4	1,037.3	1,095.3
State.....	1,485.7	1,802.1	2,513.3	2,642.7	2,922.9	3,108.0	3,352.2	3,744.3
Local.....	96.1	87.0	114.0	120.3	122.9	125.0	150.5	149.2
Fees, reimbursements, and other...	161.2	233.8	250.3	305.4	321.0	376.1	395.3	400.5
Program area								
WIC ¹	137.7	337.2	660.7	879.5	889.7	1,049.5	1,268.6	1,431.1
Noninstitutional personal health other than WIC ²	1,079.0	1,356.1	1,698.2	1,784.1	1,904.9	2,079.3	2,379.7	2,495.3
State health agency-operated institutions.....	531.1	641.1	819.3	900.2	949.6	967.5	978.7	1,074.3
Environmental health.....	199.2	237.0	298.0	322.9	354.6	363.7	414.8	467.0
Health resources.....	208.2	297.2	356.5	363.5	360.2	550.1	562.8	626.7
Laboratory.....	104.1	131.1	161.1	169.3	181.6	191.6	214.1	229.2
Other ³	280.6	256.3	457.0	431.7	503.9	408.7	423.2	520.8
Percent distribution								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of funds								
Federal grants and contracts.....	31.4	34.8	35.3	36.7	34.6	35.7	37.6	37.3
Department of Agriculture.....	6.1	10.8	15.2	18.4	17.8	18.9	20.9	21.3
Other.....	25.3	24.0	20.1	18.4	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.0
State.....	58.5	55.3	56.5	54.5	56.8	55.4	53.7	54.7
Local.....	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2
Fees, reimbursements, and other...	6.3	7.2	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.3	5.9
Program area								
WIC ¹	5.4	10.4	14.8	18.1	17.3	18.7	20.3	20.9
Noninstitutional personal health other than WIC ²	42.5	41.6	38.2	36.8	37.0	37.1	38.1	36.5
State health agency-operated institutions.....	20.9	19.7	18.4	18.6	18.5	17.2	15.7	15.7
Environmental health.....	7.8	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.8
Health resources.....	8.2	9.1	8.0	7.5	7.0	9.8	9.0	9.2
Laboratory.....	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3
Other ³	11.0	7.9	10.3	8.9	9.8	7.3	6.8	7.6

¹Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

²Includes funds for maternal and child health services other than WIC, handicapped children's services, communicable disease control, dental health, chronic disease control, mental health, alcohol and drug abuse, and supporting personal health programs.

³Funds for general administration and funds to local health departments not allocated to program areas.

NOTE: Data are reported for 55 health agencies in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and 4 territories (Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands).

SOURCE: Public Health Foundation: Public Health Agencies 1987: Expenditures and Sources of Funds. Washington, 1987.

Table 98. National health expenditures, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929-86

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year	All health expenditures in billions	Private funds			Public funds		
		Amount in billions	Amount per capita ¹	Percent of total	Amount in billions	Amount per capita ¹	Percent of total
1929.....	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.2	\$ 25	86.4	\$ 0.5	\$ 4	13.6
1935.....	2.9	2.4	18	80.8	0.6	4	19.2
1940.....	4.0	3.2	23	79.7	0.8	6	20.3
1950.....	12.7	9.2	58	72.8	3.4	21	27.2
1955.....	17.7	13.2	75	74.3	4.6	26	25.7
1960.....	26.9	20.3	107	75.3	6.6	35	24.7
1965.....	41.9	30.9	152	73.8	11.0	54	26.2
1966.....	46.3	32.7	158	70.7	13.6	66	29.3
1967.....	51.5	32.5	156	63.2	19.0	91	36.8
1968.....	58.2	36.1	171	62.0	22.1	105	38.0
1969.....	65.6	40.7	191	62.0	24.9	117	38.0
1970.....	75.0	47.2	220	63.0	27.8	129	37.0
1971.....	83.5	51.8	238	62.1	31.6	146	37.9
1972.....	94.0	58.5	267	62.3	35.4	161	37.7
1973.....	103.4	64.0	289	61.9	39.4	178	38.1
1974.....	116.1	69.1	310	59.5	47.0	211	40.5
1975.....	132.7	76.4	340	57.5	56.3	250	42.5
1976.....	150.8	88.0	388	58.4	62.8	277	41.6
1977.....	169.9	100.1	438	58.9	69.7	305	41.1
1978.....	189.7	110.1	477	58.0	79.6	345	42.0
1979.....	214.7	124.2	533	57.9	90.5	388	42.1
1980.....	248.1	142.9	607	57.6	105.2	447	42.4
1981.....	287.0	165.8	697	57.8	121.2	510	42.2
1982.....	323.6	188.4	784	58.2	135.3	563	41.8
1983.....	357.2	209.7	865	58.7	147.5	608	41.3
1984.....	391.0	231.3	945	59.2	159.7	652	40.8
1985.....	422.6	246.6	998	58.4	176.0	712	41.6
1986.....	458.2	268.5	1,076	58.6	189.7	760	41.4

¹Reflects May 1987 revisions to the social security area population estimates.SOURCE: Division of National Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1986-2000. *Health Care Financing Review*. Vol. 8, No. 4. HCFA Pub. No. 03239. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1987.

Table 99. National health expenditures average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, 1929-86

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Period	All health expenditures	Average annual percent change	
		Private funds	Public funds
1929-65.....	7.1	6.5	9.0
1965-86.....	12.1	9.5	13.2
1929-35.....	-3.6	-4.6	2.2
1935-40.....	6.3	6.0	7.6
1940-50.....	12.2	11.2	15.5
1950-55.....	7.0	7.4	5.8
1955-60.....	8.7	9.0	7.8
1960-65.....	9.3	8.8	10.6
1965-70.....	12.3	8.8	20.4
1965-66.....	10.3	5.7	23.4
1966-67.....	11.2	-0.6	39.8
1967-68.....	13.1	11.1	16.6
1968-69.....	12.7	12.7	12.8
1969-70.....	14.3	16.0	11.4
1970-75.....	12.1	10.1	15.2
1970-71.....	11.3	9.8	14.0
1971-72.....	12.6	12.9	11.9
1972-73.....	10.0	9.3	11.1
1973-74.....	12.3	7.9	19.4
1974-75.....	14.3	10.5	19.8
1975-80.....	13.3	13.4	13.3
1975-76.....	13.6	15.2	11.5
1976-77.....	12.7	13.8	11.1
1977-78.....	11.7	10.0	14.1
1978-79.....	13.2	12.8	13.7
1979-80.....	15.6	15.1	16.2
1980-85.....	11.2	11.5	10.8
1980-81.....	15.7	16.0	15.2
1981-82.....	12.8	13.6	11.6
1982-83.....	10.4	11.3	9.1
1983-84.....	9.5	10.3	8.3
1984-85.....	8.1	6.6	10.2
1985-86.....	8.4	8.9	7.8

SOURCE: Division of National Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1986-2000. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 8, No. 4. HCFA Pub. No. 03239. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1987.

Table 100. National health expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1950-86

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Type of expenditure	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985	1986
Amount in billions									
Total.....	\$12.7	\$26.9	\$41.9	\$75.0	\$132.7	\$248.1	\$391.1	\$422.6	\$458.2
Percent distribution									
All expenditures.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health services and supplies.....	92.4	93.6	91.6	92.8	93.7	95.2	96.0	96.3	96.5
Personal health care.....	86.0	88.0	85.5	87.1	88.3	88.6	87.4	87.9	88.2
Hospital care.....	30.4	33.8	33.3	37.3	39.5	41.0	40.0	39.6	39.2
Physician services.....	21.7	21.1	20.2	19.1	18.8	18.9	19.3	19.6	20.1
Dentist services.....	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
Nursing home care.....	1.5	2.0	4.9	6.3	7.6	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3
Other professional services.....	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.1
Drugs and medical sundries.....	13.6	13.6	12.4	10.7	9.0	7.6	6.8	6.8	6.7
Eyeglasses and appliances.....	3.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other health services.....	4.2	4.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6
Program administration and net cost of health insurance.....	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.7	5.8	5.6	5.4
Government public health activities...	2.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9
Research and construction.....	7.6	6.4	8.4	7.2	6.3	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.5
Noncommercial research.....	0.9	2.5	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.8
Construction.....	6.7	3.9	4.8	4.6	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.8

SOURCE: Division of National Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1986-2000. *Health Care Financing Review*. Vol. 8, No. 4. HCFA Pub. No. 03239. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1987.

Table 101. National health expenditures average annual percent change, according to type of expenditure: United States, selected years 1950-86

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Type of expenditure	1950-60	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1984-85	1985-86
	Average annual percent change							
All expenditures.....	7.8	9.3	12.3	12.1	13.3	11.2	8.1	8.4
Health services and supplies.....	8.0	8.8	12.6	12.3	13.7	11.5	8.4	8.5
Personal health care.....	8.1	8.7	12.8	12.4	13.4	11.1	8.6	8.8
Hospital care.....	9.0	9.0	14.9	13.4	14.2	10.5	7.0	7.4
Physician services.....	7.5	8.3	11.1	11.7	13.4	12.1	9.8	11.1
Dentist services.....	7.5	7.3	11.1	11.6	13.3	12.0	9.9	9.5
Nursing home care.....	10.9	31.5	17.8	16.4	15.2	11.4	10.1	9.1
Other professional services.....	8.1	3.7	9.1	10.4	16.8	16.7	13.5	13.8
Drugs and medical sundries.....	7.8	7.2	9.1	8.3	9.4	8.7	8.1	6.5
Eyeglasses and appliances.....	4.7	8.6	10.7	10.1	9.9	7.7	7.0	9.8
Other health services.....	7.7	0.7	12.5	12.8	9.5	12.9	14.2	10.2
Program administration and net cost of health insurance.....	9.1	9.8	10.1	7.2	18.1	20.7	4.7	3.8
Government public health activities.....	1.4	14.5	11.9	17.2	18.2	11.0	11.4	9.2
Research and construction.....	5.9	15.5	9.0	9.2	7.3	5.3	-1.2	5.3
Noncommercial research.....	18.9	18.0	5.4	11.1	10.3	6.5	8.9	11.4
Construction.....	2.2	13.8	11.4	8.1	5.1	4.5	-9.0	-0.2

SOURCE: Division of National Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1986-2000. Health Care Financing Review, Vol. 8, No. 4. HCFA Pub. No. 03239. Health Care Financing Administration, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1987.

Table 102. Personal health care expenditures and percent distribution, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1929-86

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Year	Total in billions ¹	Per capita	All sources	Direct payment	Private health insurance	Philanthropy and industry	Government		
							Total	Federal	State and local
Percent distribution									
1929.....	\$ 3.2	\$ 26	100.0	² 88.4	(³)	2.6	9.0	2.7	6.3
1935.....	2.7	21	100.0	² 82.4	(³)	2.8	14.7	3.4	11.3
1940.....	3.5	26	100.0	² 81.3	(³)	2.6	16.1	4.1	12.0
1950.....	10.9	70	100.0	65.5	9.1	2.9	22.4	10.4	12.0
1955.....	15.7	93	100.0	58.1	16.1	2.8	23.0	10.5	12.5
1960.....	23.7	129	100.0	54.9	21.1	2.3	21.8	9.3	12.5
1965.....	35.9	176	100.0	51.6	24.2	2.2	22.0	10.1	11.9
1970.....	65.4	304	100.0	40.5	23.4	1.7	34.3	22.2	12.1
1971.....	72.2	332	100.0	38.9	23.8	1.8	35.5	23.2	12.3
1972.....	80.5	367	100.0	38.0	23.6	2.5	35.8	23.5	12.3
1973.....	89.0	402	100.0	37.4	24.0	2.5	36.1	23.7	12.4
1974.....	101.3	454	100.0	35.7	24.8	1.5	38.0	25.4	12.6
1975.....	117.1	521	100.0	32.5	26.7	1.3	39.5	26.8	12.7
1976.....	132.8	586	100.0	31.6	28.3	1.4	38.7	27.2	11.5
1977.....	149.1	652	100.0	31.1	28.8	1.3	38.7	27.4	11.3
1978.....	167.4	725	100.0	30.3	29.3	1.2	39.2	27.7	11.5
1979.....	189.7	814	100.0	29.4	30.0	1.2	39.3	28.1	11.2
1980.....	219.7	934	100.0	28.7	30.7	1.2	39.4	28.4	10.9
1981.....	254.7	1,071	100.0	28.5	30.8	1.3	39.5	29.1	10.3
1982.....	286.5	1,193	100.0	27.8	31.4	1.2	39.6	29.3	10.3
1983.....	314.7	1,298	100.0	28.2	31.1	1.3	39.4	29.5	9.9
1984.....	341.9	1,396	100.0	28.8	30.7	1.2	39.3	29.5	9.8
1985.....	371.3	1,502	100.0	28.4	30.4	1.2	40.0	30.3	9.6
1986.....	404.0	1,620	100.0	28.7	30.4	1.2	39.6	30.2	9.4

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

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

³Figures are not separable from direct payment.

SOURCE: Division of National Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1986-2000. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 8, No. 4. HCFA Pub. No. 03239. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1987.

Table 103. Expenditures on hospital care, nursing home care, and physician services and percent distribution, according to source of funds: United States, selected years, 1965-86

Service and year	Total in billions	Direct payment	Private health insurance	Government		
				Total ¹	Medicaid	Medicare
Hospital care				Percent distribution		
1965.....	\$ 14.0	16.8	41.1	39.9	...	...
1970.....	28.0	11.4	34.6	52.4	8.0	18.2
1975.....	52.4	7.9	35.9	55.1	9.1	21.9
1980.....	101.6	7.8	38.1	53.1	9.4	25.5
1983.....	146.8	9.0	37.4	52.3	8.8	27.6
1984.....	156.3	9.7	36.1	53.0	8.8	28.2
1985.....	167.2	8.7	36.2	54.0	8.9	29.2
1986.....	179.6	9.4	36.1	53.3	8.8	28.8
Nursing home care						
1965.....	2.1	64.5	0.1	34.3	...	...
1970.....	4.7	50.3	0.4	48.6	30.3	5.6
1975.....	10.1	42.7	0.7	56.0	47.9	2.9
1980.....	20.4	43.6	0.9	54.9	48.0	1.9
1983.....	29.4	48.0	0.9	50.4	44.4	1.8
1984.....	31.7	49.1	0.9	49.3	43.2	1.7
1985.....	35.0	49.9	0.9	48.5	42.4	1.7
1986.....	38.1	51.0	0.8	47.5	41.4	1.6
Physician services						
1965.....	8.5	61.6	31.4	6.9	...	...
1970.....	14.3	45.4	33.6	20.9	4.8	11.3
1975.....	24.9	34.1	39.5	26.3	7.5	13.5
1980.....	46.8	30.4	42.6	26.9	5.2	16.9
1983.....	68.4	28.3	43.2	28.4	4.3	19.6
1984.....	75.3	27.7	44.1	28.1	4.1	19.5
1985.....	82.8	27.8	42.9	29.3	4.3	20.5
1986.....	92.0	28.5	42.1	29.4	4.3	20.6

¹Includes other government expenditures for these health care services, for example, care funded by the Veterans Administration and State and local expenditures on public health.

NOTE: Philanthropy and industry, which together accounted for 1.2 percent of personal health care expenditures in 1986, have been omitted from the sources of funds.

SOURCE: Division of National Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1986-2000. Health Care Financing Review. Vol. 8, No. 4. HCFA Pub. No. 03239. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1987.

