

Health Characteristics
by Geographic Region,
Large Metropolitan Areas,
and Other Places of Residence
United States, 1973-74

Statistics on chronic activity limitation, disability days, acute conditions, persons injured, short-stay hospital discharges, and physician and dental visits, by geographic region, large metropolitan areas, and other places of residence. Based on data collected in health interviews during 1973 and 1974. Also comparisons of the above statistics with similar data collected in 1963-65 and 1969-70.

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

In accordance with specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND OTHER PLACES OF RESIDENCE

Augustine Gentile¹

INTRODUCTION

This report contains estimates for selected health characteristics on which data were collected in the Health Interview Survey during 1973 and 1974. The characteristics presented include activity limitation due to chronic disease; restricted-activity days, bed days, and work-loss days; incidence of acute conditions and persons injured; short-stay hospitalization; and physician and dental visits.

Information is given for the four geographic regions of the country. Estimates are shown for the Nation and within each region for persons residing inside and outside of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). Within these major residential areas, data are provided for persons living in the central city of an SMSA and for those living outside the central city. For persons living outside SMSA's, the data are presented according to residence in farm and nonfarm areas. Data are also presented for each of the eight largest SMSA's in the Nation. Definitions of the geographic regions and SMSA's can be found in appendix II.

Earlier reports from the Health Interview Survey contain similar data based on information collected during 1963-65 and for 1969-70 (Series 10, No. 36 and Series 10, No. 86, respectively, in the *Vital and Health Statistics* series).

¹Mr. Gentile was Chief of Survey Methods Branch of the Division of Health Interview Statistics and later Director of the Office of Demographic Studies at Gallaudet College. He is now retired.

Comparison of data collected during 1973-74 with data collected in the earlier surveys is presented in the final section of this report.

The following statements summarize, by region and place of residence, some of the 1973-74 data shown in this report.

Geographic Region

Northeast Region.—In the Northeast Region the rate for average number of dental visits per person per year was above the national average. Below the national average were the rates for chronic activity limitation, restricted-activity days, bed days, acute conditions, and discharges from short-stay hospitals. In this region, rates of the other health characteristics on which data are presented in this report were found to be similar to the national average.

North Central Region.—In the North Central Region the rates of acute conditions and discharges from short-stay hospitals were found to be above the national average. The rates for chronic activity limitation, restricted-activity days, and bed days were below the national average. Rates for the remaining health characteristics were similar to the national average.

South Region.—These data indicate that in the South Region the rates for chronic activity limitation, restricted-activity days, bed days, and discharges from short-stay hospitals were above the national average. The rates for physician and dental visits and for the proportion of the population who had seen a dentist in the past year were below the national average. For the

remaining health characteristics the rates were near the national average.

West Region.—The rates in the West Region were above the national average for restricted-activity days, acute conditions, physician visits, and dental visits. In this region only the rate for discharges from short-stay hospitals was found to be below the national average. The rates of the other characteristics were close to the national average.

Place of Residence

Central cities of SMSA's.—The rates for chronic activity limitation, restricted-activity days, bed days, work-loss days, and physician visits were above the national average among persons living in the central city portions of SMSA's. For the remaining health characteristics, the rates in this place of residence category were all at or near the national average.

Outside central cities of SMSA's.—Among persons living in this place of residence category, the rates for acute conditions, physician visits, and dental visits and for the proportion of the population who had seen a dentist in the past year were above the national average. Rates were below the national average for chronic activity limitation, restricted-activity days, bed days, and discharges from short-stay hospitals. The other rates were similar to the national average.

Nonfarm areas outside SMSA's.—Among persons living in these areas the rates were above the national average for chronic activity limitation and discharges from short-stay hospitals. The rates for physician visits and dental visits and for the proportion of the population who had seen a dentist in the past year were below the national average, and the rates for the other health characteristics were close to the national average.

Farm areas.—The only rate above the national average was for chronic activity limitation. The rates for restricted-activity days, bed days, work-loss days, acute conditions, physician visits, and dental visits were all below the national average. For persons injured and discharges from short-stay hospitals the rates among residents of farm areas were near the national average.

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. During the 52 weeks in 1973 the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 125,000 persons living at the time of the interview. In 1974 the sample included 41,000 households containing about 120,000 persons. The data presented in this report are based on about 237,000 persons living in approximately 81,000 interviewed households. The estimates are presented as average annual figures for the period 1973-74.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from this survey is presented in appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section of appendix I entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

Some of the estimates included in the tables shown in this report have levels of reliability which are below the standards usually required for publication. In order that the data user may combine cells to suit his particular purpose, it was decided to include the frequencies, rates, and percentages for cells usually covered by an asterisk. In this report the asterisk is inserted in front of a figure to indicate that it does not meet the usual standards of reliability for publication in HIS reports (that is, it has more than

30-percent relative standard error). Figures with an asterisk should be used only to combine with quantities in other cells and not as the basis for independent estimates of incidence or prevalence.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Since many of these terms have specialized meanings for the purposes of this survey, familiarity with these definitions will assist in the interpretation of the data presented in this report. Of particular importance is the definition of the eight large metropolitan areas for which estimates are presented. The boundaries of these areas are defined as they were for the 1970 decennial census.

The questionnaires and other interviewing devices used during 1973 and 1974 are illustrated in Current Estimates reports in the *Vital and Health Statistics* series: Series 10, No. 95 for 1973 and Series 10, No. 100 for 1974.

Distribution of the Population

Table A shows the percent distribution by age for the United States and for the four geographic regions according to the place of residence categories discussed in this text. The distribution of persons by age and place of residence shows many variations between and within geographic regions which may influence rates for health characteristics. Rates for persons with limitation of activity, for example, are much higher for older persons; therefore, these rates will be higher than average in a geographic area or a place of residence category that has a larger than usual proportion of older persons. It is also known that other variables (for example, sex, race, income, education, and availability or accessibility to medical practitioners and hospitals) influence rates for health characteristics. While it is beyond the scope of this report to take into account any of these factors, it must be noted that the distribution of persons according to these variables accounts for many of the differences in the rates of health characteristics shown in the data.

Table B shows the percent of persons who live in each of the regions and place of residence categories discussed in the following sections. These percents reflect the large differences in the actual number of persons living in particular

regions or place of residence categories. Differences in distribution of the population are important to remember because differences in the actual number of occurrences of a health characteristic (shown in the detailed tables) are not reflected in the text tables, which show the relative number of times that a health characteristic occurred in a segment of the population. It may be important to know, for example, that while the proportion of persons with activity limitation among those living in farm areas (15.9 percent) does not appear to be a great deal different from the proportion of persons with activity limitation among persons living in central cities of SMSA's (14.4 percent), the actual number of persons with activity limitation living in farm areas is only about 1.2 million, compared to about 9 million persons with activity limitation living in central cities of SMSA's.

Use of Crude Rates

In the two earlier survey reports dealing with the variables presented in this report, age-adjusted as well as actual (crude) rates were presented. In most cases a comparison of the age-adjusted and unadjusted rates for the two earlier time periods and also for the current survey period reveals little or no difference in the two sets of rates. Consequently, to simplify this discussion only the unadjusted, or crude, rates are presented here.

Data on Particular SMSA's

As in the previous report on this topic, data are presented in the detailed tables for the following large SMSA's: Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. Data are also presented for the two consolidated areas of New York and Chicago. The presentation of individual SMSA's is restricted to these eight large cities because the total number of interviews conducted in each of these cities is based on the work of more than one interviewer—ordinarily, in other SMSA's it is not. The data for these eight SMSA's and consolidated areas are not discussed in the text.

Again, the reader is urged to consult appendix II for definitions and criteria used in defining these SMSA's. The case of Los Angeles

Table A. Total population and percent distribution of persons in the population by age, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	Total population in thousands	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>United States</u>						
All places of residence	206,573	100.0	30.7	38.7	20.7	9.9
Percent distribution						
SMSA	142,475	100.0	30.4	39.7	20.7	9.2
Central city	62,348	100.0	29.3	39.3	20.8	10.6
Outside central city	80,126	100.0	31.3	39.9	20.5	8.2
Outside SMSA	64,099	100.0	31.4	36.5	20.7	11.4
Nonfarm	56,711	100.0	31.6	37.2	19.8	11.4
Farm	7,388	100.0	30.2	31.0	27.3	11.5
<u>Northeast</u>						
All places of residence	48,771	100.0	29.3	37.8	22.3	10.6
SMSA	39,243	100.0	28.9	38.1	22.6	10.5
Central city	16,095	100.0	27.7	37.9	22.0	12.3
Outside central city	23,148	100.0	29.7	38.2	22.9	9.2
Outside SMSA	9,528	100.0	31.0	36.7	21.1	11.3
Nonfarm	9,149	100.0	31.0	36.8	21.1	11.2
Farm	378	100.0	31.7	34.9	20.6	13.0
<u>North Central</u>						
All places of residence	56,373	100.0	31.1	38.5	20.2	10.2
SMSA	37,676	100.0	31.4	39.6	20.0	9.0
Central city	16,155	100.0	30.2	39.0	20.2	10.7
Outside central city	21,521	100.0	32.3	40.1	19.8	7.8
Outside SMSA	18,697	100.0	30.6	36.2	20.6	12.5
Nonfarm	15,231	100.0	30.1	37.4	19.3	13.2
Farm	3,466	100.0	32.8	30.8	26.7	9.7
<u>South</u>						
All places of residence	65,161	100.0	31.3	38.7	20.3	9.7
SMSA	37,051	100.0	31.1	40.3	20.1	8.5
Central city	18,184	100.0	30.4	39.4	20.8	9.4
Outside central city	18,868	100.0	31.8	41.1	19.4	7.7
Outside SMSA	28,110	100.0	31.6	36.7	20.6	11.1
Nonfarm	25,208	100.0	32.2	37.4	19.6	10.8
Farm	2,902	100.0	26.5	30.6	28.9	13.9
<u>West</u>						
All places of residence	36,268	100.0	30.9	40.1	19.9	9.0
SMSA	28,504	100.0	30.3	41.2	19.8	8.7
Central city	11,915	100.0	28.3	41.6	20.2	9.9
Outside central city	16,590	100.0	31.7	40.9	19.5	7.9
Outside SMSA	7,764	100.0	33.2	36.2	20.6	10.1
Nonfarm	7,122	100.0	33.4	36.6	19.9	10.1
Farm	642	100.0	31.3	31.2	27.7	9.7

Table B. Percent distributions of persons in the total population by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region	All places of residence	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
		Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Percent of persons					
United States	100.0	30.2	38.8	27.5	3.6
Northeast	23.6	7.8	11.2	4.4	0.2
North Central	27.3	7.8	10.4	7.4	1.7
South	31.5	8.8	9.1	12.2	1.4
West	17.6	5.8	8.0	3.4	0.3

should be noted in particular, since the boundaries of this SMSA were defined differently for the previous reports on this topic than they were in the survey which produced the data shown here. Appendix II should also be consulted for a list of the States included in the four geographic regions and for definitions of the terms "central city," "farm," and "nonfarm."

DISABILITY

Disability is measured in HIS in two forms, long-term and short-term disability. Long-term disability is associated with chronic diseases or impairments and is referred to as "chronic activity limitation." It describes an individual's ability to perform the normal activities of persons in a particular age, sex, or work status group. Short-term disability is associated with episodes of illnesses and injuries and is described in terms of disability days. Days of disability are further classified as restricted-activity days, bed days, and work-loss days. A more complete description and definition of these terms may be found in appendix II.

Chronic Activity Limitation

For each person reported in HIS as having a chronic condition, the respondent was asked to indicate his ability in terms of health to carry on various activities. On the basis of the response to these questions persons are classified as: unable to carry on major activity, limited in amount or kind of major activity, not limited in major activity but otherwise limited, and not limited in activities. In order to reduce sampling

error, the three categories of activity limitation have been consolidated in this report, and the statistics are presented in terms of persons with or without chronic activity limitation.

The number and percent of persons with and without chronic activity limitation by age, geographic region, and place of residence are presented in tables 1-3. During the 2-year period 1973-74 there were about 28.5 million persons annually (13.8 percent of the total population) who were classified as having chronic limitation of activity. Table C shows the percent of persons with chronic activity limitation by geographic region and selected places of residence. These estimates show that for all places of residence the percents for the South and West Regions are higher than those of the other two regions. The high rate for the South Region appears to be due to the relatively high rate in areas outside SMSA's, while the high rate for the West Region is apparently the result of high rates for this region in both SMSA place of residence categories. For all regions combined there is a higher percent of persons with chronic activity limitation living outside SMSA's, in both nonfarm and farm areas, than for persons who live in SMSA areas.

Disability Days

Tables 4, 5, and 6 contain estimates for three types of disability days: restricted-activity days, bed days, and work-loss days. A day of restricted activity is defined as a day on which a person reduces his normal activities for the entire day because of illness or injury; a bed day is a day on which a person stays in bed for all or

Table C. Percent of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region	All places of residence	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
		Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
United States	13.8	14.4	12.1	15.3	15.9
Northeast	13.3	14.9	11.6	14.8	13.0
North Central	13.2	13.9	11.5	14.8	14.0
South	14.5	13.9	12.3	16.1	19.1
West	14.1	15.2	13.3	14.3	14.2

most of the day or is confined to a hospital as an inpatient; and a work-loss day is a day on which a currently employed person is absent from his job or business for at least half of his normal workday. A bed day or work-loss day is by definition also a restricted-activity day. A disability day is counted only once for the person involved even though it may have resulted from more than one illness or injury. These terms are further defined in appendix II.

The average annual number of restricted-activity days in the United States during 1973-74 was about 3.5 billion, a rate of 16.8 days per person per year. For bed days, the average annual number was about 1.4 billion, a rate of 6.5 days per person per year, and the number of work-loss days was a little over 400 million, a rate of 5.2 days per currently employed person per year.

A summarization of the data on disability days is presented in table D. With regard to region, these data show that for restricted-activity and bed days the rates for the South and West are generally similar and are higher than the rates for the other two regions. The rates for these two regions are also generally high in each of the place of residence categories. The one exception is the relatively lower rates for the West in nonfarm areas. The rates for work-loss days are not appreciably different for the four regions.

In relation to place of residence, the data in table D show that the rates for each of the types of disability days are highest for persons living in the central city portions of SMSA's and are lowest for persons living in farm areas outside SMSA's.

Acute Conditions

The estimates presented on the incidence of acute illnesses and injuries include conditions which began during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview and which received medical attention or resulted in restricted activity. Excluded are certain conditions and impairments which are always classified as chronic regardless of the date of onset. These conditions and impairments are listed in appendix II.

Data on acute conditions are shown in tables 7 and 8. The average annual incidence of acute conditions for the 2-year period 1973-74 was about 362 million, a rate of 175.4 conditions per 100 persons per year.² The rates were 256.6 for persons under 17 years, 174.0 for persons 17-44 years, and 95.6 per 100 persons 45 years of age and older.

Table E shows the average number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by region and place of residence categories. According to these data acute conditions occurred most frequently among persons living in the West and least frequently among persons living in the Northeast. The rates for the West are higher than those of the other three regions for both of the SMSA categories. Rates for acute conditions are highest for persons living in SMSA areas but outside central cities.

²There is evidence that the inclusion in HIS of a supplement on acute conditions during 1973 and 1974 led to sizable decreases in the number of conditions reported to have begun in the 2 weeks prior to the interview. Comparisons of estimates of the number or rate of acute conditions with HIS data from other years should be made with extreme caution. For a more detailed discussion of this issue, see Series 10, No. 102, pp. 1-10.