Table 104. Hospital expenses and personnel and average annual percent change: United States, 1971-85

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

Year and period	Adjusted expenses per inpatient day ¹			Employee costs as percent of total	Personnel ³	
	Total	Employee compensation ²	Noncompensation costs		Number in thousands	Number per 100 patients
1971.....	\$ 83	\$ 53	\$ 30	63.9	1,999	272
1972.....	95	59	36	62.6	2,056	278
1973.....	102	63	39	61.8	2,149	280
1974.....	113	69	44	60.7	2,289	289
1975.....	133	79	54	59.4	2,399	298
1976.....	152	88	64	57.9	2,483	304
1977.....	173	100	73	57.5	2,581	315
1978.....	194	111	83	57.2	2,662	323
1979.....	216	123	93	57.0	2,762	328
1980.....	244	138	106	56.4	2,879	334
1981.....	284	161	123	56.7	3,039	347
1982.....	327	185	142	56.7	3,110	353
1983.....	368	208	160	56.5	3,102	357
1984.....	410	230	180	56.1	3,023	367
1985.....	460	254	206	55.2	3,003	385
Average annual percent change						
1971-85.....	13.0	11.8	14.8	...	2.9	2.5
1971-72.....	14.5	11.3	20.0	...	2.9	2.2
1972-73.....	7.4	6.8	8.3	...	4.5	0.7
1973-74.....	10.8	9.5	12.8	...	6.5	3.2
1974-75.....	17.7	14.5	22.7	...	4.8	3.1
1975-76.....	14.3	11.4	18.5	...	3.5	2.0
1976-77.....	13.8	13.6	14.1	...	3.9	3.6
1977-78.....	12.1	11.0	13.7	...	3.1	2.5
1978-79.....	11.3	10.8	12.0	...	3.8	1.5
1979-80.....	13.0	12.2	14.0	...	4.2	1.8
1980-81.....	16.4	16.7	16.0	...	5.6	3.9
1981-82.....	15.1	14.9	15.4	...	2.3	1.7
1982-83.....	12.5	12.4	12.7	...	-0.3	1.1
1983-84.....	11.4	10.6	12.5	...	-2.5	2.8
1984-85.....	12.2	10.4	14.4	...	-0.7	4.9

¹Refers exclusively to expenses incurred for inpatient care.²Includes employee payroll and benefit costs. Does not include contracted labor services.³Full-time equivalent personnel.

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

SOURCE: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1986 Edition. Chicago, 1986. (Copyright 1986: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.)

Table 105. Average annual percent change in hospital inpatient expenses per inpatient day and percent distribution of factors affecting growth: United States, selected years 1960-85

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

Period	Average annual percent change	Factors affecting growth				
		All factors	Wages	Price	Employees	Other
		Percent distribution				
1960-65.....	6.7	100	43	7	16	34
1965-68.....	11.2	100	35	12	18	35
1968-71.....	14.3	100	41	15	13	31
1971-74.....	10.7	100	36	28	11	25
1974-77.....	15.2	100	39	19	11	31
1977-80.....	12.2	100	43	38	9	10
1980-82.....	15.6	100	46	23	10	21
1982-85.....	12.0	100	36	13	14	37

NOTE: These factors are based on the following information: (1) Wages--hospital payroll per full-time equivalent employee. Employee benefits, which accounted for 8.9 percent of total hospital expenses in 1985, have been included in this factor for 1971 and later years. Before 1971, they were included in the other category. (2) Price--the Consumer Price Index (all items). (3) Employees--full-time equivalent personnel per 100 patients. (4) Other--the residual percentage, which includes factors such as x-rays and laboratory tests.

SOURCES: American Hospital Association: Hospital Statistics, 1986 Edition. Chicago, 1986. (Copyright 1986: Used with the permission of the American Hospital Association.); Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor: Consumer Price Index. Various releases. Data computed by the Division of Analysis.

Table 106 (page 1 of 2). Hospital care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change	
							1966-80	1980-82
Per capita amount								
United States.....	\$ 80	\$119	\$166	\$276	\$ 441	\$ 577	13.0	14.4
New England.....	101	151	207	335	515	669	12.3	14.0
Maine.....	74	107	138	246	411	517	13.0	12.2
New Hampshire.....	73	98	134	213	334	458	11.5	17.1
Vermont.....	86	126	162	242	338	443	10.3	14.5
Massachusetts.....	116	178	247	400	624	810	12.8	13.9
Rhode Island.....	101	148	196	328	492	623	12.0	12.5
Connecticut.....	91	133	185	296	444	578	12.0	14.1
Middle Atlantic.....	94	144	200	328	495	641	12.6	13.8
New York.....	110	171	236	377	540	679	12.0	12.1
New Jersey.....	71	103	145	254	371	498	12.5	15.9
Pennsylvania.....	82	127	178	300	505	675	13.9	15.6
East North Central....	81	117	167	286	465	615	13.3	15.0
Ohio.....	74	107	154	273	446	599	13.7	15.9
Indiana.....	63	95	134	235	383	512	13.8	15.6
Illinois.....	90	132	195	323	539	700	13.6	14.0
Michigan.....	90	123	170	295	477	628	12.7	14.7
Wisconsin.....	76	117	163	268	401	539	12.6	15.9
West North Central....	79	117	158	270	451	592	13.3	14.6
Minnesota.....	89	122	168	272	425	540	11.8	12.7
Iowa.....	69	103	139	238	404	536	13.5	15.2
Missouri.....	81	123	164	295	510	679	14.0	15.4
North Dakota.....	83	121	156	283	479	624	13.3	14.1
South Dakota.....	75	101	133	234	398	530	12.7	15.4
Nebraska.....	75	115	157	259	429	568	13.3	15.1
Kansas.....	76	116	160	269	451	593	13.6	14.7
South Atlantic.....	68	103	151	252	411	539	13.7	14.5
Delaware.....	91	131	174	291	437	552	11.9	12.4
Maryland.....	84	122	185	287	464	606	13.0	14.3
District of Columbia.....	192	334	564	903	1,516	2,021	15.9	15.5
Virginia.....	63	92	132	218	372	506	13.5	16.6
West Virginia.....	70	107	152	264	424	564	13.7	15.3
North Carolina.....	57	85	121	201	324	428	13.2	14.9
South Carolina.....	51	79	107	188	303	397	13.6	14.5
Georgia.....	56	86	135	228	386	492	14.8	12.9
Florida.....	66	103	151	268	434	569	14.4	14.5
East South Central....	60	91	131	226	383	507	14.2	15.1
Kentucky.....	60	91	121	202	326	433	12.9	15.2
Tennessee.....	67	102	149	252	430	578	14.2	15.9
Alabama.....	61	92	134	238	408	541	14.5	15.2
Mississippi.....	48	73	111	198	343	431	15.1	12.1

See note at end of table.

Table 106 (page 2 of 2). Hospital care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change	
							1966-80	1980-82
Per capita amount								
West South Central....	\$ 66	\$ 97	\$135	\$229	\$ 380	\$ 500	13.3	14.7
Arkansas.....	56	77	114	197	324	443	13.4	16.9
Louisiana.....	63	94	145	239	412	549	14.4	15.4
Oklahoma.....	63	102	132	224	378	498	13.7	14.8
Texas.....	69	101	137	233	379	495	12.9	14.3
Mountain.....	76	109	145	234	377	483	12.1	13.2
Montana.....	67	95	122	193	336	445	12.2	15.1
Idaho.....	50	75	104	162	254	335	12.3	14.8
Wyoming.....	85	116	123	188	313	398	9.8	12.8
Colorado.....	100	136	171	274	422	557	10.8	14.9
New Mexico.....	69	96	122	222	348	449	12.3	13.6
Arizona.....	78	119	169	256	396	498	12.3	12.1
Utah.....	58	81	114	188	307	399	12.6	14.0
Nevada.....	68	108	151	273	540	630	16.0	8.0
Pacific.....	85	123	169	280	445	583	12.6	14.5
Washington.....	72	102	133	223	337	434	11.7	13.5
Oregon.....	66	96	127	219	347	468	12.6	16.1
California.....	88	129	180	298	479	626	12.9	14.3
Alaska.....	149	173	164	255	446	552	8.1	11.3
Hawaii.....	79	115	146	222	352	479	11.3	16.7

NOTE: Per capita spending estimates are the expenditure level of services rendered in a geographic area per resident population. Per capita figures cannot be interpreted directly as spending per resident unless substantially all of the services provided in a State are consumed by residents of that State.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: Personal health care expenditures by State, selected years 1966-1982, by K. R. Levit. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03199. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, summer 1985.

Table 107 (page 1 of 2). Nursing home care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change	
							1966-80	1980-82
Per capita amount								
United States.....	\$12	\$19	\$31	\$52	\$ 90	\$114	15.5	12.5
New England.....	20	28	47	85	145	186	15.2	13.3
Maine.....	15	23	40	70	134	176	16.9	14.6
New Hampshire.....	16	20	35	43	71	90	11.2	12.6
Vermont.....	19	27	39	75	121	149	14.1	11.0
Massachusetts.....	22	32	52	94	152	192	14.8	12.4
Rhode Island.....	15	21	34	78	169	214	18.9	12.5
Connecticut.....	19	29	49	90	156	206	16.2	14.9
Middle Atlantic.....	14	21	36	66	108	145	15.7	15.9
New York.....	16	26	46	85	135	184	16.5	16.7
New Jersey.....	10	15	24	45	77	97	15.7	12.2
Pennsylvania.....	12	18	28	48	88	116	15.3	14.8
East North Central....	12	19	31	54	97	125	16.1	13.5
Ohio.....	12	18	27	53	99	143	16.3	20.2
Indiana.....	12	20	33	57	102	129	16.5	12.5
Illinois.....	13	20	33	52	90	109	14.8	10.1
Michigan.....	10	17	27	48	86	106	16.6	11.0
Wisconsin.....	14	22	39	71	120	150	16.6	11.8
West North Central....	18	28	44	69	131	172	15.2	14.6
Minnesota.....	22	33	57	91	175	235	16.0	15.9
Iowa.....	22	36	51	81	143	168	14.3	8.4
Missouri.....	12	19	29	47	95	139	15.9	21.0
North Dakota.....	19	33	47	60	112	154	13.5	17.3
South Dakota.....	18	30	49	69	132	165	15.3	11.8
Nebraska.....	17	27	42	68	112	140	14.4	11.8
Kansas.....	18	26	42	65	130	163	15.2	12.0
South Atlantic.....	8	12	20	33	59	77	15.3	14.2
Delaware.....	8	12	20	42	67	86	16.4	13.3
Maryland.....	9	17	24	46	75	102	16.4	16.6
District of Columbia.....	6	10	18	22	43	55	15.1	13.1
Virginia.....	6	9	16	30	63	85	18.3	16.2
West Virginia.....	3	5	12	20	41	62	20.5	23.0
North Carolina.....	6	11	16	30	58	75	17.6	13.7
South Carolina.....	6	9	16	28	62	76	18.2	10.7
Georgia.....	8	13	23	37	67	79	16.4	8.6
Florida.....	11	15	25	31	48	65	11.1	16.4
East South Central....	7	11	20	35	67	86	17.5	13.3
Kentucky.....	9	14	23	40	81	104	17.0	13.3
Tennessee.....	6	10	17	28	56	76	17.3	16.5
Alabama.....	8	14	22	40	62	79	15.8	12.9
Mississippi.....	4	7	15	30	71	90	22.8	12.6

See note at end of table.

Table 107 (page 2 of 2). Nursing home care per capita expenditures and average annual percent change, according to geographic division and State: United States, selected years 1966-82

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division and State	1966	1969	1972	1976	1980	1982	Average annual percent change	
							1966-80	1980-82
Per capita amount								
West South Central....	\$12	\$19	\$31	\$48	79	94	14.4	9.1
Arkansas.....	13	21	34	50	95	112	15.3	8.6
Louisiana.....	8	13	22	38	68	89	16.5	14.4
Oklahoma.....	19	31	47	58	91	111	11.8	10.4
Texas.....	11	18	30	48	78	88	15.0	6.2
Mountain.....	10	15	23	35	59	74	13.5	12.0
Montana.....	12	17	33	43	66	92	12.9	18.1
Idaho.....	12	17	26	45	69	84	13.3	10.3
Wyoming.....	6	12	23	24	38	49	14.1	13.6
Colorado.....	15	21	33	54	86	104	13.3	10.0
New Mexico.....	5	9	15	16	34	49	14.7	20.0
Arizona.....	8	13	17	22	41	53	12.4	13.7
Utah.....	9	12	17	30	55	63	13.8	7.0
Nevada.....	7	10	20	29	60	82	16.6	16.9
Pacific.....	12	18	31	48	82	97	14.7	8.8
Washington.....	16	21	43	61	109	137	14.7	12.1
Oregon.....	17	24	37	57	94	113	13.0	9.6
California.....	11	18	30	47	78	91	15.0	8.0
Alaska.....	1	2	9	17	14	26	20.7	36.3
Hawaii.....	6	10	18	28	36	63	13.7	32.3

NOTE: Per capita spending estimates are the expenditure level of services rendered in a geographic area per resident population. Per capita figures cannot be interpreted directly as spending per resident unless substantially all of the services provided in a State are consumed by residents of that State.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary: Personal health care expenditures by State, selected years 1966-1982, by K. R. Levit. Health Care Financing Review. HCFA Pub. No. 03199. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, summer 1985.

Table 108. Nursing home average monthly charges per resident and percent of residents, according to selected facility and resident characteristics: United States, 1964, 1973-74, 1977, and 1985

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

Facility and resident characteristic	Average monthly charge ¹				Percent of residents			
	1964	1973-74 ²	1977	1985	1964	1973-74 ²	1977	1985
Facility characteristic								
All facilities.....	\$186	\$479	\$689	\$1,456	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ownership:								
Proprietary.....	205	489	670	1,379	60.2	69.8	68.2	68.7
Nonprofit and government.....	145	456	732	1,624	39.8	30.2	31.8	31.3
Certification: ³								
Skilled nursing facility.....	...	566	880	1,905	...	39.8	20.7	18.5
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility.....	...	514	762	1,571	...	24.5	40.5	45.2
Intermediate facility.....	...	376	556	1,179	...	22.4	28.3	24.9
Not certified.....	...	329	390	875	...	13.3	10.6	11.4
Bed size:								
Less than 50 beds.....	---	397	546	1,036	---	15.2	12.9	8.9
50-90 beds.....	---	448	643	1,335	---	34.1	30.5	27.6
100-199 beds.....	---	502	706	1,478	---	35.6	38.8	43.2
200 beds or more.....	---	576	837	1,759	---	15.1	17.9	20.2
Geographic region:								
Northeast.....	213	651	918	1,781	28.6	22.0	22.4	23.6
Midwest.....	171	433	640	1,399	36.6	34.6	34.5	32.5
South.....	161	410	585	1,256	18.1	26.0	27.2	29.4
West.....	204	454	653	1,458	16.7	17.4	15.9	14.5
Resident characteristic								
All residents.....	186	479	689	1,456	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age:								
Under 65 years.....	155	434	585	1,379	12.0	10.6	13.6	11.6
65-74 years.....	184	473	669	1,372	18.9	15.0	16.2	14.2
75-84 years.....	191	488	710	1,468	41.7	35.5	35.7	34.1
85 years and over.....	194	485	719	1,497	27.5	38.8	34.5	40.0
Sex:								
Male.....	171	466	652	1,438	35.0	29.1	28.8	28.4
Female.....	194	484	705	1,463	65.0	70.9	71.2	71.6

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

²Data exclude residents of personal care homes.

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

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: Charges for care and sources of payment for residents in nursing homes, United States, June-August 1969, by J. F. Van Nostrand and J. F. Sutton. *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 12, No. 21. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 74-1706. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1973; Charges for care and sources of payment for residents in nursing homes, United States, National Nursing Home Survey, Aug. 1973-Apr. 1974, by E. Hing. *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13, No. 32. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1783. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. Nov. 1977; The National Nursing Home Survey: 1977, Summary for the United States, by J. F. Van Nostrand, A. Zappolo, E. Hing, et al. *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 13, No. 43. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 79-1794. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979; and unpublished data from the 1977 and 1985 National Nursing Home Survey.

Table 109. Nursing home average monthly charges per resident and percent of residents, according to primary source of payments and selected facility characteristics: United States, 1977 and 1985

(Data are based on a sample of nursing homes)

Facility characteristic	Own income or family support		Medicare		Medicaid		Public assistance welfare		All other sources	
	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985	1977	1985
All facilities.....	\$690	\$1,451	\$1,167	\$2,141	\$720	\$1,503	\$508	\$ 863	\$440	\$1,099
	Average monthly charge ¹									
Ownership										
Proprietary.....	686	1,446	1,048	2,058	677	1,361	501	763	562	1,174
Nonprofit and government...	698	1,462	1,325	*2,456	825	1,851	534	1,237	324	1,029
Certification										
Skilled nursing facility...	866	1,797	1,136	2,315	955	2,000	575	*1,338	606	1,589
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility....	800	1,643	1,195	2,156	739	1,509	623	1,215	630	1,702
Intermediate facility.....	567	1,228	...	*934	563	1,145	479	900	*456	1,460
Not certified.....	447	999	...	*600	...	1,203	401	664	*155	464
Bed size										
Less than 50 beds.....	516	900	*869	*1,348	663	1,315	394	*835	*295	*749
50-99 beds.....	686	1,388	*1,141	1,760	634	1,323	493	774	468	1,116
100-199 beds.....	721	1,567	1,242	2,192	691	1,413	573	855	551	1,504
200 beds or more.....	823	1,701	*1,179	2,767	925	1,919	602	1,071	370	*866
Geographic region										
Northeast.....	909	1,645	1,369	2,109	975	2,035	*511	738	395	1,244
Midwest.....	652	1,402	*1,160	2,745	639	1,378	537	1,241	524	1,416
South.....	585	1,359	*1,096	2,033	619	1,200	452	727	342	1,057
West.....	663	1,498	*868	1,838	663	1,501	564	837	*499	*843
	Percent of residents									
All facilities.....	38.4	41.6	2.0	1.4	47.8	50.3	6.4	3.4	5.3	3.2
Ownership										
Proprietary.....	37.5	40.1	1.7	1.6	49.6	52.1	7.3	3.9	3.8	2.3
Nonprofit and government...	40.4	44.9	2.7	*0.9	43.8	46.6	4.4	2.3	8.6	5.3
Certification										
Skilled nursing facility...	41.5	39.1	4.6	2.6	41.4	53.7	7.7	2.1	4.8	2.4
Skilled nursing and intermediate facility....	31.6	36.8	2.6	1.9	58.3	57.8	3.2	1.3	4.1	2.2
Intermediate facility.....	36.3	41.5	...	*0.1	55.3	55.8	5.3	*1.5	3.1	*1.1
Not certified.....	64.2	65.5	...	*0.4	...	*3.3	19.0	18.0	16.7	12.9
Bed size										
Less than 50 beds.....	49.6	53.4	*1.8	*1.2	32.7	33.6	10.5	11.2	5.4	*0.6
50-99 beds.....	39.5	49.5	*1.2	*1.3	46.5	42.9	8.1	3.9	4.7	2.5
100-199 beds.....	38.4	39.6	2.6	1.5	50.4	55.2	4.6	1.6	4.0	2.1
200 beds or more.....	28.6	30.1	2.3	*1.5	55.5	57.7	4.6	3.0	9.1	7.7
Geographic region										
Northeast.....	34.6	34.8	3.3	1.7	53.3	52.9	3.8	7.1	5.1	3.5
Midwest.....	44.5	49.2	1.5	*0.8	42.1	45.9	6.5	2.5	5.4	1.6
South.....	32.2	39.4	*1.4	*1.2	52.5	53.8	8.2	2.5	5.7	3.1
West.....	41.3	40.4	2.5	*2.7	44.7	49.2	6.7	*1.2	4.8	6.6

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

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics: The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 summary for the United States, by J. F. Van Nostrand, A. Zappolo, E. Hing, et al. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 13, No. 43. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 79-1794. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979; and unpublished data from the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey.

Table 110. Health care coverage for persons under 65 years of age, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1980, 1982, and 1986

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

Selected characteristic	Private insurance			Medicaid ¹			Not covered ²		
	1980	1982	1986	1980	1982	1986	1980	1982	1986
Percent of population									
Total ^{3,4}	78.8	77.3	75.9	5.9	5.6	5.9	12.5	14.7	15.3
Age									
Under 15 years.....	74.7	72.7	71.4	10.2	9.8	10.4	12.8	15.8	16.1
Under 5 years.....	70.3	69.7	68.0	12.0	11.4	12.0	15.2	17.0	17.5
5-14 years.....	76.7	74.2	73.1	9.4	8.9	9.5	11.7	15.2	15.3
15-44 years.....	79.3	77.6	75.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	14.2	16.5	17.4
45-64 years.....	83.6	83.1	82.4	3.1	2.7	3.0	8.6	9.7	10.3
Sex ³									
Male.....	79.5	78.0	76.4	4.7	4.5	4.8	12.7	14.8	15.8
Female.....	78.2	76.7	75.4	7.1	6.6	6.8	12.2	14.5	14.9
Race ³									
White.....	81.9	80.4	79.1	3.9	3.6	4.0	11.4	13.5	14.0
Black.....	60.1	59.6	57.0	17.9	17.2	17.4	19.0	21.2	22.6
Family income ^{3,5}									
Less than \$10,000...	38.6	38.3	31.3	27.6	24.9	28.4	31.0	35.0	37.0
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	61.1	67.6	58.1	9.2	4.4	8.8	25.9	24.7	31.3
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	79.0	81.3	72.6	3.0	2.0	*2.7	15.0	14.2	21.2
\$20,000-\$34,999.....	90.2	91.8	88.3	1.1	0.7	*1.0	6.2	5.7	8.4
\$35,000 or more.....	93.7	93.8	93.7	0.6	0.5	*0.4	3.9	4.1	3.9
Geographic region ³									
Northeast.....	81.7	80.5	81.6	7.0	6.9	5.9	10.3	11.0	10.7
Midwest.....	83.8	82.0	79.7	5.8	5.8	7.6	9.0	10.9	10.9
South.....	75.6	74.3	71.6	4.8	4.6	5.1	15.0	17.5	19.2
West.....	74.3	72.4	72.9	6.5	5.8	5.1	15.3	19.1	18.8
Location of residence ³									
Within MSA.....	79.7	78.0	76.8	6.2	6.0	5.7	11.3	13.6	14.5
Outside MSA.....	77.0	75.9	72.7	5.2	4.7	6.2	14.8	17.0	18.2

¹Includes persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Supplementary Security Income or those with a current Medicaid card.

²Includes persons not covered by private insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, and military plans.

³Age adjusted.

⁴Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.

⁵Family income categories for 1982 and 1986. Income categories in 1980 are less than \$7,000; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; \$15,000-\$24,999; \$25,000 or more.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: Persons with both private insurance and Medicaid appear in both columns. Denominators include persons with unknown health insurance (1.7 percent in 1986).

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

Table 111. Health care coverage for persons 65 years of age and older, according to type of coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 1980, 1982, and 1986

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

Selected characteristic	Medicare and private insurance			Medicare and Medicaid ¹			Medicare ²		
	1980	1982	1986	1980	1982	1986	1980	1982	1986
	Percent of population								
Total ^{3,4}	64.4	65.5	71.6	8.1	6.1	5.8	22.7	23.1	17.9
Age									
65-74 years.....	67.0	68.2	73.5	6.8	4.8	4.9	20.6	20.5	15.7
75 years and over....	59.9	60.6	68.2	10.3	8.3	7.3	26.4	27.7	21.7
75-84 years.....	61.9	62.7	70.4	9.7	8.1	7.0	24.8	26.0	19.8
85 years and over..	51.2	51.3	58.7	12.7	9.3	8.8	33.0	34.9	29.6
Sex ³									
Male.....	65.6	66.2	72.8	5.7	4.3	3.7	23.1	23.4	18.4
Female.....	63.6	65.0	70.8	9.6	7.3	7.3	22.4	23.0	17.5
Race ³									
White.....	68.3	68.9	75.4	6.6	4.8	4.5	21.0	21.6	16.1
Black.....	26.5	33.0	34.2	23.3	18.2	19.7	40.6	38.5	34.9
Family income ^{3,5}									
Less than \$10,000....	53.4	55.6	54.7	15.7	11.7	14.4	28.2	28.9	27.1
\$10,000-\$14,999.....	72.9	76.3	78.0	4.8	3.3	*3.9	19.1	17.3	15.5
\$15,000-\$19,999.....	74.1	74.1	82.8	3.9	1.8	*2.0	18.3	17.8	11.5
\$20,000-\$34,999.....	74.4	74.6	82.0	2.5	*1.2	*2.2	16.8	17.9	10.0
\$35,000 or more.....	71.9	73.7	77.5	2.2	*1.3	*1.4	18.3	16.0	13.9
Geographic region ³									
Northeast.....	67.4	66.6	74.1	5.6	4.1	4.1	22.3	23.3	17.0
Midwest.....	71.2	71.3	77.7	4.9	3.1	3.8	19.9	21.2	14.5
South.....	58.9	60.2	65.3	10.8	9.2	8.0	25.6	25.4	21.0
West.....	60.7	65.3	70.6	10.9	7.2	6.6	21.7	21.5	18.2
Location of residence ³									
Within MSA.....	64.2	66.1	71.7	7.5	5.0	5.2	23.0	22.8	17.8
Outside MSA.....	64.9	64.3	71.2	9.2	7.8	7.2	22.2	23.7	18.1

¹Includes persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Supplementary Security Income or those with a current Medicaid card.

²Includes persons not covered by private insurance or Medicaid.

³Age adjusted.

⁴Includes all other races not shown separately and unknown family income.

⁵Family income categories for 1982 and 1986. Income categories in 1980 are less than \$7,000; \$7,000-\$9,999; \$10,000-\$14,999; \$15,000-\$24,999; \$25,000 or more.

*Relative standard error greater than 30 percent.

NOTES: Persons with Medicare, private insurance, and Medicaid appear in both columns. Denominators include persons with unknown health insurance (0.8 percent in 1986). In 1986, 5.0 percent of all persons 65 years of age and older had no Medicare but only 0.6 percent were without health insurance.

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

Table 112. Health maintenance organizations and enrollment, according to model type, geographic region, and Federal program: United States, selected years 1976-86

Plans and enrollment	1976	1978	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985 ¹	1986
Plans		Number						
All plans.....	174	202	235	264	279	304	478	623
Model type:								
Individual practice association ²	³ 41	⁴ 70	97	97	99	125	244	384
Group.....	³ 122	⁴ 129	138	167	180	179	234	239
Geographic region:								
Northeast.....	29	49	55	59	65	67	81	105
Midwest.....	52	57	72	87	94	105	157	202
South.....	23	33	45	52	57	67	141	188
West.....	70	63	63	66	63	65	99	128
Enrollment		Number of persons in thousands						
Total.....	5,987	7,450	9,078	10,807	12,467	15,101	21,005	25,725
Model type:								
Individual practice association ²	³ 390	⁴ 1,051	1,694	1,471	1,889	2,929	6,379	9,932
Group.....	³ 5,562	⁴ 6,376	7,384	9,336	10,578	12,172	14,625	15,793
Federal program: ⁵								
Medicaid.....	---	230	265	197	258	349	561	802
Medicare.....	---	376	391	431	492	671	1,000	1,574
Geographic region:		Number per 1,000 population						
Northeast.....	19.9	24.9	31.4	39.0	46.3	57.8	79.4	100.5
Midwest.....	15.2	18.7	28.1	37.2	45.3	61.6	96.8	116.4
South.....	4.3	6.2	8.3	11.1	14.8	20.4	37.5	54.4
West.....	96.9	113.3	121.8	128.7	137.7	148.0	172.5	190.4

¹Increases partly due to changes in reporting methods (see Appendix I).

²An individual practice association is a health maintenance organization that contracts with an association of physicians from various settings (a mixture of solo and group practices) to provide health services.

³11 HMO's with 35,000 enrollment did not report model type.

⁴3 HMO's with 23,000 enrollment did not report model type.

⁵Federal program enrollment in HMO's refers to enrollment by Medicaid or Medicare beneficiaries, where the Medicaid or Medicare program contracts directly with the HMO to pay the appropriate annual premium.

NOTE: Data as of June 30 each year, except August in 1978 and December 31 in 1985 and 1986. HMO's in Guam are not included.

SOURCES: Office of Health Maintenance Organizations: Summary of the National HMO census of prepaid plans-June 1976, National HMO census of prepaid plans 1978, and National HMO census 1980. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 80-50159; InterStudy: National HMO census: Annual report on the growth of HMO's in the U.S., 1982-1985 Editions; The InterStudy Edge, spring 1987; 1986 December update of Medicare enrollment in HMO's. Excelsior, Minnesota (Copyrights 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987: Used with the permission of InterStudy); Regional populations obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data; Data computed by the Division of Analysis.

Table 113. Medicare enrollees and Medicaid recipients and expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States, selected years 1967-86

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Type of service	1967	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986
Medicare								
Number in millions								
Enrollees ¹	19.5	20.5	25.0	28.5	30.0	30.5	31.1	31.7
Amount in billions								
All expenditures.....	\$4.5	\$7.1	\$15.6	\$35.7	\$57.4	\$62.9	\$70.5	\$76.0
Percent distribution of expenditures								
All services.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital care.....	69.1	71.5	73.8	72.6	70.5	70.1	69.3	68.0
Physician services.....	24.7	22.8	21.6	22.1	23.4	23.3	24.0	25.0
Nursing home care.....	4.6	3.7	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Other health services ²	1.6	1.9	2.8	4.1	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.2
Medicaid								
Number in millions								
Recipients ³	---	---	22.0	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.8	22.4
Amount in billions								
All expenditures ⁴	\$2.9	\$5.2	\$13.5	\$25.2	\$33.9	\$36.3	\$40.1	\$43.6
Percent distribution of expenditures								
All services.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospital care.....	42.3	42.9	35.3	38.1	38.0	38.0	37.2	36.3
Physician services.....	10.9	13.3	13.9	9.7	8.6	8.4	8.8	9.1
Dentist services.....	4.4	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other professional services.....	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5
Drugs and medical sundries.....	7.2	7.9	6.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.6
Nursing home care.....	31.7	27.2	35.6	38.8	38.4	37.8	37.0	36.3
Other health services ⁵	2.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.9	5.7	6.5	7.0

¹Number enrolled in the hospital insurance and/or supplementary medical insurance programs on July 1.

²Other services include the national health account service categories "eyeglasses and appliances" and "other professional services" (including home health services).

³Unduplicated count of recipients during the fiscal year.

⁴Calendar year expenditures from Federal, State, and local funds under Medicaid. Includes per capita payments for Part B of Medicare and excludes administrative costs.

⁵Other services include the national health account category of "other health services," which includes family-planning services and early and periodic screening, diagnosis, and treatment (EPSDT) services.

SOURCE: Division of National Cost Estimates, Office of the Actuary: National health expenditures, 1986-2000. *Health Care Financing Review*. Vol. 8, No. 4. HCFA Pub. No. 03239. Health Care Financing Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Aug. 1987.

Table 114. Medicare enrollment, persons served, and reimbursements for Medicare enrollees 65 years of age and over, according to selected characteristics: United States, selected years 1967-84

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Selected characteristic	Enrollment in millions			Persons served per 1,000 enrollees			Reimbursements per person served			Reimbursements per enrollee		
	1967	1977	1984	1967	1977	1984	1967	1977	1983	1967	1977	1983
Total ¹	19.5	23.8	27.6	367	570	686	\$592	\$1,332	\$2,611	\$217	\$ 759	\$1,724
Age												
65-66 years.....	2.8	3.3	3.6	300	533	620	496	1,075	1,976	149	573	1,164
67-68 years.....	2.6	3.2	3.5	326	511	611	521	1,173	2,239	170	599	1,321
69-70 years.....	2.4	2.9	3.3	339	531	641	530	1,211	2,356	180	643	1,458
71-72 years.....	2.3	2.6	3.0	351	555	666	560	1,228	2,483	197	681	1,586
73-74 years.....	2.1	2.3	2.7	369	576	688	574	1,319	2,606	212	759	1,730
75-79 years.....	3.9	4.5	5.3	398	597	721	624	1,430	2,791	248	853	1,942
80-84 years.....	2.2	3.0	3.4	430	623	759	693	1,549	3,062	298	965	2,249
85 years and over.....	1.3	2.1	2.8	465	652	781	740	1,636	3,167	345	1,068	2,396
Sex												
Male.....	8.3	9.6	11.0	357	546	651	647	1,505	2,919	231	821	1,835
Female.....	11.3	14.2	16.5	373	586	709	554	1,223	2,420	207	717	1,649
Race ²												
White.....	17.4	21.1	24.3	375	576	692	593	1,328	2,533	222	765	1,721
Other.....	1.5	2.1	2.5	260	514	636	557	1,404	2,959	145	722	1,803
Geographic region ³												
Northeast.....	5.1	5.7	6.3	385	613	729	604	1,426	2,629	233	874	1,872
Midwest.....	5.6	6.3	7.1	352	541	682	599	1,401	2,673	211	757	1,723
South.....	5.6	7.5	8.9	351	556	676	528	1,198	2,514	186	666	1,630
West.....	2.9	3.8	4.7	455	632	705	620	1,341	2,714	282	848	1,868

¹Includes the U.S. population residing in the United States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, other outlying areas, and foreign countries and residence unknown.