Table D. Number of disability days per person per year, by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region	All places of residence	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
		Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Restricted-activity days per person per year					
United States	16.8	18.5	15.3	17.4	15.2
Northeast	14.5	17.3	12.9	14.1	*7.0
North Central	15.9	17.3	15.0	16.4	13.0
South	18.6	19.0	16.4	19.9	18.6
West	18.3	21.1	17.9	14.7	17.3
Bed days per person per year					
United States	6.5	7.7	5.8	6.5	4.6
Northeast	5.9	7.7	5.1	5.2	*2.4
North Central	5.9	7.0	5.7	5.5	3.5
South	7.5	8.4	6.5	7.7	5.6
West	6.7	7.8	6.4	5.7	7.0
Work-loss days per person per year ¹					
United States	5.2	5.8	4.9	5.0	4.0
Northeast	5.0	5.9	4.3	4.9	*5.6
North Central	4.9	5.9	4.6	4.7	3.5
South	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.6	3.8
West	5.2	5.6	5.4	3.5	*6.5

¹Work-loss days are for the currently employed population aged 17 years and over.

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Persons Injured

During the 2-year period 1973-74, on the average about 60 million persons were injured each year, a rate of 28.8 persons injured for each 100 persons in the population (tables 9 and 10). The estimates of persons injured are based on injuries that occurred during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview. Only injuries that resulted in medical attention or caused restricted activity for 1 or more days are included. As is the case with all survey estimates, data on persons who died prior to the date of interview (whether due to injury or to other causes) are not included.

The data on persons injured by region and place of residence categories are presented in table F. These data indicate that the average number of persons injured per 100 persons does not differ greatly between regions and place of residence categories.

USE OF MEDICAL SERVICES

Three general measures of utilization of health care services are presented in this report: discharges from short-stay hospitals, physician visits, and dental visits. The data on hospital discharges are further classified by whether or not the hospitalization was for delivery of a child and by whether or not the patient underwent surgery in the hospital, and the data for physician visits are classified according to the place of visit. In addition to the numbers and rates for physician and dental visits, the data also give estimates of the number of persons who visited a physician or dentist within a 1-year period.

Discharges from Short-Stay Hospitals

In HIS information is obtained on all hospitalizations which occurred during the 12-month period prior to the interview. Since information

Table E. Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region	All places of residence	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
		Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Acute conditions per 100 persons per year					
United States	175.4	174.0	183.5	169.6	144.4
Northeast	155.3	143.8	160.8	162.9	134.1
North Central	186.5	184.3	189.0	193.4	151.0
South	168.6	173.0	181.3	160.4	130.5
West	197.4	202.5	210.5	160.1	177.6

is collected only on persons living in the household at the time of interview, hospitalization data for former household members who died during the reference period are excluded. As a result the estimates of hospital discharges are understated for the general population. These underestimates are especially marked for persons over 65 years of age. (See Series 10, No. 30.)

During the period 1973-74, about 29 million persons were discharged from short-stay hospitals yearly, a rate of 140.5 per 1,000 persons (table 11). Information on hospitalizations including and excluding deliveries is shown in table 12. Hospital discharges are shown in table 13 by whether or not surgery was performed.

Table G is a summary of hospital discharge rates by geographic region and place of residence. The rates for the South Region (152.5 discharges per 1,000 persons per year) and the North Central Region (148.3 per 1,000 persons

per year) are at about the same level, and they are substantially higher than the rates for the West (128.7) and Northeast (124.2). The high rate for the South Region is primarily due to high rates for persons living outside of SMSA's (174.2 discharges per 1,000 persons per year for persons living in nonfarm areas and 151.6 per 1,000 for persons living in farm areas). For the North Central Region the high rate apparently is due to the high rates for persons living in the central city portions of SMSA's (152.7) and for those living outside SMSA's in nonfarm areas (166.0).

When the rates for all regions combined are examined, it may be seen that the rate of hospital discharges is greatest by far for persons living outside SMSA's in nonfarm areas (163.5 per 1,000) and lowest for persons living in SMSA's outside the central city (127.1 per 1,000).

Table F. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region	All places of residence	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
		Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Persons injured per 100 persons per year					
United States	28.8	28.1	30.8	27.5	24.3
Northeast	26.0	22.7	27.6	27.6	*29.4
North Central	29.2	31.6	28.3	28.2	27.5
South	28.9	28.2	30.9	28.8	21.3
West	32.1	30.6	38.2	21.4	*17.9

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table G. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals per 1,000 persons per year, by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region	All places of residence	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
		Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Discharges per 1,000 persons per year					
United States	140.5	136.2	127.1	163.5	144.8
Northeast	124.2	129.3	112.0	146.4	*111.1
North Central	148.3	152.7	133.2	166.0	142.8
South	152.5	135.7	139.8	174.2	151.6
West	128.7	123.7	125.6	142.5	144.9

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Physician Visits

An average of a little over 1 billion physician visits were reported each year during 1973 and 1974. Physician visits are occasions when persons received advice or treatment from a doctor of medicine or osteopathy, his nurse, or some other authorized person. Telephone consultations are also defined as physician visits, but calls for appointments only and visits by doctors to hospital inpatients are not. The reported 1 billion physician visits is an average of 5.0 visits per year for each person in the civilian noninstitutionalized population (see tables 14 and 15).

The average numbers of physician visits per person per year by geographic region and place of residence are summarized in table H. The average number of physician visits per person per year is slightly higher in the West Region (5.4) than in the other three regions. Persons living in SMSA's had relatively more physician visits (5.3 for central cities and 5.2 for areas outside of central cities) than persons living outside SMSA's (4.5 for persons living in nonfarm areas and 3.9 for persons living in farm areas).

Another measure of the utilization of physician services is presented in table 16, which shows the proportion of persons in the population who had at least one physician visit during the 12 months prior to interview. With the exception of farm areas these data are remarkably consistent and show that for most of the age, region, and place of residence categories about 75 percent of the population had seen a physi-

cian within a year. In the farm areas the proportion is about 68 percent. (Also see table J.)

Dental Visits

For each of the 2 years on which the data in this report are based, an average of about 338 million dental visits were reported. This represents about 1.6 dental visits per year for each person in the population included in the study. Detailed information on dental visits is presented in tables 17 and 18. It should be noted that the age group under 17 years includes children under 5 years of age, who are less likely to receive dental care. Also, the rates for persons 65 years of age and over may be lower than average because about one-half of these persons are edentulous and may therefore require less dental care.

The rates of dental visits per person per year shown in table K indicate that for the Northeast and West Regions the rates were at about the same level, 2.0 and 1.9, respectively, and were higher than the rates for the North Central and South Regions, 1.6 and 1.3, respectively. The rates were highest for persons living in areas of SMSA's outside central cities (1.9). The rates were 1.6 for persons living in central city areas of SMSA's and 1.3 for persons living in both farm and nonfarm areas outside SMSA's.

There was considerably more variation between regions and place of residence categories for the proportion of persons who had at least

Table H. Number of physician visits per person per year, by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region	All places of residence	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
		Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Physician visits per person per year					
United States	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.5	3.9
Northeast	5.0	5.5	4.9	4.4	3.4
North Central	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.5	3.7
South	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.1
West	5.4	5.8	5.6	4.4	4.8

one dental visit in the 12 months prior to interview than there was for the proportion of persons who had at least one physician visit during the year. (See table 18.)

Overall about half the population (49.1 percent) had one or more dental visits during the year. The data in table L (taken from table 18) show that the proportion of persons with one or more dental visits during the year was lowest for persons living in the South Region. The rates for the other three regions are similar to each other. Regarding place of residence, the population living outside central city portions of SMSA's had the highest proportion of persons who had seen a dentist within 1 year.

SUMMARY

In this discussion an attempt has been made to summarize and point out some highlights of the data contained in the tables presented in this report and to provide some qualifying and definitional information about the specific charac-

teristics. As indicated earlier, this report presents only the frequency and rate of occurrence of selected health characteristics as they were reported in the survey, and no effort has been made to determine or hypothesize the reasons for differences that can be observed in the data. Population estimates for all categories used in this report appear in tables 19 and 20.

Table M represents an effort to provide a quick visual summary of the survey findings. The table shows for each region and place of residence category the relationship of the rate of occurrence of each health characteristic to the national rate in terms of whether it is above, below, or about the national average.

DATA COMPARISONS OVER TIME

The National Center for Health Statistics has published data from the Health Interview Survey describing health characteristics of the population by geographic region and place of residence

Table J. Percent of the population with one or more physician visits within a year, by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region	All places of residence	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
		Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Percent of persons					
United States	74.9	75.5	76.5	72.9	68.1
Northeast	76.0	76.7	76.5	74.1	64.8
North Central	74.8	74.9	76.7	73.7	67.9
South	74.1	74.5	76.8	72.4	68.7
West	75.2	76.3	76.0	71.8	68.8

Table K. Number of dental visits per person per year, by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region	All places of residence	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
		Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Dental visits per person per year					
United States	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3
Northeast	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	*1.8
North Central	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4
South	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.0
West	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.4

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

for two earlier time periods, July 1963-June 1965 and the years 1969-70 (Series 10, Nos. 36 and 86). In this section comparisons of the data from the 1973-74 study with the data from the two previous studies are presented and discussed.

The health characteristics of the United States population over the 1½-year period (June 1963-December 1974) have been influenced by many factors; it is beyond the scope of this report to consider them with any degree of specificity. Some of the major factors that have influenced the estimates of health characteristics for the three survey periods are discussed in general terms to point out the caution that must be exercised in interpreting the data presented in this section.

In summary, this section brings together for the convenience of readers similar data collected over a long time period, but no attempt is made

to explain the causative factors for any particular patterns or changes that can be observed in the data.

Factors That Affect Time Comparisons of Survey Data

Some of the major factors to consider in making time comparisons of the data presented here may be described in general terms as follows:

- Changes in survey methodology and definitions
- Demographic changes in the population
- Population mobility
- Changes in the definition of SMSA's
- The advent of Medicare and Medicaid

Table L. Percent of the population with one or more dental visits within a year, by place of residence and geographic region: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region	All places of residence	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
		Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Percent of persons					
United States	49.1	47.1	54.7	43.9	44.9
Northeast	53.6	48.8	58.2	50.7	50.5
North Central	50.7	47.2	55.9	46.9	50.9
South	43.4	42.6	50.3	39.5	37.7
West	50.7	51.3	53.4	44.3	41.7

Table M. Summary of health characteristics, by geographic region and place of residence, compared to national average: United States, 1973-74

Health characteristic	Geographic region				Place of residence			
	North-east	North Central	South	West	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
					Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Persons with chronic activity limitation	Below average	Below average	Above average	Average	Above average	Below average	Above average	Above average
Restricted-activity days per person per year	Below average	Below average	Above average	Above average	Above average	Below average	Average	Below average
Bed days per person per year	Below average	Below average	Above average	Average	Above average	Below average	Average	Below average
Work-loss days per person per year	Average	Average	Average	Average	Above average	Average	Average	Below average
Acute conditions per 100 persons per year	Below average	Above average	Average	Above average	Average	Above average	Average	Below average
Persons injured per 100 persons per year . . .	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Discharges from short-stay hospitals per 1,000 persons per year	Below average	Above average	Above average	Below average	Average	Below average	Above average	Average
Physician visits per person per year	Average	Average	Below average	Above average	Above average	Above average	Below average	Below average
Persons who had seen physician in past year	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Dental visits per person per year	Above average	Average	Below average	Above average	Average	Above average	Below average	Below average
Persons who had seen dentist in past year . .	Average	Average	Below average	Average	Average	Above average	Below average	Average

In the continuing Health Interview Survey efforts to improve the accuracy of the data are constantly being made. Many times these changes in survey methodology do not appreciably affect survey results. However, from time to time improvements in data collection have been made that have resulted in major changes in the estimates of health characteristics covered by the survey. Usually when these major changes have been made the survey has provided data users with analyses of the effect of such changes. For the purpose of this report the reader is referred to Series 2, No. 48, in the *Vital and Health Statistics* series, which describes the im-

pact of a major change in survey methodology initiated on July 1, 1967.

Some minor and some major changes in the demographic composition of the population have occurred between 1963 and 1974. There have been changes in income levels, educational attainment, and racial and age distributions of the population, to mention a few. These factors can result in changes in treatment and prevention of diseases, in utilization of medical services, and also in the willingness and ability of respondents to report information in health surveys. A change of particular importance to this report is the change in the age composition of

the population between 1963 and 1974. There was about a 13-percent decrease in the proportion of persons under 17 years of age and about an 8-percent increase in the proportion 65 years of age and over.

The movement of large numbers of persons from one region of the country to another and from urban and rural areas to suburban areas has resulted in changes in the demographic composition of the regions and place of residence categories which are the focus of this report. It has no doubt had an effect on the rates of health characteristics that are presented here.

Aside from population changes, the number of persons residing in SMSA's changes because the criteria for defining SMSA's change. Table N shows the number of persons in the United States residing in SMSA's in 1960 and 1970 according to how SMSA's were defined at the three time periods for which data are presented in this section. As may be noted, the use of different definitions is associated with different estimates. For instance, the number of persons residing in SMSA's in 1970 was 139,418,811 using the 1970 definition of SMSA's and 148,131,506 using the 1974 definition.

The surveys which produced the data for the two earlier reports on the topics considered here were based on the 1960 definition of SMSA's. The 1973 and 1974 surveys were, on the other hand, based on the 1970 definition of SMSA's. No adjustments have been made in the data to take these differences into account.

The introduction of the national Medicare and Medicaid programs has resulted in greater utilization of medical care facilities, as indicated by the approximately 10-percent increase in the rate of hospital discharges and physician visits between 1963-65 and 1973-74. The effects of these programs on the incidence and prevalence of diseases and on the reporting of health infor-

mation in a survey are almost impossible to isolate and measure. For example, greater availability and utilization of health services might lead to more prevention and better treatment of disease conditions, which would tend to reduce the rate of occurrence of acute and chronic conditions and associated disability. On the other hand, greater access to health resources could lead to an increase in life expectancy and, as a consequence, increase the number of older persons who could become afflicted with infirmities common to the aged.

Other examples of factors that affect estimates of health characteristics based on data collected over long periods of time could be given here. However, it is believed that the above will suffice to point out the difficulties that arise in attempting to interpret the data presented in this section.

Health Characteristics for Three Time Periods

Table O shows rates of selected health characteristics during the three survey periods for the United States, geographic regions, and place of residence categories. Some brief observations on each of the health characteristics based on the data in this table follow.

Percent of persons with chronic activity limitation.—Between the 1963-65 and 1973-74 studies there was about a 14-percent increase in the proportion of the population reporting some chronic limitation of activity. There was relatively little change for this health characteristic between the 1963-65 and 1969-70 studies. Rates for chronic activity limitation were highest for the South Region for each of the three study periods and for persons living outside SMSA's for the two study periods for which data are available.

Restricted-activity days.—The estimated numbers of days of restricted activity per per-

Table N. Number and population of SMSA's as defined at specified dates: United States, 1960 and 1970

Time of SMSA definition	Number of SMSA's	Population	
		1960	1970
1964 (Aug. 31, 1964)	217	115,876,343	134,639,374
1970 census (Feb. 28, 1971)	243	119,593,498	139,418,811
1974 (Apr. 5, 1974)	265	126,613,710	148,131,506

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1974*, 95th ed. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1974. p. 864.