²Excludes persons of unknown race.

³Includes the resident population of the United States and residence unknown.

NOTE: Reimbursement data not available for 1984.

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

Table 115. Selected rates of non-Federal short-stay hospital utilization and benefit payments for aged and disabled Medicare enrollees, according to geographic division: United States, 1980, 1982, and 1985

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Geographic division	Discharges from short-stay hospitals			Average length of stay in short-stay hospitals			Average days of care in short-stay hospitals		
	1980	1982	1985	1980	1982	1985	1980	1982	1985
	Number per 1,000 hospital insurance enrollees			Number of days per hospital discharge			Number per 1,000 hospital insurance enrollees		
United States.....	372	391	347	10.6	10.3	8.2	4,016	4,015	2,835
New England.....	333	352	312	12.1	11.8	10.0	4,130	4,147	3,125
Middle Atlantic.....	329	344	421	13.4	13.0	8.5	4,528	4,475	3,569
East North Central.....	373	390	325	11.2	10.8	8.6	4,243	4,219	2,791
West North Central.....	426	445	355	9.9	9.9	7.7	4,371	4,388	2,745
South Atlantic.....	372	398	314	10.3	9.9	8.5	3,880	3,939	2,655
East South Central.....	436	481	415	9.6	9.3	8.0	4,260	4,451	3,311
West South Central.....	433	459	374	9.1	8.9	7.5	4,025	4,099	2,792
Mountain.....	360	381	312	8.7	8.3	7.0	3,243	3,166	2,195
Pacific.....	338	345	293	8.7	8.4	7.2	2,988	2,906	2,111
Benefit payments									
	Average total charges in short-stay hospitals ¹			Hospital insurance ²			Supplementary medical insurance		
	1980	1982	1985	1980	1982	1985	1980	1982	1985
	Amount per day			Amount per enrollee					
United States.....	\$296	\$419	\$623	\$ 909	\$1,248	\$1,585	\$390	\$547	\$ 770
New England.....	295	404	559	978	1,307	1,661	402	560	769
Middle Atlantic.....	304	399	559	965	1,312	1,792	428	613	893
East North Central.....	298	425	623	1,008	1,354	1,603	370	513	706
West North Central.....	246	360	580	888	1,216	1,476	304	403	643
South Atlantic.....	277	399	613	818	1,154	1,486	384	545	771
East South Central.....	249	359	561	754	1,078	1,413	281	391	544
West South Central.....	259	377	599	798	1,167	1,488	352	502	653
Mountain.....	310	464	706	782	1,062	1,309	368	543	667
Pacific.....	424	632	907	1,003	1,350	1,713	509	709	1,008

¹Includes charges for Medicare covered and not covered services and days. For these years billing reimbursements represented about 65-70 percent of hospital total charges.

²Benefit payments represent cash-flow disbursements from the Medicare Hospital Insurance and Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds for all types of covered services and include retroactive adjustments for nonbilling reimbursement such as Prospective Payment System passthroughs (capital, direct medical education, kidney acquisitions, and bad debts by Medicare patients), indirect medical education, lump sum interim payments, and audited fiscal year cost adjustments. Approximately 90 percent of total benefit payments are for short-stay hospital services.

SOURCE: Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 116. Percent distribution of recipients and Medicaid medical vendor payments, according to basis of eligibility: United States, selected years 1972-86

(Data are compiled by the Health Care Financing Administration)

Basis of eligibility	1972 ¹	1975 ¹	1980 ²	1983 ²	1984 ²	1985 ²	1986 ²
Recipients		Number in millions					
All recipients.....	17.6	22.0	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.8	22.4
		Percent distribution					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Aged ³	18.8	16.5	15.9	15.1	15.0	14.0	14.0
Blind and disabled.....	9.8	11.2	13.5	14.1	13.5	13.8	14.2
Adults in AFDC ⁴ families.....	17.8	20.6	22.6	25.4	26.0	25.3	25.1
Children in AFDC ⁴ families.....	44.5	43.7	43.2	43.8	44.7	44.7	44.4
Other Title XIX ⁵	9.0	8.2	6.9	6.2	5.5	5.6	6.1
Vendor payments		Amount in billions					
All payments.....	\$ 6.3	\$12.2	\$23.3	\$32.4	\$33.9	\$37.5	40.9
		Percent distribution					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aged ³	30.6	35.6	37.5	37.0	37.8	37.6	36.9
Blind and disabled.....	22.2	25.7	32.7	35.1	35.3	35.9	36.4
Adults in AFDC ⁴ families.....	15.3	16.8	13.9	13.9	13.0	12.7	11.9
Children in AFDC ⁴ families.....	18.1	17.9	13.4	11.8	11.7	11.8	12.5
Other Title XIX ⁵	13.9	4.0	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4

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

²Recipients may be included in more than one category.

³65 years and over.

⁴Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

⁵Includes some participants in Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in participating States.

SOURCE: Office of the Actuary, Health Care Financing Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 117. Veterans medical care expenditures and percent distribution, according to type of service: United States, selected fiscal years 1965-86

(Data are compiled from Veterans Administration sources)

Type of services	1965 ¹	1970 ¹	1975 ¹	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986
Patients treated		Number in thousands						
Inpatient hospital.....	730	787	1,065	1,235	1,280	1,290	1,306	1,328
Outpatient care.....	5,987	7,312	13,799	18,206	18,519	18,597	19,586	20,188
Veterans Administration nursing homes and domiciliaries.....	---	34	30	28	31	30	34	37
Community ₂ nursing homes.....	---	15	24	28	34	36	39	41
All other ²	---	43	53	57	56	55	56	56
Expenditures		Amount in millions						
All expenditures ³	\$1,150	\$1,689	\$3,328	\$5,981	\$7,817	\$8,301	\$8,936	\$9,275
		Percent distribution						
All services.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inpatient hospital.....	81.9	71.3	66.4	64.3	62.8	61.3	60.3	57.2
Outpatient care.....	12.0	14.0	17.8	19.1	19.5	18.7	18.9	20.7
Veterans Administration nursing homes and domiciliaries.....	2.9	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.9
Community ₂ nursing homes.....	0.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3
All other ²	3.2	9.1	9.6	9.6	9.9	11.7	12.4	12.9

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

²Includes miscellaneous benefits and services, contract hospitals, education and training, subsidies to State veterans hospitals, nursing homes, and domiciliaries, and the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Veterans Administration.

³Medical care expenditures exclude construction, medical administration, and miscellaneous operating expenses.

SOURCE: Budget Office, Veterans Administration: Unpublished data.

Table 118. National funding for health research and development and average annual percent change, according to source of funds: United States, selected years 1960-86

(Data are based on multiple sources)

Year and period	Source of funds				
	All funding	Federal	State and local	Industry ¹	Private nonprofit organizations
Amount in millions					
1960.....	\$ 886	\$ 448	\$ 46	\$ 253	\$ 139
1965.....	1,890	1,174	90	450	176
1970.....	2,847	1,667	170	795	215
1971.....	3,168	1,877	198	860	233
1972.....	3,536	2,147	228	934	227
1973.....	3,750	2,225	245	1,048	232
1974.....	4,443	2,754	254	1,183	252
1975.....	4,701	2,832	286	1,319	264
1976.....	5,107	3,059	312	1,469	267
1977 ²	5,568	3,396	338	1,614	220
1978 ²	6,262	3,811	415	1,800	236
1979 ²	7,135	4,321	465	2,093	256
1980 ²	7,969	4,723	501	2,466	279
1981 ²	8,645	4,848	575	2,921	301
1982 ²	9,450	4,970	652	3,504	324
1983 ²	10,535	5,399	726	4,035	375
1984 ²	11,899	6,087	800	4,525	487
1985 ³	13,346	6,791	869	5,190	496
1986 ³	14,479	6,895	1,015	5,859	710
Average annual percent change					
1960-86.....	11.3	11.1	12.6	12.8	6.5
1960-65.....	16.4	21.2	14.4	12.2	4.8
1965-70.....	8.5	7.3	13.6	12.1	4.1
1970-75.....	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.7	4.2
1970-71.....	11.3	12.6	16.5	8.2	8.4
1971-72.....	11.6	14.4	15.2	8.6	-2.6
1972-73.....	6.1	3.6	7.5	12.2	2.2
1973-74.....	18.5	23.8	3.7	12.9	8.6
1974-75.....	5.8	2.8	12.6	11.5	4.8
1975-80.....	11.1	10.8	11.9	13.3	1.1
1975-76.....	8.6	8.0	9.1	11.4	1.1
1976-77.....	9.0	11.0	8.3	9.9	-17.6
1977-78.....	12.5	12.2	22.8	11.5	7.3
1978-79.....	13.9	13.4	12.0	16.3	8.5
1979-80.....	11.7	9.3	7.7	17.8	9.0
1980-85.....	10.9	7.5	11.6	16.0	12.2
1980-81.....	8.5	2.6	14.8	18.4	7.9
1981-82.....	9.3	2.5	13.4	20.0	7.6
1982-83.....	11.5	8.6	11.3	15.2	15.7
1983-84.....	12.9	12.7	10.2	12.1	29.9
1984-85.....	12.2	11.6	8.6	14.7	1.8
1985-86.....	8.5	1.5	16.8	12.9	43.1

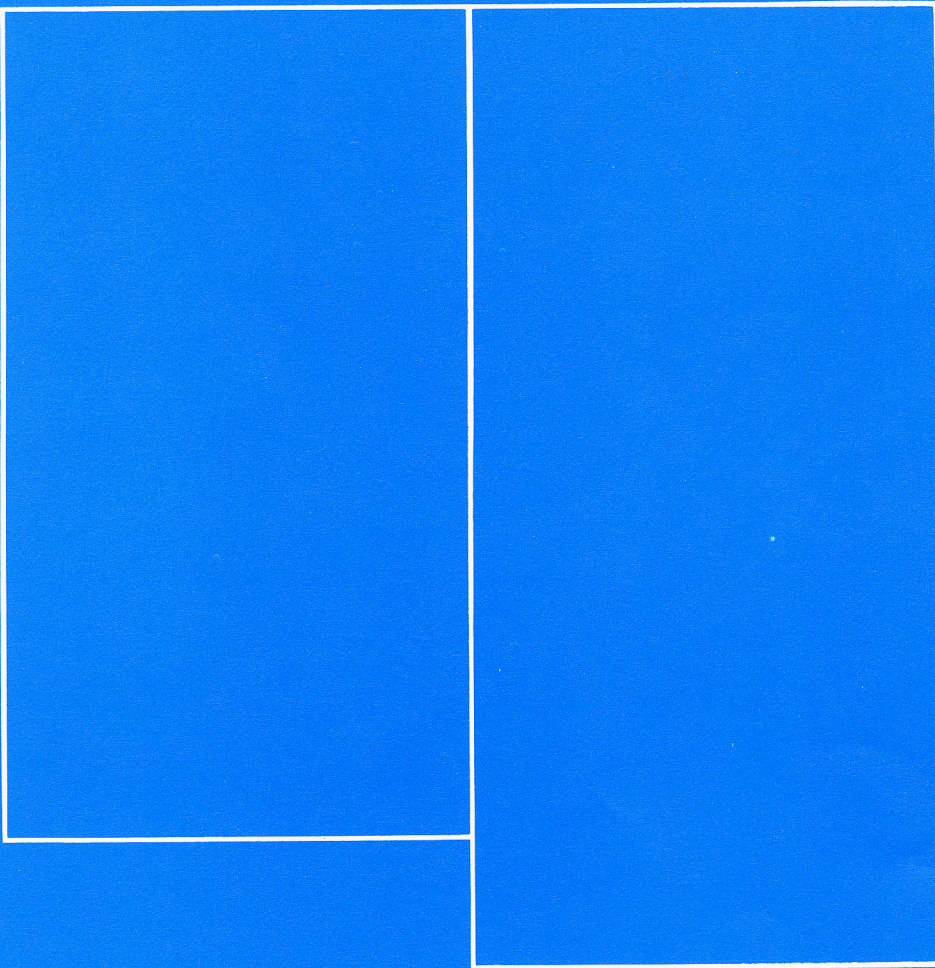
¹Includes expenditures for drug research. These expenditures are included in the "drugs and sundries" component of the Health Care Financing Administration's National Health Expenditure Series, not under "research."

²Revised figures.

³Estimates.

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

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Appendix I Sources and Limitations of Data

Introduction

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

Generally, the data presented in the detailed tables are from the ongoing data collection systems of the National Center for Health Statistics. However, health care personnel data come primarily from the Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, and the American Medical Association. National health expenditures data were compiled by the Bureau of Data Management and Strategy, Health Care Financing Administration.

Although a detailed description and comprehensive evaluation of each data source is beyond the scope of this appendix, users should be aware of the general strengths and weaknesses of the different data collection systems. For example, population-based surveys obtain socioeconomic data, data on family characteristics, and information on the impact of an illness, such as days lost from work or limitation of activity. They are limited by the amount of information a respondent remembers or is willing to report. Detailed medical information, such as precise diagnoses or the types of operations per-

formed, may not be known and so will not be reported. Conversely, health care providers, such as physicians and hospitals, usually have good diagnostic information but little or no information about the socioeconomic characteristics of individuals or the impact of illnesses on individuals.

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

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

Overall estimates generally have relatively small sampling errors, but estimates for certain population subgroups may be based on small numbers and have relatively large sampling errors. Numbers of births and deaths from the vital statistics system represent complete counts (except for births in those States where data are based on a 50-percent sample). Therefore, they are not subject to sampling error. However, when the figures are used for analytical purposes, such as the comparison of rates over a time period, the number of events that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same circumstances. When the

number of events is small and the probability of such an event is small, considerable caution must be observed in interpreting the conditions described by the figures. Estimates that are unreliable because of large sampling errors or small numbers of events have been noted with an asterisk in selected tables. The criteria used to designate unreliable estimates are indicated as notes to the applicable tables.

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

Department of Health and Human Services

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control

National Center for Health Statistics

National Vital Statistics System

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

Until 1972, microfilm copies of all death certificates and a 50-percent sample of birth certificates were received from all registration areas and processed by NCHS. Beginning in 1972, some States began sending their data to NCHS through the Cooperative Health Statistics System (CHSS). States that participated in the CHSS program processed 100 percent of

their death and birth records and sent the entire data file to NCHS on computer tape. Currently, the data are sent to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP), following the same procedures as the CHSS. The number of participating States grew from 6 in 1972 to 46 in 1984. All 50 States and the District of Columbia participated in the VSCP in 1985.

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

Information on births of Hispanic parentage was available for 22 States in 1980 and 1981. The 22 States that included items on their birth certificates on the ethnic or Hispanic origin of the mother and father were Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. In 1982, these data also became available in Tennessee, and in 1983 the District of Columbia began reporting information on births of Hispanic parentage; so that since 1983 information on births of Hispanic parentage are available for 23 States and the District of Columbia. In 1984, more than 92 percent of the total U.S. Hispanic population resided in these States.

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

ple is a 10-percent systematic sample of death certificates received each month in the vital statistics offices in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the independent registration area of New York City. All death certificates received during the 1-month period are sampled regardless of the month or year in which the death occurred.

For more information, see: National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1982, Vol. I, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1100 and 1983, Vol. II, Part A, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1101, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986 and 1987.*

National Survey of Family Growth

Data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) are based on a five-stage area probability sample of civilian noninstitutionalized women living in the coterminous United States who are 15-44 years of age.

The counties and independent cities of the United States were combined to form a frame of primary sampling units (PSU's), and 101 PSU's were selected as the first-stage sample for Cycle I of NSFG, conducted from June 1973 to February 1974. The next three stages produced a clustered sample of 28,998 households within the 101 PSU's. At 26,028 of these households (89.8 percent), a household screener interview was completed. These screeners produced a fifth-stage sample of 10,879 women of whom 9,797 were interviewed. Never-married women (except those with offspring in the household) were not included in the sample for Cycle I.

Cycle II of NSFG was conducted from January to September 1976. The sample design was basically the same as it was in Cycle I. The sample consisted of 27,162 households in 79 PSU's. Household screener interviews were completed at 25,479 of these households (93.8 percent). Of the 10,202 women in the sample, 8,611 were interviewed. Again, never-married women (except those with offspring in the household)

were not included in the sample for Cycle II.