Table O. Selected health characteristics for 3 survey periods, by geographic region and place of residence: United States

Health characteristic and survey period	Total	Geographic region				Place of residence			
		North-east	North Central	South	West	SMSA		Outside SMSA	
						Central city	Outside central city	Non-farm	Farm
Percent of persons with chronic activity limitation:									
1963-65	12.1	9.5	12.0	14.3	11.8	...	...	14.6	16.5
1969-70	11.7	11.1	10.9	12.9	11.7	11.9	10.1	13.0	13.9
1973-74	13.8	13.3	13.2	14.5	14.1	14.4	12.1	15.3	15.9
Restricted-activity days per person per year:									
1963-65	16.3	13.9	16.1	17.7	17.6	...	...	17.8	17.1
1969-70	14.7	14.4	13.0	15.6	16.2	16.0	13.3	15.2	12.6
1973-74	16.8	14.5	15.9	18.6	18.3	18.5	15.3	17.4	15.2
Bed days per person per year:									
1963-65	6.1	5.1	5.7	6.9	6.8	...	...	6.7	5.6
1969-70	6.1	5.8	5.2	7.1	6.1	7.0	5.4	6.2	4.5
1973-74	6.5	5.9	5.9	7.5	6.7	7.7	5.8	6.5	4.6
Work-loss days per person per year ¹ :									
1963-65	5.6	5.3	5.3	6.2	5.5	...	...	5.9	7.1
1969-70	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.9	4.9	5.2	4.7
1973-74	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.8	4.9	5.0	4.0
Persons injured per 100 persons per year:									
1963-65	28.7	27.0	28.3	27.8	33.7	...	...	27.0	24.9
1969-70	26.3	24.7	24.3	26.0	32.8	24.7	27.0	27.7	22.1
1973-74	28.8	26.0	29.2	28.9	32.1	28.1	30.8	27.5	24.3
Discharges from short-stay hospitals per 1,000 persons per year:									
1963-65	128.3	117.5	129.5	135.9	128.8	...	...	145.0	111.7
1969-70	131.0	123.8	134.4	134.3	129.9	131.9	120.6	145.4	108.7
1973-74	140.5	124.2	148.3	152.5	128.7	136.2	127.1	163.5	144.8
Physician visits per person per year:									
1963-65	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	5.4	...	...	4.3	3.3
1969-70	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.2
1973-74	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.5	3.9
Dental visits per person per year:									
1963-65	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.7	...	...	1.2	0.9
1969-70	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.1
1973-74	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3

¹Work-loss days are for the currently employed population aged 17 years and over.

son per year were at about the same level for the 1963-65 study (16.3 days) and the 1973-74 study (16.8 days); however, this rate was slightly lower for the 1969-70 study (14.7 days). The rates were highest in the South and West Regions for each of the three study periods. In the two study periods for which data on all four place of residence categories were available (1969-70 and 1973-74), the average number of restricted-activity days per person per year was

highest for persons living in central city portions of SMSA's.

Bed days and work-loss days.—In general the observations made about restricted-activity days can also be made about these two measures of short-term disability. There was very little change in the average numbers of bed days and work-loss days during the course of time covered by the three surveys. Also, for both types of disability days the rates were highest in the South

Region during each of the three survey periods and in central city portions of SMSA's during each of the two survey periods for which data are available.

Persons injured per 100 persons per year.—The proportion of persons injured was at about the same level for the time periods covered by the three surveys. Rates for this characteristic were consistently highest in the West Region and consistently lowest among persons living in farm portions of areas outside SMSA's.

Discharges from short-stay hospitals.—Nationally, the rates for short-stay hospital discharges were at about the same level for 1963-65 (128.3 per 1,000 persons per year) and 1969-70 (131.0 per 1,000 persons per year). However, in the 1973-74 study period the rate for this characteristic (140.5) was almost 10 percent higher than the 1963-65 rate and a little over 7 percent higher than the 1969-70 rate.

When the rates for hospital discharges are examined by geographic region it can be seen that over the course of the 11½-year period covered by the three studies the rates for the West Region remained about the same; rates for the Northeast Region rose by about 6 percent; rates for the South rose about 12 percent; and rates for the North Central Region rose almost 15 percent. The 1973-74 study shows rates for the South Region (152.5) and North Central Region (148.3) roughly 20 percent higher than rates for the West (128.7) and Northeast (124.2).

The rates of hospital discharges shown in table O indicate major increases in short-stay hospital utilization among persons living outside SMSA's. For persons living in nonfarm areas outside of SMSA's the percent increase between the

1963-65 and 1973-74 studies was about 13 percent, and for persons living in farm portions the increase was about 30 percent.

Physician visits.—Nationally, the average number of physician visits per person per year was similar in the 1963-65 and 1969-70 studies. However, data from the 1973-74 study show a rate of physician visits roughly 10 percent higher than the rates for the two earlier studies.

The rate for this health characteristic was consistently higher in the West Region than in the other three regions, and the rates for the two SMSA place of residence categories (central city and outside central city) were higher than the rates for the categories outside SMSA's (non-farm and farm).

Dental visits.—The rates for dental visits were fairly constant for the three study periods—1.6 for 1963-65, 1.5 for 1969-70, and 1.6 for 1973-74. By region the rates were consistently highest for persons living in the Northeast Region, and by place of residence the rates were consistently highest for persons living in the two SMSA categories.

This brief review of data on selected health characteristics collected over about 11½ years indicates that nationally the rates for hospital discharges and physician visits rose about 10 percent, but the rates for the other characteristics remained at about the same levels.

There were some changes in rates between regions and place of residence categories for the three study periods. However, for the most part the regions and place of residence categories that had the highest or lowest rates for a particular health characteristic maintained that rank order over the time covered by these studies.



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Table 1. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons by whether they had limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All persons	Without activity limitation	With activity limitation	All persons	Without activity limitation	With activity limitation
	Number of persons in thousands			Percent distribution		
<u>United States</u>						
All places of residence	206,573	178,058	28,516	100.0	86.2	13.8
SMSA	142,475	123,807	18,668	100.0	86.9	13.1
Central city	62,348	53,365	8,983	100.0	85.6	14.4
Outside central city	80,126	70,441	9,685	100.0	87.9	12.1
Large SMSA	47,649	41,333	6,316	100.0	86.7	13.3
Other SMSA	94,826	82,474	12,352	100.0	87.0	13.0
Outside SMSA	64,099	54,251	9,848	100.0	84.6	15.4
Nonfarm	56,711	48,041	8,670	100.0	84.7	15.3
Farm	7,388	6,210	1,178	100.0	84.1	15.9
<u>Northeast</u>						
All places of residence	48,771	42,289	6,482	100.0	86.7	13.3
SMSA	39,243	34,167	5,076	100.0	87.1	12.9
Central city	16,095	13,700	2,395	100.0	85.1	14.9
Outside central city	23,148	20,467	2,681	100.0	88.4	11.6
Large SMSA	23,111	20,086	3,026	100.0	86.9	13.1
Boston	2,590	2,273	317	100.0	87.8	12.2
New York	15,805	13,754	2,051	100.0	87.0	13.0
Philadelphia	4,717	4,058	658	100.0	86.0	13.9
Other SMSA	16,132	14,081	2,051	100.0	87.3	12.7
Outside SMSA	9,528	8,122	1,405	100.0	85.2	14.7
Nonfarm	9,149	7,793	1,356	100.0	85.2	14.8
Farm	378	329	49	100.0	87.0	13.0
<u>North Central</u>						
All places of residence	56,373	48,926	7,446	100.0	86.8	13.2
SMSA	37,676	32,960	4,716	100.0	87.5	12.5
Central city	16,155	13,910	2,245	100.0	86.1	13.9
Outside central city	21,521	19,050	2,470	100.0	88.5	11.5
Large SMSA	11,642	10,214	1,428	100.0	87.7	12.3
Chicago	7,366	6,567	799	100.0	89.2	10.8
Detroit	4,276	3,647	629	100.0	85.3	14.7
Other SMSA	26,034	22,746	3,288	100.0	87.4	12.6
Outside SMSA	18,697	15,966	2,731	100.0	85.4	14.6
Nonfarm	15,231	12,984	2,247	100.0	85.2	14.8
Farm	3,466	2,982	484	100.0	86.0	14.0
<u>South</u>						
All places of residence	65,161	55,700	9,461	100.0	85.5	14.5
SMSA	37,051	32,193	4,858	100.0	86.9	13.1
Central city	18,184	15,655	2,528	100.0	86.1	13.9
Outside central city	18,868	16,538	2,330	100.0	87.7	12.3
Large SMSA, Washington	2,974	2,667	307	100.0	89.7	10.3
Other SMSA	34,078	29,526	4,551	100.0	86.6	13.4
Outside SMSA	28,110	23,507	4,603	100.0	83.6	16.4
Nonfarm	25,208	21,159	4,049	100.0	83.9	16.1
Farm	2,902	2,348	554	100.0	80.9	19.1
<u>West</u>						
All places of residence	36,268	31,142	5,126	100.0	85.9	14.1
SMSA	28,504	24,487	4,018	100.0	85.9	14.1
Central city	11,915	10,101	1,814	100.0	84.8	15.2
Outside central city	16,590	14,386	2,204	100.0	86.7	13.3
Large SMSA	9,922	8,367	1,555	100.0	84.3	15.7
Los Angeles	6,881	5,802	1,080	100.0	84.3	15.7
San Francisco	3,041	2,565	476	100.0	84.3	15.7
Other SMSA	18,582	16,120	2,462	100.0	86.8	13.2
Outside SMSA	7,764	6,655	1,108	100.0	85.7	14.3
Nonfarm	7,122	6,104	1,018	100.0	85.7	14.3
Farm	642	551	91	100.0	85.8	14.2

Table 2. Average annual number of persons, by whether they had limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	Under 45 years			45-64 years			65 years and over		
	All persons	Without activity limitation	With activity limitation	All persons	Without activity limitation	With activity limitation	All persons	Without activity limitation	With activity limitation
United States									
Number of persons in thousands									
All places of residence	143,377	134,206	9,171	42,696	32,575	10,123	20,498	11,276	9,221
SMSA	99,851	93,415	6,436	29,455	22,917	6,538	13,168	7,475	5,693
Central city	42,764	39,832	2,932	12,994	9,829	3,165	6,591	3,705	2,886
Outside central city	57,087	53,583	3,504	16,462	13,088	3,373	6,577	3,770	2,808
Large SMSA	32,653	30,494	2,159	10,403	8,200	2,204	4,592	2,639	1,953
Other SMSA	67,198	62,921	4,277	19,052	14,717	4,335	8,576	4,835	3,740
Outside SMSA	43,526	40,791	2,735	13,243	9,658	3,585	7,330	3,802	3,528
Nonfarm	39,009	36,537	2,472	11,223	8,159	3,064	6,479	3,345	3,134
Farm	4,517	4,255	262	2,020	1,499	521	851	457	394
Northeast									
All places of residence	32,720	30,696	2,024	10,867	8,585	2,282	5,184	3,008	2,176
SMSA	26,271	24,695	1,576	8,860	7,053	1,807	4,112	2,419	1,693
Central city	10,560	9,821	739	3,548	2,727	822	1,986	1,152	834
Outside central city	15,711	14,874	837	5,312	4,327	985	2,125	1,267	859
Large SMSA	15,473	14,515	958	5,217	4,151	1,066	2,421	1,420	1,002
Boston	1,786	1,672	114	530	422	108	274	179	95
New York	10,520	9,890	630	3,635	2,902	733	1,650	962	688
Philadelphia	3,167	2,954	213	1,052	827	226	498	278	219
Other SMSA	10,798	10,180	619	3,643	2,902	740	1,691	999	691
Outside SMSA	6,449	6,002	447	2,007	1,531	476	1,072	589	483
Nonfarm	6,197	5,767	430	1,929	1,467	462	1,024	559	465
Farm	252	234	*17	78	64	*14	49	31	*18
North Central									
All places of residence	39,242	36,769	2,472	11,379	8,877	2,502	5,752	3,280	2,472
SMSA	26,748	25,053	1,695	7,522	5,931	1,590	3,406	1,975	1,431
Central city	11,165	10,427	738	3,260	2,486	774	1,730	997	733
Outside central city	15,582	14,626	957	4,262	3,446	816	1,676	979	698
Large SMSA	8,156	7,667	489	2,437	1,938	499	1,048	608	440
Chicago	5,147	4,878	269	1,542	1,276	266	676	412	264
Detroit	3,009	2,789	220	895	662	233	372	196	176
Other SMSA	18,592	17,386	1,205	5,085	3,993	1,092	2,357	1,367	991
Outside SMSA	12,494	11,716	778	3,857	2,946	912	2,346	1,305	1,041
Nonfarm	10,289	9,640	649	2,933	2,235	697	2,010	1,109	901
Farm	2,205	2,076	129	925	710	215	336	196	140
South									
All places of residence	45,648	42,894	2,755	13,222	9,626	3,596	6,291	3,181	3,111
SMSA	26,451	24,865	1,586	7,439	5,616	1,824	3,161	1,713	1,449
Central city	12,704	11,930	773	3,779	2,806	973	1,701	919	782
Outside central city	13,747	12,935	813	3,660	2,809	851	1,460	794	666
Large SMSA, Washington	2,230	2,108	121	571	454	117	173	104	68
Other SMSA	24,221	22,756	1,465	6,868	5,162	1,706	2,989	1,608	1,381
Outside SMSA	19,197	18,029	1,168	5,782	4,010	1,772	3,130	1,468	1,662
Nonfarm	17,538	16,463	1,075	4,943	3,415	1,528	2,727	1,281	1,445
Farm	1,659	1,566	93	839	595	244	403	187	217
West									
All places of residence	25,767	23,847	1,920	7,230	5,488	1,743	3,271	1,807	1,463
SMSA	20,381	18,802	1,579	5,634	4,317	1,317	2,489	1,368	1,121
Central city	8,335	7,654	681	2,406	1,810	596	1,174	637	537
Outside central city	12,047	11,149	898	3,228	2,507	721	1,315	731	586
Large SMSA	6,794	6,203	591	2,177	1,656	521	950	507	443
Los Angeles	4,699	4,300	399	1,541	1,168	373	641	334	307
San Francisco	2,095	1,903	192	636	489	148	309	173	136
Other SMSA	13,587	12,599	988	3,457	2,660	797	1,539	861	678
Outside SMSA	5,386	5,045	341	1,596	1,171	425	782	439	342
Nonfarm	4,985	4,667	318	1,418	1,041	377	719	396	323
Farm	401	378	*23	178	130	48	62	43	*19