Interviewing for Cycle III of the NSFG was conducted from August 1982 through February 1983. The sample design was similar to that in Cycle II: 31,027 households were selected in 79 PSU's. Household screener interviews were completed in 29,511 households (95.1 percent). Of the 9,964 eligible women identified, 7,969 were interviewed. The sample for Cycle III included black women and women 15-19 years of age at higher rates than other women. Women of all marital statuses were interviewed in Cycle III.

In order to produce estimates for the entire population of eligible women in the United States, data for the interviewed sample women were inflated by the reciprocal of the probability of selection at each stage of sampling and adjusted for both screener and interview nonresponse. In Cycles I and II estimates for ever-married women were poststratified to benchmark population values for 12 age-race categories based on data from the Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In Cycle III, the poststratification was done within categories of age, race, and marital status.

Quality control procedures for interviewer selection, interviewer training, field listing, and data processing were built into the NSFG to minimize nonsampling error and bias. In addition, the nonresponse adjustments in the estimator were designed to minimize the effect of nonresponse bias by assigning to nonrespondents the characteristics of similar respondents. Sampling errors for NSFG were estimated by balanced half-sample replication.

Discussion of the balanced half-sample technique, summary sampling error charts, and detailed information on the NSFG sample design are available in the following reports: National Center for Health Statistics, D. K. French: National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle I, sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation. *Vital and Health Statistics. Series 2, No. 76. DHEW*

Pub. No. (PHS) 78-1350. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1979; National Center for Health Statistics, W. R. Grady: National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle II: sample design, estimation procedures, and variance estimation. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2, No. 87. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81-1361. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1981; and National Center for Health Statistics, C. Bachrach, M. Horn, W. Mosher, and I. Shimizu: National Survey of Family Growth, Cycle III: Estimation procedures, weighting, and variance estimation. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2, No. 98. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 85-1372. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1985.

National Health Interview Survey

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is a continuing nationwide sample survey in which data are collected through personal household interviews. Information is obtained on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, utilization of health resources, and other health topics. The household questionnaire is reviewed each year, with supplemental topics being added or deleted. For most topics, data are collected over an entire calendar year.

The sample design plan of the NHIS follows a multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. The survey is designed in such a way that the sample scheduled for each week is representative of the target population and the weekly samples are additive over time. The response rate for the survey has been between 96 and 98 percent over the years.

In 1985, the NHIS adopted several new sample design features although, conceptually, the sampling plan remained the same as the previous design. Two major changes included reducing the number of primary sampling locations from 376 to

198 for sampling efficiency and oversampling the black population to improve the precision of the statistics.

The sample was designed so that a typical NHIS sample for the data collection years 1985-95 will consist of approximately 7,500 segments containing about 59,000 assigned households. Of these households, an expected 10,000 will be vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the target population of the survey. The expected sample of 49,000 occupied households will yield a probability sample of about 127,000 persons. In 1986, there was a reduced sample of about 62,000 persons.

A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from the survey are presented in: National Center for Health Statistics, A. J. Moss and V. L. Parsons: Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, United States, 1985. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 10, No. 160. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86-1588. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1986.

National Health Examination Survey

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

For the first program or cycle of the National Health Examination Survey (NHES I), 1960-62, data were collected on the total prevalence of certain chronic diseases as well as the distributions of various physical and physiological measures, including blood pressure and serum cholesterol levels. For that program, a highly stratified, multistage probability sample of 7,710 adults, of whom 86.5 percent were examined, was selected to

represent the 111 million civilian noninstitutionalized adults 18-79 years of age in the United States at that time. The sample areas consisted of 42 primary sampling units from the 1,900 geographic units. In 1971, a nutrition surveillance component was added and the survey name was changed to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

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

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

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

The NHANES I target population was the civilian noninstitutionalized population 1-74 years of age residing in the coterminous United States, except for people residing on any of the reservation lands set aside for the use of American Indians. The sample design was a multistage, stratified probability sample of clusters of persons in land-based segments. The sample areas consisted of 65 primary sampling units (PSU's) selected from the 1,900 PSU's in the coterminous

United States. A subsample of persons 25–74 years of age was selected to receive the more detailed health examination. Groups at high risk of malnutrition were oversampled at known rates throughout the process.

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

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

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

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

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

For more information on NHANES I, see: National Center for Health Statistics, H. W. Miller: Plan and operation of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1971–73. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1, Nos. 10a and 10b. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73–1310. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Feb. 1973; and National Center for

Health Statistics, A. Engel, R. S. Murphy, K. Maurer, and E. Collins: Plan and operation of the NHANES I Augmentation Survey of Adults 25–74 Years, United States, 1974–75. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1, No. 14. DHEW Pub. No. (PHS) 78–1314. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1978.

For more information on NHANES II, see: National Center for Health Statistics, A. McDowell, A. Engel, J. T. Massey, and K. Maurer: Plan and operation of the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1976–80. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 1, No. 15. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 81–1317. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1981. For information on nutritional applications of these surveys, see: Yetley, E. and Johnson, C. 1987. Nutritional applications of the Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (HANES). *Ann. Rev. Nutr.* 7:441–63.

National Master Facility Inventory

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

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

From 1968 through 1975, the hospital survey was conducted in conjunction with the American Hospital

Association (AHA) Annual Survey of Hospitals. AHA performed the data collection for its member hospitals, while the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collected the data for the approximately 400 non-AHA registered hospitals. Since 1976, however, all of the data collection has been performed by AHA.

Hospitals are requested to report data for the full year ending September 30. More than half of the responding hospitals used this reporting period for the 1982 survey. The remaining hospitals used various other reporting periods. The response rate for the 1982 hospital survey was about 90 percent.

The nursing home and other facilities survey was conducted by NCHS in 1963, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, and 1986. In the 1980 and 1982 NMFI surveys, only nursing and related care homes were covered. In 1986, nursing and related care homes and facilities for the mentally retarded were covered and called the Inventory of Long-Term Care Places. In 1982, arrangements were made with 35 States for obtaining their data on nursing and related care homes. NCHS surveyed certain types of homes that were excluded from the State surveys.

Statistics derived from the hospital and nursing home and other facilities surveys were adjusted for both facility and item nonresponse. Missing items on the questionnaire were imputed, when possible, by using information reported by the same facility in a previous survey. When data were not available from a previous census for a responding facility, the data were imputed by using data from similar responding facilities. Similar facilities are defined as those with the same types of business, ownership, service, and approximately the same bed size.

For more detailed information on NMFI, see: National Center for Health Statistics, D. A. Roper: Nursing and related care homes as reported from the 1982 NMFI survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 14, No. 32. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86–1827. Public Health Service.

Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1986; and National Center for Health Statistics, A. Sirrocco. The 1986 Inventory of Long-Term Care Places: An overview of facilities for the mentally retarded. *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*. No. 143. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., 1987.

National Hospital Discharge Survey

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

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

In 1985, for the first time, two data collection procedures were used for the survey. The first was the tradi-

tional manual system of sample selection and data abstraction. In the manual system, sample selection and transcription of information from the hospital records to abstract forms were performed by either the hospital staff or representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) or both. The second was an automated method, used in approximately 17 percent of the sample hospitals, involving the purchase of data tapes from commercial abstracting services. For hospitals using the automated system, tapes containing machine-readable medical record data were purchased from commercial abstracting services. Upon receipt of these tapes they were subject to NCHS sampling, editing, and weighting procedures.

The basic unit of estimation for NHDS was the sample patient abstract. The estimation procedure involved inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection, adjustment for nonresponding hospitals and missing abstracts, and ratio adjustments to fixed totals. Of the 558 hospitals selected for the survey, 496 were within the scope of the survey, and 414 participated in the survey in 1985. Data were abstracted from about 194,800 medical records.

For more detailed information on the design of NHDS and the magnitude of sampling errors associated with NHDS estimates, see: National Center for Health Statistics, E. J. Graves: Utilization of short-stay hospitals, United States, 1985, Annual summary. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 13, No. 91. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1752. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1987.

National Nursing Home Survey

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) has conducted three sample surveys to obtain information on nursing homes. The first survey was conducted from August 1973 through April 1974; the second survey from May through December 1977; and the third from August 1985 through January 1986.

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

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

The scope of the 1985 NNHS was similar to the 1977 survey in that it included all types of nursing homes. The sample of 1,220 homes was selected from a sampling frame of 20,479 nursing and related care homes. The frame consisted of all homes in the 1982 NMFI; homes identified in the 1982 Complement Survey of the NMFI as "missing" from the 1982 NMFI; facilities that opened for business between 1982 and June 1984; and hospital-based nursing homes obtained from the Health Care Financing Administration. Information on the facility was collected through a personal interview with the administrator. Accountants were asked to either complete a questionnaire on expenditures or provide a financial statement. Resident data were provided by a nurse familiar with the care provided to the resident. The nurse relied on the medical record

and personal knowledge of the resident. In addition to employee data that were collected during the interview with the administrator, a sample of registered nurses completed a self-administered questionnaire. Discharge data were based on information recorded in the medical record. Additional data about the current and discharged residents were obtained in telephone interviews with next of kin. Data were obtained from 1,079 facilities, 2,763 registered nurses, 5,243 current residents, and 6,023 discharges. Response rates were 93 percent for facilities, 68 percent for expenses, 80 percent for registered nurses, 97 percent for residents, 95 percent for discharges, and 88 percent for next of kin.

Statistics for all three surveys were derived by a ratio-estimation procedure. Statistics were adjusted for failure of a home to respond, failure to fill out one of the questionnaires, and failure to complete an item on a questionnaire.

For more information on the 1973-74 NNHS, see: National Center for Health Statistics, M. R. Meiners: Selected operating and financial characteristics of nursing homes, United States, 1973-74 National Nursing Home Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 13, No. 22. DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 76-1773. Health Resources Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Dec. 1975. For more information on the 1977 NNHS, see: National Center for Health Statistics, J. F. Van Nostrand, A. Zappolo, E. Hing, et al.: The National Nursing Home Survey, 1977 Summary for the United States. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 13, No. 43. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 79-1794. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1979. For more information on the 1985 NNHS, see: National Center for Health Statistics, G. Strahan. Nursing home characteristics, preliminary data from the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey. *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*. No. 131, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md. 1987; National Center for Health Statistics, E. Hing. Use of nursing homes by the elderly: Pre-

liminary data from the 1985 National Nursing Home Survey. *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*. No. 135, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md. 1987.

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey

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

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

For the 1985 survey, a sample of 5,032 non-Federal, office-based physicians was selected from masterfiles maintained by the American Medical Association and the American Osteopathic Association. The physician response rate for 1985 was 70.2 percent, providing data concerning a random sample of about 71,594 patient visits.

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

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

McLemore and J. DeLozier. 1985 Summary: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics*. No. 128. DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 87-1250. Public Health Service. Hyattsville, Md., 1987.

Center for Infectious Diseases

AIDS Surveillance

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) surveillance is conducted by health departments in each State, territory, and the District of Columbia. Although surveillance activities range from passive to active, most areas employ multifaceted active surveillance programs, which include four major reporting sources of AIDS information: hospitals and hospital-based physicians, physicians in nonhospital practice, public and private clinics, and medical record systems (death certificates, tumor registries, hospital discharge abstracts, and communicable disease reports). Using a standard confidential case report form, the health departments collect information without personal identifiers, which is coded and computerized either at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) or at health departments from which it is then transmitted electronically to CDC.

AIDS surveillance data are used to detect epidemiologic trends, to identify unusual cases requiring followup, and for publication in the *AIDS Weekly Surveillance Report*. Studies to determine the completeness of reporting of AIDS cases meeting the national surveillance definition suggest reporting at greater than or equal to 90 percent.

For more information on AIDS surveillance, contact: Chief, Surveillance Section, Surveillance and Evaluation Branch, AIDS Program, Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

Epidemiology Program Office

National Morbidity Reporting System

This is a system for collecting demographic, clinical, and laboratory

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

In addition, reporting of varicella (chickenpox) and mumps is not notifiable for some States. Rubella congenital syndrome cases are reported as a separate notifiable disease, and are not included in the counts for rubella cases.

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

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

For more information, see: Centers for Disease Control, Final 1984 reports of notifiable diseases, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 34(54), Public Health Service, DHHS, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1985; or write to Centers for Disease Control, Director, Division of Surveillance and Epidemiologic Studies, Epidemiology Program Office, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

Center for Health Promotion and Education

Abortion Surveillance

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) acquires abortion service statistics by State of occurrence from three sources—central health agencies, hospitals and other medical facilities, and the National Center for

Health Statistics. Most of the central health agencies have established direct reporting systems, although a few collected data by surveying abortion facilities. Epidemiologic surveillance of abortion was initiated in eight States in 1969, and now statewide abortion data are also reported by the remaining States.

The total number of abortions reported to CDC is about 16 percent less than the total estimated independently by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, the research and development division of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

For more information, contact: Director, Division of Reproductive Health, Center for Health Promotion and Education, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

Center for Prevention Services

U.S. Immunization Survey

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

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

The scope of the U.S. Immunization Survey covers the 50 States and the District of Columbia. For example, the 1981 sample included approximately 45,000 household units. Six thousand sample units were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed. Of the approximately 39,000 occupied households eligible for interview, about 1,500 were not interviewed because the occupants either were not at home after re-

peated calls or were unavailable for some other reason.

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

Starting in 1979, the questionnaire was modified to solicit information regarding the source of immunization responses given by the interviewee. This change was made to measure the percent of responses for which a family immunization record was the source of the information.

For more information about the survey methodology, contact: Director, Division of Immunization, Center for Preventive Services, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

National Occupational Hazard Survey

The National Occupational Hazard Survey (NOHS) was conducted by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to obtain data on employee exposure to particular chemicals and physical agents in various industries.

A random sample of 4,636 urban workplaces was selected by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because mining and government activities are not within the coverage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and agricultural and rural areas were beyond the logistical capacity of the survey, the sample excluded those types of facilities. Included were facilities in 66 different two-digit Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC's), located in 67 standard metropolitan statistical areas. Field work was performed by 20 industrial hygiene surveyors who collected data from February 1972 through June 1974.

Information in Part I, elicited during a questionnaire interview of management, profiled the SIC and size of facility, along with its medical,

safety, and industrial hygiene programs. Part II, the greatest part of the NOHS data, contained the recorded observations of the surveyor's management-escorted "walk-through" of all facility work areas. Part II listed, by job title, the number of employees who were potentially exposed to the same chemicals and physical agents. The surveyor recorded all materials and physical agents each employee group encountered, regardless of toxicity; hazardous nature; conditions of use; and the presence, absence, or effectiveness of any exposure control measures. For each potential exposure listed within an occupational group, the surveyor also recorded the duration, intensity, form, and the control utilized and whether it functioned.

For more information on NOHS, see: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Occupational Hazard Survey, Vol. I, Survey manual, DHEW Pub. No. (NIOSH) 74-127; Vol. II, Data editing and data base development, DHEW Pub. No. (NIOSH) 77-213; Vol. III, Survey analysis and supplemental tables, DHEW Pub. No. (NIOSH) 78-114.

National Occupational Exposure Survey

Beginning in 1981, NIOSH began a second national survey of work-sites, patterned after the NOHS. This second survey, known as the National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES), collected information essentially identical to the NOHS in a sample of 4,490 facilities over a 30-month period.

For further information on NOES, see: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Occupational Exposure Survey, Field Guidelines, DHHS Pub. No. (NIOSH) 86-116.

Health Resources and Services Administration

Bureau of Health Professions

Physician Supply Projections

In an ongoing effort, the Bureau of Health Professions (formerly the

Bureau of Health Manpower) evaluates both the current and future supply of health personnel in the various occupations.

The 1981 supply of active physicians (M.D.'s) was used as the starting point for the most recent projections of active physicians. The major source of data used to obtain 1981 figures was the American Medical Association (AMA) Physician Masterfile.

In the first stage of the projections, graduates from U.S. schools of allopathic (M.D.) and osteopathic (D.O.) medicine and foreign- and Canadian-trained additions were estimated on a year-by-year basis. Estimates of first-year enrollments, student attrition, other medical school-related trends, and a model of foreign and Canadian medical graduate immigration were used in deriving these annual additions. These year-by-year additions were then combined with the already existing active supply in a given year to produce a preliminary estimate of the active work force in each succeeding year. These estimates were then reduced using estimates of mortality and retirement. Mortality and retirement losses were computed by 5-year age cohorts on an annual basis, using age distributions and mortality and retirement rates based on AMA data.