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 3. Percent distribution of persons by whether they had limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	Under 45 years			45-64 years			65 years and over		
	All persons	With- out activity limitation	With activity limitation	All persons	With- out activity limitation	With activity limitation	All persons	With- out activity limitation	With activity limitation
<u>United States</u>									
Percent distribution									
All places of residence	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	76.3	23.7	100.0	55.0	45.0
SMSA	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	77.8	22.2	100.0	56.8	43.2
Central city	100.0	93.1	6.9	100.0	75.6	24.4	100.0	56.2	43.8
Outside central city	100.0	93.9	6.1	100.0	79.5	20.5	100.0	57.3	42.7
Large SMSA	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	78.8	21.2	100.0	57.5	42.5
Other SMSA	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	77.2	22.8	100.0	56.4	43.6
Outside SMSA	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0	51.9	48.1
Nonfarm	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	72.7	27.3	100.0	51.6	48.4
Farm	100.0	94.2	5.8	100.0	74.2	25.8	100.0	53.7	46.3
<u>Northeast</u>									
All places of residence	100.0	93.8	6.2	100.0	79.0	21.0	100.0	58.0	42.0
SMSA	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	79.6	20.4	100.0	58.8	41.2
Central city	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	76.9	23.2	100.0	58.0	42.0
Outside central city	100.0	94.7	5.3	100.0	81.5	18.5	100.0	59.6	40.4
Large SMSA	100.0	93.8	6.2	100.0	79.6	20.4	100.0	58.7	41.4
Boston	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	79.6	20.4	100.0	65.3	34.7
New York	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	79.8	20.2	100.0	58.3	41.7
Philadelphia	100.0	93.3	6.7	100.0	78.6	21.5	100.0	55.8	44.0
Other SMSA	100.0	94.3	5.7	100.0	79.7	20.3	100.0	59.1	40.9
Outside SMSA	100.0	93.1	6.9	100.0	76.3	23.7	100.0	54.9	45.1
Nonfarm	100.0	93.1	6.9	100.0	76.0	24.0	100.0	54.6	45.4
Farm	100.0	92.9	*6.7	100.0	82.1	*17.9	100.0	63.3	*36.7
<u>North Central</u>									
All places of residence	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	78.0	22.0	100.0	57.0	43.0
SMSA	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	78.8	21.1	100.0	58.0	42.0
Central city	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	76.3	23.7	100.0	57.6	42.4
Outside central city	100.0	93.9	6.1	100.0	80.9	19.1	100.0	58.4	41.6
Large SMSA	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	79.5	20.5	100.0	58.0	42.0
Chicago	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0	60.9	39.1
Detroit	100.0	92.7	7.3	100.0	74.0	26.0	100.0	52.7	47.3
Other SMSA	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	78.5	21.5	100.0	58.0	42.0
Outside SMSA	100.0	93.8	6.2	100.0	76.4	23.6	100.0	55.6	44.4
Nonfarm	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	76.2	23.8	100.0	55.2	44.8
Farm	100.0	94.1	5.9	100.0	76.8	23.2	100.0	58.3	41.7
<u>South</u>									
All places of residence	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	72.8	27.2	100.0	50.6	49.5
SMSA	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	75.5	24.5	100.0	54.2	45.8
Central city	100.0	93.9	6.1	100.0	74.3	25.7	100.0	54.0	46.0
Outside central city	100.0	94.1	5.9	100.0	76.7	23.3	100.0	54.4	45.6
Large SMSA, Washington	100.0	94.5	5.4	100.0	79.5	20.5	100.0	60.1	39.3
Other SMSA	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0	75.2	24.8	100.0	53.8	46.2
Outside SMSA	100.0	93.9	6.1	100.0	69.4	30.6	100.0	46.9	53.1
Nonfarm	100.0	93.9	6.1	100.0	69.1	30.9	100.0	47.0	53.0
Farm	100.0	94.4	5.6	100.0	70.9	29.1	100.0	46.4	53.8
<u>West</u>									
All places of residence	100.0	92.5	7.5	100.0	75.9	24.1	100.0	55.2	44.7
SMSA	100.0	92.3	7.7	100.0	76.6	23.4	100.0	55.0	45.0
Central city	100.0	91.8	8.2	100.0	75.2	24.8	100.0	54.3	45.7
Outside central city	100.0	92.5	7.5	100.0	77.7	22.3	100.0	55.6	44.5
Large SMSA	100.0	91.3	8.7	100.0	76.1	23.9	100.0	53.4	46.6
Los Angeles	100.0	91.5	8.5	100.0	75.8	24.2	100.0	52.1	47.9
San Francisco	100.0	90.8	9.2	100.0	76.9	23.3	100.0	56.0	44.0
Other SMSA	100.0	92.7	7.3	100.0	76.9	23.1	100.0	55.9	44.1
Outside SMSA	100.0	93.7	6.3	100.0	73.4	26.6	100.0	56.1	43.7
Nonfarm	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	73.4	26.6	100.0	55.1	44.9
Farm	100.0	94.3	*5.7	100.0	73.0	27.0	100.0	69.4	*30.6

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent, estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 4. Average annual number of days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
United States										
All places of residence	3,478,808	677,990	1,081,004	986,721	733,093	16.8	10.7	13.5	23.1	35.8
SMSA	2,380,296	484,688	788,860	661,989	444,758	16.7	11.2	14.0	22.5	33.8
Central city	1,153,957	212,143	370,489	334,143	237,183	18.5	11.6	15.1	25.7	36.0
Outside central city	1,226,339	272,545	418,372	327,846	207,576	15.3	10.9	13.1	19.9	31.6
Large SMSA	830,705	160,620	266,784	237,714	165,587	17.4	11.6	14.2	22.9	36.1
Other SMSA	1,549,590	324,068	522,076	424,275	279,171	16.3	11.0	13.9	22.3	32.6
Outside SMSA	1,098,513	193,302	292,144	324,731	288,335	17.1	9.6	12.5	24.5	39.3
Nonfarm	985,978	178,341	267,838	283,855	255,915	17.4	10.0	12.7	25.3	39.5
Farm	112,534	14,961	24,306	40,846	32,421	15.2	6.7	10.6	20.2	38.1
Northeast										
All places of residence	708,096	146,543	215,571	202,544	143,438	14.5	10.3	11.7	18.6	27.7
SMSA	576,705	118,242	178,654	166,095	113,714	14.7	10.4	12.0	18.7	27.7
Central city	278,076	46,856	88,642	80,524	62,054	17.3	10.5	14.5	22.7	31.2
Outside central city	298,629	71,386	90,012	85,570	51,661	12.9	10.4	10.2	16.1	24.3
Large SMSA	368,006	72,438	113,242	105,867	76,459	15.9	11.0	12.7	20.3	31.6
Boston	30,573	6,296	10,437	8,567	5,283	11.8	8.3	10.1	16.2	19.3
New York	236,543	45,189	72,713	67,551	51,090	15.0	10.3	11.9	18.6	31.0
Philadelphia	100,890	20,963	30,091	29,749	20,087	21.4	14.9	17.1	28.3	40.3
Other SMSA	208,700	45,804	65,413	60,228	37,255	12.9	9.6	10.8	16.5	22.0
Outside SMSA	131,391	28,301	36,917	36,449	29,724	13.8	9.6	10.6	18.2	27.7
Nonfarm	128,734	28,037	35,857	35,701	29,140	14.1	9.9	10.7	18.5	28.5
Farm	*2,656	*264	*1,061	*749	*583	*7.0	*2.2	*8.0	*9.6	*11.9
North Central										
All places of residence	895,928	192,907	290,228	232,887	179,905	15.9	11.0	13.4	20.5	31.3
SMSA	601,279	134,839	202,828	157,704	105,909	16.0	11.4	13.6	21.0	31.1
Central city	279,454	57,304	90,505	79,277	52,368	17.3	11.8	14.4	24.3	30.3
Outside central city	321,825	77,535	112,322	78,427	53,541	15.0	11.2	13.0	18.4	31.9
Large SMSA	182,172	37,107	55,788	53,741	35,537	15.6	10.3	12.3	22.1	33.9
Chicago	99,401	20,398	31,996	24,860	22,147	13.5	9.2	10.9	16.1	32.8
Detroit	82,771	16,709	23,792	28,880	13,389	19.4	12.0	14.7	32.3	36.0
Other SMSA	419,107	97,731	147,040	103,963	70,372	16.1	11.9	14.2	20.4	29.9
Outside SMSA	294,649	58,069	87,401	75,183	73,996	15.8	10.1	12.9	19.5	31.5
Nonfarm	249,762	50,615	75,387	59,647	64,113	16.4	11.0	13.2	20.3	31.9
Farm	44,888	7,453	12,014	15,537	9,884	13.0	6.5	11.3	16.8	29.4
South										
All places of residence	1,211,481	204,929	355,340	362,045	289,168	18.6	10.0	14.1	27.4	46.0
SMSA	654,943	121,785	219,485	186,748	126,925	17.7	10.6	14.7	25.1	40.2
Central city	345,461	58,930	109,480	104,270	72,780	19.0	10.6	15.3	27.6	42.8
Outside central city	309,482	62,855	110,005	82,478	54,144	16.4	10.5	14.2	22.5	37.1
Large SMSA, Washington	52,777	13,806	21,774	11,131	6,067	17.7	15.1	16.6	19.5	35.1
Other SMSA	602,166	107,979	197,711	175,617	120,858	17.7	10.2	14.5	25.6	40.4
Outside SMSA	556,533	83,144	135,855	175,295	162,243	19.8	9.4	13.2	30.3	51.8
Nonfarm	502,626	77,972	126,672	155,675	142,306	19.9	9.6	13.5	31.5	52.2
Farm	53,912	5,172	9,182	19,621	19,937	18.6	6.7	10.3	23.4	49.5
West										
All places of residence	663,304	133,611	219,865	189,245	120,582	18.3	11.9	15.1	26.2	36.9
SMSA	547,369	109,822	187,893	151,443	98,211	19.2	12.7	16.0	26.9	39.5
Central city	250,966	49,052	81,861	70,071	49,981	21.1	14.5	16.5	29.1	42.6
Outside central city	296,403	60,770	106,032	81,372	48,230	17.9	11.5	15.6	25.2	36.7
Large SMSA	227,750	37,269	75,981	66,975	47,525	23.0	13.8	18.6	30.8	50.0
Los Angeles	169,637	27,068	54,549	49,872	38,209	24.7	14.3	19.4	32.4	59.6
San Francisco	58,053	10,202	21,432	17,103	9,316	19.1	12.5	16.7	26.9	30.1
Other SMSA	319,618	72,553	111,913	84,467	50,686	17.2	12.2	14.6	24.4	32.9
Outside SMSA	115,935	23,789	31,971	37,802	22,372	14.9	9.2	11.4	23.7	28.6
Nonfarm	104,856	21,717	29,922	32,862	20,355	14.7	9.1	11.5	23.2	28.3
Farm	11,078	*2,072	*2,049	4,940	*2,017	17.3	*10.3	*10.2	27.8	*32.5

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given in bold for combining with other cells.