For more information, see: Bureau of Health Professions, *Fifth Report to the President and Congress on the Status of Health Personnel in the United States*, DHHS Pub. No. (HRS-P-OD) 86-1, Health Resources and Services Administration, Rockville, Md., 1986.

Nurse Supply Estimates

Nursing estimates in this report are based on a model developed by the Bureau of Health Professions to meet the requirements of Section 951, P.L. 94-63. The model estimates the following for each State:

1. Nurse population—those with current licenses to practice
2. Nurse supply—all practicing nurses either full or part time (or all of those available to practice at that time)

3. Full-time equivalent supply—nurses practicing full time plus one-half of those practicing part time (or available on that basis)

Each of the three estimates are divided into three levels of highest educational preparation: associate degree or diploma; baccalaureate; master's and doctorate.

Among factors that must be considered are new graduates, changes in educational status, migration patterns, death rates, and licensure phenomena. Data sources required include data on nursing education from the National League for Nursing and data on nurses and licensure from the American Nurses Association and the National Council of State Boards of Nursing. Data on the number and characteristics of registered nurses are based on data from the National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses conducted in November 1984.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

National Survey of Drinking

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

For more information on the National Survey of Drinking, write: Laboratory for Epidemiology and Population Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857. For further information on alcoholism services, see: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Characteristics of alcoholism services in the United States—1984. Data from the September 1984 National Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Program Inventory.

P. G. Reed and D. S. Sanchez. Division of Biometry and Epidemiology. June 1986.

National Institute on Drug Abuse

National Household Surveys on Drug Abuse

Data on trends in use of marijuana, cigarettes, and alcohol among youth 12–17 years of age are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. The 1985 survey is the eighth in a series that began in 1971 under the auspices of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse. Since 1974, the survey has been sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

The survey covers the population 12 years of age and over living in households in the coterminous United States. Youths (12–17 years) and young adults (18–25 years of age) are oversampled.

The most recent survey (1985) is based on home personal interviews of 8,038 randomly selected Americans 12 years of age and over. The response rate in this survey was 86 percent for the youth sample (12–17 years). In 1985, for the first time blacks and Hispanics were oversampled.

For more information on the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, see: National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Survey on Drug Abuse: Main findings 1985. For further information on drug abuse treatment units, see: National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Main Findings for Drug Abuse Treatment Units. Data From the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Utilization Survey NDAUS*. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 83–1284, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983.

National Institute of Mental Health

Surveys of Mental Health Facilities

The Survey and Reports Branch of the Division of Biometry and Epidemiology conducts several inventories of mental health organizations. Some of the data in this report are derived from more than one of these inventories. The response rate to most of the items on these inventories is relatively high (90 percent

or better) as is the rate for data presented in this report. However, for some inventory items, the response rate may be somewhat lower.

The Inventories of Mental Health Organizations are the primary source for National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) data included in this report. This data system is based on questionnaires mailed every other year to mental health organizations in the United States, including psychiatric hospitals, non-Federal general hospitals with psychiatric services, Veterans Administration psychiatric services, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics, and other types of multiservice or day-night facilities. Federally funded community mental health centers (CMHC's) were included separately through 1980. In 1981, with the advent of block grants, the changes in definition of CMHC's, and the discontinuation of CMHC monitoring by NIMH, organizations formerly classified as CMHC's have been reclassified as other organization types, primarily "multiservice mental health organizations, not elsewhere classified" and "freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics."

Beginning in 1983 any organization that provides services in any combination of two or more services (e.g., outpatient plus partial care, residential treatment plus outpatient plus partial care) and is neither a hospital nor a residential treatment center for emotionally disturbed children is classified as a multiservice mental health organization. Prior to 1983 an organization had to have either inpatient or residential treatment services in combination with at least one other service to be a "multiservice mental health organization." The result of this definitional change is to increase sharply the number of multiservice mental health organizations while decreasing the number of freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics.

Other surveys conducted by the Survey and Reports Branch encompass samples of patients admitted to State, county, and private mental hospitals, outpatient psychiatric services, and Veterans Administration psychiatric services. The purpose of

these surveys is to determine the sociodemographic, clinical, and treatment characteristics of patients served by these facilities.

For more information, write: Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, National Institute of Mental Health, Room 18C-07; 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857. For further information on mental health, see: National Institute of Mental Health, *Mental Health, United States, 1987*. R. W. Manderscheid and S. A. Barrett, eds. DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 87-1518, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987.

National Institutes of Health

National Cancer Institute

Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

In the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program the National Cancer Institute (NCI) contracts with eleven population-based registries throughout the United States and Puerto Rico to provide data on all residents diagnosed with cancer during the year and to provide current followup information on all previously diagnosed patients.

Data are submitted to the Institute twice a year. Patients included in this report include those diagnosed between 1973 and 1985. Patients diagnosed between 1973 and 1984 have been followed through 1985 and are included in survival calculations using the actuarial method. All patients were residents of one of the following geographic areas at the time of their initial diagnosis of cancer: Atlanta, Georgia; Detroit, Michigan; Seattle-Puget Sound, Washington; San Francisco-Oakland, California; Connecticut; Iowa; New Mexico; Utah; and Hawaii. Data from New Jersey were excluded because those data are available only since 1979. Further, data from Puerto Rico were also excluded because this analysis focuses on trends occurring within the United States exclusive of its territories.

Population estimates used to calculate incidence rates are obtained

from the U.S. Census Bureau. Currently, the Bureau has provided population projections through 1984. Population projections for 1985 have been made by NCI.

Life tables used to determine normal life expectancy when calculating relative survival rates were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics. Separate life tables are used for each race-specific group included in the SEER Program.

For further information, see: National Cancer Institute, *1986 Annual Cancer Statistics Review*, by E. Sondik et al., NIH Pub. No. 87-2789. Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md., Feb. 1987.

Health Care Financing Administration

Bureau of Data Management and Strategy

Estimates of National Health Expenditures

Estimates of public and private expenditures for health are compiled annually by type of expenditure and source of funds. Health Care Financing Administration occasionally revises its health expenditure estimates. Data in this volume may differ slightly from those appearing in earlier volumes of *Health, United States*. The data for Federal health programs are taken from administrative sources.

Estimates for non-Federal expenditures come from an array of sources. American Hospital Association data on hospital finances, increased slightly to allow for osteopathic hospitals, are the primary source for estimates relating to hospital care. Estimated expenditures for the services of dentists and physicians in private practice are based on the gross income from self-employed practice reported to the Internal Revenue Service. The salaries of dentists and physicians on the staffs of hospitals and hospital outpatient facilities are considered a component of hospital care. Expenditures for the education and training of medical personnel are considered to be expenditures for education, and where they can be separated, they are excluded from

health expenditures. Expenditures for drugs, drug sundries, eyeglasses, and appliances exclude those provided to inpatients and are estimated principally from the report of personal consumption expenditures in the U.S. Department of Commerce's national income accounts in the *Survey of Current Business*. Nursing home care expenditures by both public and private sources are based on data from the National Nursing Home Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Data on the financial expenditures of health insurance organizations come from special Health Care Financing Administration analyses of private health insurers. Expenditures for construction represent "value put in place" for hospitals, nursing homes, medical clinics, and medical research facilities but not for private office buildings providing office space for private practitioners.

For more specific information on items included and excluded and on general methodology used, see: National health expenditures, 1985, by H. Lazenby, K. R. Levit, and D. R. Waldo, *Health Care Financing Notes*, HCFA Pub. No. 03232, Health Care Financing Administration, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Sept. 1986.

Medicare Statistical System

The Medicare Statistical System (MSS) is a byproduct of the administrative recordkeeping system of the Medicare program. This program tracks the eligibility of enrollees and the benefits they use, the certification status of institutional providers, and the payments made for covered services. Currently, records are maintained on about 31 million active enrollees and 26,400 participating institutional providers, and about 240 million bills for services are processed annually.

The basic data files of MSS parallel the major files of Medicare's administrative system. There is an enrollment file containing demographic data including age, sex, race, State, county, and ZIP code of residence, and eligibility information for

all enrollees. The institutional provider file contains information on hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies, and independent laboratories certified for Medicare participation. The information in this file includes the institution's size, location, and type of control. The third major type of file contains records of services used under Part A of Medicare—hospital, skilled nursing facility, or home health agency services. The last major type of file in MSS provides information on the use of Medicare Part B services, the most important of which is use of physician services. These files include data on the physician's submitted charge, the amount Medicare allowed, Medicare reimbursements, and the number and type of services received.

For further information on MSS and its derivative files, see: Health Care Financing Administration, *Medical Data System*, by Irving Goldstein, HCFA Pub. No. 03111, Baltimore, Md., July 1981.

Medicaid Data System

The majority of Medicaid data come from a compilation of the annual and monthly Medicaid reports submitted by the State Medicaid agencies. The States obtain this information from their own Medicaid claims processing and payment operations.

The major claims processing and payment system used in the States is the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS). The General System Design for these systems, completed and distributed in 1972, allowed for considerable variation in certain characteristics of the MMIS. However, as a consequence of the differences in coding, processing, and file structures among States, as well as the programmatic diversity inherent in Medicaid itself, in any fiscal year approximately six States do not file an annual report, and in any month approximately two States do not file a monthly report. Historically, these missing reports have been estimated by using weighted linear extrapolation methods and aggregating data from other reports.

For further information on the Medicaid data system, see: Health Care Financing Administration, *Analysis of State Medicaid Program Characteristics, 1984*, prepared by LaJolla Management Corporation, Rockville, Md., under contract number HCFA500-81-0040, Dec. 1984.

Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

U.S. Census of Population

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

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

Current Population Survey

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

A list of housing units from the 1980 census, supplemented by newly constructed units and households known to be missed in the 1980 census, provides the sampling frame in most areas for the present CPS. In some rural locations, current household listings of selected land areas serve as the frame.

The present CPS sample is located in 729 sample areas with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. In an average month during 1986, the number of housing units or living quarters eligible for the national sample was about 70,000 of which about 59,500 were interviewed households, and 2,500 were households at which the members were not available for interview. About 11,000 households were visited but were not eligible for interview.

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

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

Population Estimates

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

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

For more information, see: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by age, sex, and race: 1980-1986*, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1000, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987.

Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Consumer Price Index

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

In this report, all CPI data shown are for all urban consumers. Prices are collected in 85 urban areas across the country. They were collected from about 18,000 tenants, 18,000 housing units for property taxes, and 24,000 establishments—grocery and department stores, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index.

Prices of food, fuels, and a few other items were obtained every month in all 85 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services were collected every month in the five largest areas and every other month in other areas. Prices of most goods and services were obtained by personal visits of the Bureau's trained representatives. Mail questionnaires were used to obtain local transit fares, public utility rates, newspaper prices, fuel prices, and certain other items.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location were averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of all urban consumers. Local data were then combined to obtain a U.S. city average.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference date—1967—which equals 100. An increase of 22 percent, for example,

is shown as 122. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: The price of a base period "market basket" of goods and services bought by all urban consumers has risen from \$10 in 1967 to \$12.20.

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

Employment and Earnings

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

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

For more information, see: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings, January 1987*, Vol. 34, No. 1, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 1987.

Environmental Protection Agency

National Aerometric Surveillance Network

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through extensive monitoring of activities conducted by Federal, State, and local air pollution control agencies, collects data on the six pollutants for which National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been set. These pollution control agencies submit data quarterly to EPA's National Aerometric Data Bank (NADB). There are about 3,400

total stations reporting. Data from some short-term or sporadic monitoring for such purposes as special studies and complaint investigations are usually not included in NADB because the data are not extensive enough to provide equitable comparisons with routine data from permanent monitoring sites.

For more information, see: Environmental Protection Agency, *National Air Pollutant Emission Estimates, 1970-85*, EPA-450/4-86-018, Research Triangle Park, N.C., Jan. 1987, or write to Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711.

United Nations

Demographic Yearbook

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

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

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

For more information, see: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1985*, Pub. No. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.R/15, United Nations, New York, N.Y., 1987.

Alan Guttmacher Institute

Abortion Survey

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

The number of abortions estimated by AGI is about 20 percent more than the number reported to the Centers for Disease Control.

For more information, write to: The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 111 5th Avenue, 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10003-1089.

American Hospital Association

Annual Survey of Hospitals

Data from this survey are based on questionnaires that are sent to all hospitals in the United States and its associated areas accepted for registration by the American Hospital Association (AHA). In 1985, questionnaires were mailed to all hospitals on AHA files. Overall, 6,448 hospitals reported data, a response rate of 91 percent. For nonreporting hospitals and for the survey questionnaires of reporting hospitals on which some information was missing, estimates were made for all data except those on beds, bassinets, and facilities. Data for beds and bassinets of nonreporting hospitals were based on the most recent information available from those hospitals. Facilities and

services and inpatient service area data include only reporting hospitals and, therefore, do not include estimates.

Estimates of other types of missing data were based on data reported the previous year, if available. When unavailable, the estimates were based on data furnished by reporting hospitals similar in size, control, major service provided, length of stay, and geographic and demographic characteristics.

Hospitals are requested to report data for the full year ending September 30; 43.5 percent of the responding hospitals used this reporting period. In the 1985 survey, the remaining hospitals used various reporting periods.

For more information on the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals, see: American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics, 1986 Edition, Data from the American Hospital Association 1985 Annual Survey*, Chicago, 1986.

American Medical Association

Physician Masterfile

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

Masterfile data are obtained from over 2,100 organizations and institutions. These data are collected and processed on an ongoing basis for the maintenance and updating of over 550,000 individual physician records.

A file is initiated on each individual upon entry into medical school or in the case of foreign graduates upon entry into the United States. A census of physicians is conducted every 4 years to update the file infor-

mation on professional activities, specialization, and present employment status. Between censuses, AMA keeps the file current by continuous checks of professional publications and State licensure notices for changes in any physician's activities. When a change is noted, the physician may be sent a questionnaire to verify the change.

For more information on the AMA Physician Masterfile, see: Division of Survey and Data Resources, American Medical Association, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*, 1986 edition, Chicago, 1986.

Annual Census of Hospitals

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

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

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

For more information on the AMA Annual Census of Hospitals, see: American Medical Association, *Hospital Service in the United States, Journal of the American Medical Association*, 116(11):1055-1144, 1941.

Interstudy

National Health Maintenance Organization Census

Interstudy has conducted a census of health maintenance organizations (HMO) since 1982. From 1976 to 1981 the Office of Health Maintenance

Organizations (OHMO) had conducted the census.

In 1986, about 62 percent of the 626 identified HMO's returned the questionnaire. Information for nonresponding plans was obtained by telephone, State-supplied enrollment, or most recent available figures.

In 1985 a large increase in the number of HMO's and enrollment is partly attributable to a change in the categories of HMO's included in the census: Both Medicaid-only and Medicare-only HMO's have been added. Also component HMO's, which have their own discrete management, can be listed separately; whereas previously the oldest HMO reported for all of its component or expansion sites, even when the components had different operational dates or were different model types.

For further information, see: Interstudy, *National HMO census: Annual report on the growth of HMO's in the U.S., 1982-1986 Editions; The Interstudy Edge*, spring 1987. Excelsior, Minn., 1983-87.

Public Health Foundation

Association of State and Territorial Health Officials Reporting System

The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) Reporting System, operated by the Public Health Foundation, is a statistical system that provides comprehensive information about the public health programs of State and local health departments. The Reporting System was established in 1970 by ASTHO in response to Congressional requests for information about State health agency uses of block grant funds (i.e., PHS Act, Section 314(d) grant monies). Today, the Reporting System maintains a data base and publishes annual reports on State health agency personnel, expenditures, funding sources, programs, and services.

The Foundation's ASTHO Reporting System conducts an annual survey of the official State health agency (SHA) in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories. The survey includes

extensive detail on the agencies' expenditures and funding sources, and the services and activities in four program areas: personal health, environmental health, health resources, and laboratory. Supplementary data on clients, services, and selected health outcomes are collected in the areas of maternal and child health, handicapped children's services, dental health, and tuberculosis control. In addition, special studies are undertaken periodically to gather information on public health topics of high national priority.

For more information, see: *Public Health Agencies 1987: Expenditures and Sources of Funds*, Washington, D.C., 1987, or write to ASTHO Reporting System, Public Health Foundation, 1220 L Street, N.W., Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Appendix II

Glossary

General Terms

Social and Demographic Terms

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

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

In this report, the death rates are age adjusted to the U.S. population enumerated in 1940. Computations may be simplified by expressing the 1940 U.S. population on a per million basis (table I). Adjustment is based on 11 age groups. An exception is cause-specific provisional death rates, which are based on 10 age groups with 1-4 and 5-14 years of age combined as one group. Maternal

Table I. Standard million age distribution used to adjust death rates to the U.S. population in 1940

Age	Standard million
All ages	1,000,000
Under 1 year	15,343
1-4 years	64,718
5-14 years	170,355
15-24 years	181,677
25-34 years	162,066
35-44 years	139,237
45-54 years	117,811
55-64 years	80,294
65-74 years	48,426
75-84 years	17,303
85 years and over	2,770

mortality rates for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are calculated as the number of deaths per 100,000 live births. These rates are age adjusted to the live births in the United States in 1970 using the intervals for mother's age in table II.

The data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), National Health Examination Survey (NHES), National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), and the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) are age adjusted to the 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population. Most of the data from the NHIS, NAMCS, and NHDS are age adjusted using the following four age groups: under 15 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over. The NHES and NHANES data are age adjusted using the following five age groups: 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, and 65-74 years. The 1970 civilian noninstitutionalized population used to age adjust data from each survey are shown in table III and derived as follows: Institutionalized population = (1 - proportion of total population not institutionalized on April 1, 1970) × total population July 1, 1970. Civilian noninstitutionalized population = civilian population on July 1, 1970 - institutionalized population.

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

$$[(P_n/P_o)^{1/N} - 1] \times 100$$

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

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

Race—Beginning in 1976, the Federal Government's data systems classified individuals into the following racial groups: American Indian or

Table II. Numbers of live births and mother's age groups used to adjust maternal mortality rates to live births in the United States in 1970

Mother's age	Number
All ages	3,731,386
Under 20 years	656,460
20-24 years	1,418,874
25-29 years	994,904
30-34 years	427,806
35 years and over	233,342

Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, black, and white. In this report, three racial categories are generally used: "white," "all other," and "black." The "all other" category includes all races other than white.

Depending on the data source, the classification by race may be based on self-classification or on observation by an interviewer or other

Table III. Population and age groups used to adjust data to the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population in 1970: Selected surveys

Survey and age	Number in thousands
NHIS, NAMCS, and NHDS	
All ages	199,584
Under 15 years	57,745
15-44 years	81,189
45-64 years	41,537
65 years and over	19,113
NHIS health care coverage	
65 years and over	19,113
65-74 years	12,224
75 years and over	6,889
NHIS smoking data	
All ages	123,072
20-24 years	15,378
25-34 years	24,430
35-44 years	22,614
45-64 years	41,537
65 years and over	19,113
NHES and NHANES	
All ages	100,804
25-34 years	24,430
35-44 years	22,614
45-54 years	23,070
55-64 years	18,467
65-74 years	12,223

Source: Calculated from Bureau of Census: Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1970 to 1977. Population Estimates and Projections. *Current Population Reports*. Series P-25, No. 721, Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1978.

persons filling out the questionnaire. In the National Vital Statistics System, newborn infants are assigned the race of their parents. If the parents are of different races and one is white, the child is assigned the other parent's race. If either parent is Hawaiian, the child is classified as Hawaiian. In all other cases, the child is assigned the father's race. Prior to 1964, the National Vital Statistics System classified all births for which race was unknown as "white." Beginning in 1964 these births are classified according to information on the previous record. The National Health Interview Survey assigns children whose parents are of different races to the race of the father.

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

Marital status—The population is classified through self-reporting into the categories married and unmarried. Married includes all married people including those separated from their spouses. Unmarried includes those who are single (never married), divorced, or widowed. The Abortion Surveillance reports of the Centers for Disease Control classify separated people as unmarried for all States except Rhode Island.

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

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

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

Civilian population is the resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces. Families of members of the Armed Forces are included, however. This population is the denominator in rates calculated for the NCHS National Hospital Discharge Survey.

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

tion Survey, and National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey.

Geographic Terms

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

- Northeast
 - New England
 - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
 - Middle Atlantic
 - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
- Midwest
 - East North Central
 - Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
 - West North Central
 - Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
- South
 - South Atlantic
 - Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
 - East South Central
 - Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
 - West South Central
 - Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
- West
 - Mountain
 - Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada
 - Pacific
 - Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

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

The *death registration area* was established in 1900 with 10 States and the District of Columbia, while the

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

Reporting area—In the National Vital Statistics System, reporting requirements on birth certificates vary according to State. Thus, different numbers of States report various characteristics. For example, in 1979, the month during which prenatal care began was reported in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)—The definitions and titles of MSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Generally speaking, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSA's. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the MSA as long as they are integrated with the central city, nor is an MSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan population in this report is based on MSA's as defined in the 1980 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Health Status and Determinants

Fertility

Abortion—The Centers for Disease Control's surveillance program counts *legal abortions* only. For surveillance purposes, legal abortion is defined as a procedure performed by a licensed physician or someone acting under the supervision of a licensed physician.

Birth rate—This measure divides the number of live births in a population in a given period by the resident population at the middle of that period. It is expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 population. The rate may be restricted to births to women of specific age, race, marital status, or geographic location, or it may be related to the entire population.

Completed fertility rate—Sum of the central birth rates over all ages (14–49 years) of childbearing for a given birth cohort.

Gestation—For both the National Vital Statistics System and the Centers for Disease Control's Abortion Surveillance, the period of gestation is defined as beginning with the first day of the last normal menstrual period and ending with the day of birth.

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

Live-birth order—In the National Vital Statistics System, this item from the birth certificate indicates the number of live births a woman has had, counting the birth being recorded.

Low birth weight—Prior to 1979 low birth weight was defined as 2,500 grams or less. Beginning in 1979, low birth weight is defined as less than 2,500 grams.

Mortality

Cause of death—For the purpose of national mortality statistics, every death is attributed to one underlying condition, based on information reported on the death certificate and utilizing the international rules for selecting the underlying cause of

death from the reported conditions. For data years 1979–84, the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* is used for coding. Earlier data used the then current revision of the *International Classification of Diseases* (tables IV and V).

Use of successive revisions for classification of diseases may introduce discontinuities in the comparability of cause-of-death statistics over time. For further discussion, see the technical appendixes of the annual volumes of *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II, Mortality*, produced by the National Center for Health Statistics. The most recent published volume is: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1981, Volume II, Mortality, Part A*, DHHS Pub. No. (PHS) 86–1101, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.

Death rate—This measure is derived by dividing the number of deaths in a population in a given period by the resident population at the middle of that period. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 1,000 or 100,000 population. It may be restricted to deaths in specific age, race, sex, or geographic groups, or it may be related to the entire population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Postneonatal mortality rate—The postneonatal mortality rate is the

number of deaths that occur from 28 days to 365 days after birth per 1,000 live births.

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

Late fetal death rate—The late fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths with stated or presumed gestation of 28 weeks or more per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths.

Perinatal mortality rate—The perinatal mortality rate is the number of late fetal deaths plus infant deaths

within 7 days of birth per 1,000 live births plus late fetal deaths.

Perinatal mortality ratio—The perinatal mortality ratio is the number of late fetal deaths plus infant deaths within 7 days of birth per 1,000 live births.

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

Years of potential life lost—Years of potential life lost are calculated over the age range from birth to 65 years. The number of deaths for each age group is multiplied by the years of life lost (the difference between 65 and the midpoint of the age group) and then years of potential life lost are summed over all age groups. (Centers for Disease Control. *MMWR*. Dec. 19, 1986. Vol. 35, Supp. No. 2S.)

Table V. Cause-of-death codes, according to applicable revision of *International Classification of Diseases*

Cause of death	Code numbers			
	Sixth Revision	Seventh Revision	Eighth Revision	Ninth Revision
Diseases of heart	400-402, 410-443	400-402, 410-443	390-398, 402, 404, 410-429	390-398, 402, 404-429
Cerebrovascular diseases	330-334	330-334	430-438	430-438
Malignant neoplasms	140-205	140-205	140-209	140-208
Respiratory system	160-164	160-164	160-163	160-165
Colorectal	153-154	153-154	153-154	153, 154
Breast	170	170	174	174, 175
Prostate	177	177	185	185
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	241, 501, 502, 527.1	241, 501, 502, 527.1	490-493, 519.3	490-496
Pneumonia and influenza	480-483, 490-493	480-483, 490-493	470-474, 480-486	480-487
Tuberculosis	001-019	001-019	010-019	010-018
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	581	581	571	571
Diabetes mellitus	260	260	250	250
Accidents and adverse effects	E800-E962	E800-E962	E800-E949	E800-E949
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	E810-E835	E810-E823	E810-E825
Suicide	E963, E970-E979	E963, E970-E979	E950-E959	E950-E959
Homicide and legal intervention	E964, E980-E985	E964, E980-E985	E960-E978	E960-E978
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	640-689	640-689	630-678	630-676
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum and pleura . . . . .	...	...	158, 163.0	158, 163
Coalworkers' pneumoconiosis . . . . .	...	...	515.1	500
Asbestosis . . . . .	...	...	515.2	501
Silicosis . . . . .	...	...	515.0	502

Determinants and Measures of Health

AIDS—Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is an illness characterized by:

- One or more specified indicator diseases (listed in the complete case definition) and
- Either a positive test for human immunodeficiency virus infection or absence of specified causes of underlying immunodeficiency

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

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

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

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

A *restricted-activity day* is any day on which a person cuts down on his or her usual activities for all or most of that day because of an illness or an injury. Restricted-activity days are undupli-

cated counts of bed-disability, work-loss, and school-loss days as well as other days during which a person cuts down on his or her usual activities.

A *bed-disability day* is a day on which a person stays in bed for more than half of the daylight hours (or normal waking hours) because of a specific illness or injury. All *hospital days* are bed-disability days. Bed-disability days may also be work-loss or school-loss days.

A *work-loss day* is a day on which a person did not work at his or her job or business for at least half of his or her normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of work-loss days is determined only for currently employed persons.

A *school-loss day* is a day on which a child did not attend school for at least half of his or her normal school day because of a specific illness or injury. School-loss days are determined only for children 6–16 years of age.

Former smoker—Any person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes during his or her entire life but who reports smoking no cigarettes at the present time is a former smoker.

Incidence—Incidence is the number of cases of disease having their onset during a prescribed period of time and is often expressed as a rate (e.g., the incidence of measles per 1,000 children 5–15 years of age during a year). Incidence is a measure of morbidity or other events that occur within a specified period of time.

Limitation of activity—Each person identified by the National Health Interview Survey as having a chronic condition is classified according to the extent to which his or her activities are limited because of the condition as follows:

- Persons unable to carry on *major activity*
- Persons limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed

- Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited
- Persons not limited in activity

Major activity (or usual activity)—This is the principal activity of a person or of his or her age-sex group. For 1–5 years of age, it refers to ordinary play with other children; for 6–16 years of age, it refers to school attendance; for 17 years of age and over, it usually refers to a job, housework, or school attendance.

Notifiable disease—A notifiable disease is one that health providers are required, usually by law, to report to Federal, State, or local public health officials when diagnosed. Notifiable diseases are those of public interest by reason of their contagiousness, severity, or frequency.

Particulate matter—Particulate matter is defined as particles of solid or liquid matter in the air, including both nontoxic materials (soot, dust, and dirt) and toxic materials (lead, asbestos, suspended sulfates and nitrates, etc.).

Pollutant—A pollutant is any substance that renders the atmosphere or water foul or noxious to health.

Prevalence—Prevalence is the number of cases of a disease, infected persons, or persons with some other attribute present during a particular interval of time. It is often expressed as a rate (e.g., the prevalence of diabetes per 1,000 persons during a year).

Relative survival rate—The relative survival rate is the ratio of the observed survival rate for the patient group to the expected survival rate for persons in the general population similar to the patient group with respect to age, sex, race, and calendar year of observation. The 5-year relative survival rate is used to estimate the proportion of cancer patients potentially curable. Because over half of all cancers occur in persons 65 years of age and over, many of these individuals die of other causes with no evidence of recurrence of their cancer. Thus, because it is obtained by adjusting observed survival for the normal life expectancy of the general population of the same age, the relative survival rate is an estimate of

the chance of surviving the effects of cancer.

Utilization and Resources

Ambulatory Care

Dental visit—The National Health Interview Survey counts visits to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under the dentist's supervision, as dental visits. Services provided to hospital inpatients are not included.

Office—In the National Health Interview Survey, an office refers to the office of any physician in private practice, including physicians connected with prepaid group practices. In the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, an office is any location for a physician's ambulatory practice other than hospitals, nursing homes, other extended care facilities, patients' homes, and industrial clinics. However, private offices in hospitals are included.

Physician visit—The National Health Interview Survey counts as a physician visit a visit in person or by telephone to a doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy for the purpose of examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The service may be provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under the physician's supervision. Contacts involving services provided on a mass basis are not included nor are contacts for hospital inpatients.

Physician visits are generally classified by the type of place of visit. In the National Health Interview Survey, this includes the *office*, *hospital outpatient clinic or emergency room*, *telephone* (advice given by a physician in a telephone call), *company or industrial clinic* (units at a place of business that provide treatment through a physician or trained nurse), *home* (any place in which a person was staying at the time a physician was called there), as well as other places.

In the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, an *office visit* is any direct personal exchange between an ambulatory patient and a physician or members of his or her staff for

the purposes of seeking care and rendering health services.

Inpatient Care

Average daily census or average daily patients—This refers to the average number of inpatients receiving care each day during a reporting period, excluding newborns.

Average length of stay—In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, the average length of stay is the total number of patient days accumulated at the time of discharge, counting the date of admission but not the date of discharge by patients discharged during a reporting period, divided by the number of patients discharged.

As measured in the National Nursing Home Survey, *length of stay for residents* is the time from their admission until the reporting time, while the *length of stay for discharges* is the time between the date of admission and the date of discharge.

Bed—Any bed that is set up and staffed for use for inpatients is counted as a bed in a facility. In the National Master Facility Inventory, the count is of beds at the end of the reporting period; for the American Hospital Association, it is of the average number of beds during the entire period. The World Health Organization defines a hospital bed as one regularly maintained and staffed for the accommodation and full-time care of a succession of inpatients and situated in a part of the hospital where continuous medical care for inpatients is provided.

Day—According to the American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory, *days or inpatient days* are the number of adult and pediatric days of care rendered during a reporting period. Days of care for newborns are excluded.

In the National Health Interview Survey, *hospital days during the year* refer to the total number of hospital days occurring in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. A *hospital day* is a night spent in the hospital for persons admitted as inpatients to a hospital.

In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, *days of care* refer to

the total number of patient days accumulated by patients at the time of discharge from non-Federal short-stay hospitals during a reporting period. All days from and including the date of admission but not including the date of discharge are counted. A *patient* is a person who is formally admitted to the inpatient service of the hospital for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment.

Discharge—The National Health Interview Survey defines a *hospital discharge* as the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient, excepting the period of stay of a well newborn infant.

According to the National Hospital Discharge Survey, American Hospital Association, and National Master Facility Inventory, this is the formal release of an inpatient by a hospital, i.e., the termination of a period of hospitalization (including stays of 0 nights) by death or by disposition to a place of residence, nursing home, or another hospital. In this report, newborn infants are excluded.

In the National Nursing Home Survey, this is the formal release of a resident by a nursing home.

First-listed diagnosis—In the National Hospital Discharge Survey, this is the diagnosis listed first on the face sheet of the medical record.

Hospital—According to the American Hospital Association (AHA) and National Master Facility Inventory (NMFI), hospitals are institutions licensed as hospitals whose primary function is to provide diagnostic and therapeutic patient services for medical conditions and that have at least six beds, an organized physician staff, and continuous nursing services under the supervision of registered nurses. AHA data differ slightly from those of NMFI, because data from NMFI reflect osteopathic hospitals as well as hospitals not registered with AHA. Non-AHA hospitals comprise 5–10 percent of all hospitals in the country. The World Health Organization considers an establishment a hospital if it is permanently

staffed by at least one physician, can offer inpatient accommodation, and can provide active medical and nursing care.

Hospitals may be classified by type of service, ownership, and length of stay.

General hospitals provide both diagnostic and treatment services for patients with a variety of medical conditions, both surgical and nonsurgical. According to the World Health Organization, these hospitals provide medical and nursing care for more than one category of medical discipline (e.g., general medicine, specialized medicine, general surgery, specialized surgery, and obstetrics); excluded are hospitals, usually ones in rural areas, that provide a more limited range of care.

Psychiatric hospitals are ones whose major type of service is psychiatric care. (See Psychiatric Care section.)

Specialty hospitals, such as psychiatric, tuberculosis, chronic disease, rehabilitation, maternity, and alcoholic or narcotic, provide a particular type of service to the majority of their patients.

Federal hospitals are operated by the Federal Government.

Non-Federal government hospitals are operated by State or local governments.

Voluntary nonprofit hospitals are operated by a church or other nonprofit organization.

Proprietary hospitals are operated for profit by individuals, partnerships, or corporations.

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

thopedic; and children's other specialty.

Short-stay hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey are those in which the average length of stay is less than 30 days. The American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory define *short-term hospitals* as hospitals in which more than half the patients are admitted to units with an average length of stay of less than 30 days and *long-term hospitals* as ones in which more than half the patients are admitted to units with an average length of stay of 30 days or more. The National Health Interview Survey defines *short-stay hospitals* as any hospital or hospital department in which the type of service provided is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic.

Registered hospitals are hospitals registered with the American Hospital Association. About 98 percent of hospitals are registered.

International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)—The ICD-9-CM is based on and is completely compatible with the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*. While the *Ninth Revision* is used to code mortality data (Mortality section), ICD-9-CM is used to code morbidity data.

Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are shown in table VI; surgical groupings and code number inclusions are shown in table VII; and diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedure groupings and code number inclusions are shown in table VIII.

Nursing care—Nursing care is the provision of any of the following services: Application of dressings or bandages; bowel and bladder retraining; catheterization; enema; full bed bath; hypodermic, intramuscular, or intravenous injection; irrigation; nasal feeding; oxygen therapy; and temperature-pulse-respiration or blood pressure measurement.

Nursing home—A nursing home is an establishment with three or more beds that provides nursing or personal care to the aged, infirm, or chronically ill.

Nursing care homes must employ one or more full-time registered or licensed practical nurses and must provide nursing care to at least half the residents.

Personal care homes with nursing have some but fewer than half the residents receiving nursing care. In addition, such homes must employ one or more registered or licensed practical nurses or must provide administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physicians' orders, supervision of self-administered medications, or three or more personal services.

Personal care homes without nursing have no residents receiving nursing care. These homes provide administration of medications and treatments in accordance with physicians' orders, supervision of self-administered medications, or three or more personal services.

Domiciliary care homes primarily provide supervisory care but also provide one or two personal services.

Certification of nursing homes—Facilities are certified by the Medicare and/or Medicaid program.

Skilled nursing facilities provide the most intensive nursing care available outside of a hospital. Facilities certified by Medicare provide posthospital care to eligible Medicare enrollees. Facilities certified by Medicaid as skilled nursing facilities provide skilled nursing services on a daily basis to individuals eligible for Medicaid benefits.

Intermediate care facilities are certified by the Medicaid program to provide health-related services on a regular basis to Medicaid eligibles who do not require hospital or skilled nursing facility care but do require institu-

Table VI. Codes for diagnostic categories from the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification*

Diagnostic category	Code numbers
Females with delivery	V27
Malignant neoplasms	140–208, 230–234
Benign neoplasms	210–229, 235–239
Diabetes	250
Psychoses	290–299
Alcohol dependence syndrome	303
Eye diseases and conditions	360–379
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	381–382
Diseases of heart	391–392.0, 393–398, 402, 404, 410–416, 420–429
Cerebrovascular diseases	430–438
Acute respiratory infection	460–466
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	474
Pneumonia, all forms	480–486
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490–493
Inguinal hernia	550
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	555–556, 558
Cholelithiasis	574
Hyperplasia of prostate	600
Inflammatory disease of female pelvic organs	614–616
Disorders of menstruation	626
Pregnancy with abortive outcome	630–639
Intervertebral disc disorders	722
Congenital anomalies	740–759
Fracture, all sites	800–829
Lacerations and open wounds	870–904

Table VII. Codes for surgical categories from the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification*

Surgical category	Code numbers
Extraction of lens	13.1–13.6
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	13.7
Myringotomy	20.0
Tonsillectomy, with or without adenoidectomy	28.2–28.3
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	28.6
Direct heart revascularization (coronary bypass)	36.1
Cardiac catheterization	37.21–37.23
Pacemaker insertion, replacement, removal, and repair	37.7–37.8
Biopsies on the digestive system	42.24, 44.14, 44.15, 45.14, 45.15, 45.25, 45.26, 45.27, 48.24, 48.25, 48.26, 49.22, 49.23, 50.11, 50.12, 51.12, 51.13, 52.11, 52.12, 54.22, 54.23
Appendectomy, excluding incidental	47.0
Cholecystectomy	51.2
Repair of inguinal hernia	53.0–53.1
Prostatectomy	60.2–60.6
Circumcision	64.0
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	65.3–65.6
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	66.2–66.3
Hysterectomy	68.3–68.7
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	69.09
Procedures to assist delivery	72–73
Cesarean section	74.0–74.2, 74.4, 74.99
Repair of current obstetrical laceration	75.5–75.6
Reduction of fracture (excluding skull, nose, and jaw)	76.70, 76.78–76.79, 79.0–79.6
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	80.5, 81.0
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	80.6
Arthroplasty and replacement of hip	81.5–81.6
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	82–83.1, 83.3–83.9
Biopsies on the integumentary system (breast, skin, and subcutaneous tissue)	85.11–85.12, 86.11

tional care above the level of room and board.

Not certified facilities are not certified as providers of care by Medicare or Medicaid.

Occupancy rate—The National Master Facility Inventory and American Hospital Association define *hospital occupancy rate* as the average daily census divided by the number of hospital beds during a reporting period. The *occupancy rate for other facilities* is calculated as the number of residents reported at the time of the interview divided by the number of beds reported.

Outpatient visit—According to the American Hospital Association, these are visits by patients not lodged in the hospital for medical, dental, or other services. (See Ambulatory Care section.)

Primary diagnosis—In the National Nursing Home Survey, this is the primary condition at the last examination as extracted from the resident's medical record.

Resident—In the National Nursing Home Survey, a resident is a person who has been formally admitted to but not discharged from an establishment.

Psychiatric Care

The definitions for psychiatric care are those used by the National Institute of Mental Health.

Admission—An individual is classified as an admission to a psychiatric facility by being a new admission, a readmission, a return from leave, or a transfer from another service of the same organization or another organization.

Mental disorder—A mental disorder is any of several disorders listed in the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM) or *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third edition* (DSM–III). Table IX shows diagnostic categories and code numbers for ICD–9–CM/DSM–III and corresponding codes for the *International Classification of Diseases, Adopted for use in the United States, 8th Revision*

Table VIII. Codes for diagnostic and other nonsurgical procedure categories from the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification

Procedure category	Code numbers
Spinal tap	03.31
Endoscopy of small intestine	45.11-45.13
Endoscopy of large intestine	45.21-45.24
Laparoscopy (excluding that for ligation and division of fallopian tubes)	54.21
Cystoscopy	57.31-57.32
Arthroscopy of knee	80.26
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	87.03, 87.41, 87.71, 88.01, 88.38
Contrast myelogram	87.21
Biliary tract x-ray	87.5
Arteriography using contrast material	88.4
Angiocardiology using contrast material	88.5
Diagnostic ultrasound	88.7
Electroencephalogram	89.14
Radioisotope scan	92.0-92.1
Application of cast or splint	93.51, 93.53-93.54

(ICDA-8) and *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Second edition (DSM-II)*.

Mental health organization—A mental health organization is an administratively distinct public or private agency or institution whose primary concern is the provision of direct mental health services to the mentally ill or emotionally disturbed. Facilities include public and private psychiatric hospitals, psychiatric units of general hospitals, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, federally funded community mental health centers, freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics, multiservice mental health facilities, and halfway houses.

Psychiatric hospitals are hospitals primarily concerned with providing inpatient care and treatment for the mentally ill. *Psychiatric inpatient units of Veterans Administration general hospitals and Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospitals* are often combined into the category *Veterans Administration psychiatric*

hospitals because of their similarity in size, operation, and length of stay. Other psychiatric hospitals include State and county mental hospitals and private mental hospitals.

General hospitals providing psychiatric services are hospitals that knowingly and routinely admit patients to a separate psychiatric unit for the purpose of diagnosing and treating psychiatric illness.

Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children are residential institutions primarily serving emotionally disturbed children and providing treatment services, usually under the supervision of a psychiatrist.

Federally funded community mental health centers (prior to 1981) are legal entities through which comprehensive mental health services are provided to a delineated catchment area. This mental health delivery system may be implemented by a single facility (with or without subunits)

or by a group of affiliated facilities that make available at least the following essential mental health services: inpatient, day treatment, outpatient, emergency care, and community consultation and education.

Freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics (prior to 1981) are administratively distinct facilities, the primary purpose of which is to provide nonresidential mental health service and where a psychiatrist assumes medical responsibility for all patients and/or directs the mental health program.

Service mode—Service mode and **treatment modality** refer generally to the kinds of mental health service available: inpatient care, outpatient care, day treatment, etc.

Inpatient care is the provision of mental health treatment to people requiring 24-hour supervision.

Outpatient care is the provision of mental health treatment on an outpatient basis and does not involve any overnight stay in an inpatient facility.

Partial care treatment is the provision of a planned therapeutic program during most or all of the day for people needing broader programs than are possible through outpatient visits but who do not require full-time hospitalization.

Personnel

Full-time equivalent employee (FTE)—The American Hospital Association and National Master Facility Inventory use an estimate of full-time equivalent employees that counts

Table IX. Mental illness codes, according to applicable revision of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders and International Classification of Diseases

Diagnostic category	DSM-III/ICDA-8	DSM-III/ICD-9-CM
Alcohol-related	291; 303; 309.13	291; 303; 305.0
Drug-related	294.3; 304; 309.14	292; 304; 305.1-305.9; 327; 328
Organic disorders (other than alcoholism and drug)	290; 292; 293; 294 (except 294.3); 309.0; 309.2-309.9	290; 293; 294; 310
Affective disorders	296; 298.0; 300.4	296; 298.0; 300.4; 301.11; 301.13
Schizophrenia	295	295; 299

two part-time employees as one full-time employee, a *full-time employee* being someone working 35 hours or more a week. The National Nursing Home Survey uses an estimate of full-time employees that counts 35 hours of part-time employees' work per week as equivalent to one full-time employee.

Physician—Physicians are licensed doctors of medicine or osteopathy classified by the American Medical Association and others through self-reporting, as follows:

Active physicians or professionally active physicians are ones currently practicing, regardless of the number of hours worked per week. *Federal physicians* are employed by the Federal Government; *non-Federal or civilian physicians* are not.

Office-based physicians are physicians who spend the plurality of their time working in practices based in private offices; *hospital-based physicians* spend the plurality of their time as salaried physicians in hospitals.

Physician specialty—A physician specialty is any specific branch of medicine in which a physician may concentrate. The specialty classification used by the Bureau of Health Professions and National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS) follow these American Medical Association categories:

Primary care specialties include general practice (or family practice), internal medicine, and pediatrics.

Medical specialties include, along with internal medicine and pediatrics, the areas of allergy, cardiovascular disease, dermatology, gastroenterology, pediatric allergy and cardiology, and pulmonary diseases.

Surgical specialties include general surgery, neurological surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, otolaryngology, plastic surgery, colon and rectal surgery, thoracic surgery, and urology.

Other specialties covered by NAMCS are geriatrics, neurology, preventive medicine, psychiatry, and public health. Other specialties covered by the Bureau of Health Professions are aerospace medicine, anesthesiology, child psychiatry, neurology, occupational medicine, pathology, physical medicine and rehabilitation, psychiatry, public health, and radiology.

Place of employment—The classification of people employed in the health service industry by place of employment is a U.S. Bureau of the Census adaptation of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967*, which classified people according to health service industry codes 801–809.

Professional personnel—Professional personnel include chiropractors, dentists, dental hygienists, licensed practical nurses, pharmacists, physical therapists, physicians, podiatrists, and registered nurses as well as other occupations not covered in this report.

In the United States, counts of these professionals include only those licensed in the State where they practice, with licensure usually requiring the completion of an appropriate degree or certificate program for that profession. In international counts prepared by the World Health Organization, only those professionals active in their profession are counted.

Professionals may be classified according to specialty, place of practice, or other criteria. (See Physician.)

Health Expenditures

Consumer Price Index (CPI)—The CPI is prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is a measure of the changes in average prices of the goods and services purchased by urban wage earners and by clerical workers and their families. The medical care component of the CPI shows trends in medical care prices based

on specific indicators of hospital, medical, dental, and drug prices.

A revision of the CPI has been in use since January 1978, and changes are noted where applicable in this report.

Gross national product (GNP)—This is the most comprehensive measure of a nation's total output of goods and services. In the United States, the GNP represents the dollar value in current prices of all goods and services produced for sale plus the estimated value of certain imputed outputs (i.e., goods and services that are neither bought nor sold). The GNP is the sum of: (1) consumption expenditures by both individuals and nonprofit organizations plus certain imputed values; (2) business investment in equipment, inventories, and new construction; (3) Federal, State, and local government purchases of goods and services; and (4) the sale of goods and services abroad minus purchases from abroad.

Health maintenance organization (HMO)—A prepaid health plan delivering comprehensive care to members through designated providers, having a fixed monthly payment for health care services, and requiring members to be in plan for a specified period of time (usually 1 year). HMO model types are

Group—An HMO that delivers health services through a physician group that is controlled by the HMO unit or an HMO that contracts with one or more independent group practices to provide health services.

Individual Practice Association (IPA)—An HMO that contracts directly with physicians in independent practice, and/or contracts with one or more associations of physicians in independent practice, and/or contracts with one or more multispecialty group practices (but the plan is predominantly organized around solo-single specialty practices).

These definitions differ somewhat from those used by the Office

of Health Maintenance Organizations for Federal designation.

Medicaid—This program is federally aided but State operated and administered. It provides medical benefits for certain low-income persons in need of medical care. The program, authorized in 1965 by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, categorically covers participants in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program as well as some participants in the Supplemental Security Income program and other people deemed medically needy in a participating State. States also determine the benefits covered, rates of payment for providers, and methods of administering the program.

Medicare—This is a nationwide health insurance program providing health insurance protection to people 65 years of age and over, people eligible for social security disability payments for more than 2 years, and people with end-stage renal disease, regardless of income. The program was enacted July 30, 1965, as Title XVIII, *Health Insurance for the Aged*, of the Social Security Act and became effective on July 1, 1966. It consists of two separate but coordinated programs: hospital insurance (Part A) and supplementary medical insurance (Part B).

National health expenditures—This measure estimates the amount spent for all health services and supplies and health-related research and construction activities consumed in the United States during a specified time period. Detailed estimates are available by source of expenditure (e.g., direct payment, private health insurance, and government programs) and by type of expenditure (e.g., hospitals, physicians, and drugs). Data are compiled from a variety of sources that collect data from the providers of care.

Health services and supplies expenditures are outlays for goods and services relating directly to patient care plus expenses for administering health insurance programs and for government public health activities. This cat-

egory is equivalent to total national health expenditures minus expenditures for research and construction.

Private expenditures are outlays for services provided or paid for by nongovernmental sources—consumers, insurance companies, private industry, and philanthropic organizations.

Public expenditures are outlays for services provided or paid for by Federal, State, and local government agencies or expenditures required by governmental action (such as workmen's compensation insurance payments).

Personal health care expenditures—These are outlays for goods and services relating directly to patient care. The expenditures in this category are total national health expenditures minus expenditures for research and construction, expenses for administering health insurance programs, and government public health activities.

State health agency (SHA)—The agency or department headed by the State or territorial health official. Generally, the SHA is responsible for setting State-wide public health priorities, carrying out national and State mandates, responding to public health hazards, and assuring access to health care for underserved State residents.

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Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
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