Table 5. Average annual number of days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>United States</u>										
	Days of bed disability in thousands					Days of bed disability per person per year				
All places of residence	1,351,283	295,359	429,113	345,587	281,224	6.5	4.7	5.4	8.1	13.7
SMSA	951,122	212,857	315,760	243,101	179,405	6.7	4.9	5.6	8.3	13.6
Central city	483,184	97,519	155,394	130,148	100,123	7.7	5.3	6.3	10.0	15.2
Outside central city	467,939	115,339	160,366	112,953	79,282	5.8	4.6	5.0	6.9	12.1
Large SMSA	320,160	70,512	102,332	81,804	65,512	6.7	5.1	5.4	7.9	14.3
Other SMSA	630,962	142,345	213,428	161,296	113,893	6.7	4.8	5.7	8.5	13.3
Outside SMSA	400,161	82,502	113,353	102,487	101,819	6.2	4.1	4.8	7.7	13.9
Nonfarm	366,266	76,447	105,655	92,745	91,419	6.5	4.3	5.0	8.3	14.1
Farm	33,895	6,054	7,699	9,742	10,400	4.6	2.7	3.4	4.8	12.2
<u>Northeast</u>										
All places of residence	290,106	62,347	85,974	75,895	65,890	5.9	4.4	4.7	7.0	12.7
SMSA	241,700	51,227	71,431	64,218	54,824	6.2	4.5	4.8	7.2	13.3
Central city	124,675	23,402	36,924	33,606	30,743	7.7	5.2	6.1	9.5	15.5
Outside central city	117,025	27,826	34,506	30,611	24,081	5.1	4.0	3.9	5.8	11.3
Large SMSA	158,934	32,619	46,760	41,393	38,163	6.9	5.0	5.3	7.9	15.8
Boston	13,881	*2,544	*4,062	*3,876	*3,399	5.4	*3.4	*3.9	*7.3	*12.4
New York	107,644	22,030	32,200	26,837	26,577	6.8	5.0	5.3	7.4	16.1
Philadelphia	37,409	8,045	10,498	10,679	8,187	7.9	5.7	6.0	10.2	16.4
Other SMSA	82,766	18,609	24,671	22,825	16,661	5.1	3.9	4.1	6.3	9.9
Outside SMSA	48,407	11,119	14,544	11,677	11,066	5.1	3.8	4.2	5.8	10.3
Nonfarm	47,806	11,019	14,141	11,549	10,797	5.2	3.9	4.2	6.0	10.5
Farm	*901	*101	*403	*128	*269	*2.4	*0.8	*3.1	*1.6	*5.5
<u>North Central</u>										
All places of residence	332,097	81,879	110,827	75,191	64,201	5.9	4.7	5.1	6.6	11.2
SMSA	236,851	58,550	81,173	55,631	41,497	6.3	5.0	5.4	7.4	12.2
Central city	113,780	23,414	39,357	30,151	20,859	7.0	4.8	6.3	9.2	12.1
Outside central city	123,071	35,135	41,817	25,480	20,638	5.7	5.1	4.8	6.0	12.3
Large SMSA	70,280	17,063	23,145	18,343	11,729	6.0	4.7	5.1	7.5	11.2
Chicago	43,659	9,739	15,688	10,519	7,713	5.9	4.4	5.4	6.8	11.4
Detroit	26,621	7,324	7,457	7,825	*4,015	6.2	5.3	4.6	8.7	*10.8
Other SMSA	166,571	41,487	58,028	37,287	29,769	6.4	5.1	5.6	7.3	12.6
Outside SMSA	95,247	23,329	29,654	19,560	22,704	5.1	4.1	4.4	5.1	9.7
Nonfarm	83,101	20,589	25,631	16,794	20,087	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.7	10.0
Farm	12,146	*2,740	*4,022	*2,766	*2,617	3.5	*2.4	*3.8	*3.0	*7.8
<u>South</u>										
All places of residence	485,624	90,156	147,076	134,524	113,869	7.5	4.4	5.8	10.2	18.1
SMSA	274,080	53,502	92,072	75,252	53,254	7.4	4.6	6.2	10.1	16.8
Central city	151,872	28,580	48,038	42,707	32,547	8.4	5.2	6.7	11.3	19.1
Outside central city	122,208	24,922	44,034	32,545	20,707	6.5	4.2	5.7	8.9	14.2
Large SMSA, Washington	16,817	4,852	6,195	*3,810	*1,960	5.7	5.3	4.7	*6.7	*11.3
Other SMSA	257,263	48,650	85,878	71,442	51,294	7.5	4.6	6.3	10.4	*17.2
Outside SMSA	211,544	36,654	55,004	59,272	60,615	7.5	4.1	5.3	10.3	19.4
Nonfarm	195,173	34,720	52,426	54,329	53,697	7.7	4.3	5.6	11.0	19.7
Farm	16,371	*1,933	*2,578	4,943	6,918	5.6	*2.5	*2.9	5.9	17.2
<u>West</u>										
All places of residence	243,455	60,978	85,236	59,978	37,264	6.7	5.4	5.9	8.3	11.4
SMSA	198,492	49,578	71,084	48,000	29,830	7.0	5.7	6.1	8.5	12.0
Central city	92,857	22,123	31,075	23,684	15,975	7.8	6.6	6.3	9.8	13.6
Outside central city	105,635	27,456	40,008	24,316	13,855	6.4	5.2	5.9	7.5	10.5
Large SMSA	74,130	15,979	26,232	18,258	13,661	7.5	5.9	6.4	8.4	14.4
Los Angeles	48,243	11,452	15,906	12,512	8,373	7.0	6.0	5.7	8.1	13.1
San Francisco	25,887	4,527	10,326	5,746	5,288	8.5	5.6	8.1	9.0	17.1
Other SMSA	124,362	33,599	44,852	29,742	16,169	6.7	5.7	5.9	8.6	10.6
Outside SMSA	44,963	11,399	14,153	11,978	7,434	5.8	4.4	5.0	7.5	9.5
Nonfarm	40,486	10,119	13,457	10,073	6,837	5.7	4.3	5.2	7.1	9.5
Farm	4,477	*1,280	*696	*1,905	*596	7.0	*6.4	*3.5	*10.7	*9.6

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 6. Average annual number of days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Days lost from work in thousands				Days lost from work per currently employed person per year			
United States								
All places of residence	432,870	257,238	159,395	16,237	5.2	4.8	5.9	5.3
SMSA	311,885	189,894	111,382	10,609	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.6
Central city	147,773	87,606	54,777	5,389	5.8	5.4	6.5	5.8
Outside central city	164,112	102,287	56,605	5,220	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.5
Large SMSA	102,289	58,839	38,997	4,453	5.1	4.7	5.7	6.7
Other SMSA	209,596	131,055	72,385	6,156	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.0
Outside SMSA	120,985	67,344	48,013	5,628	4.9	4.3	5.9	4.8
Nonfarm	108,632	62,762	41,845	4,025	5.0	4.5	6.1	4.5
Farm	12,353	4,582	6,168	*1,603	4.0	3.0	4.8	*6.1
Northeast								
All places of residence	99,536	57,598	37,421	4,516	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.9
SMSA	80,308	46,877	29,536	3,895	5.0	4.8	5.1	6.4
Central city	37,504	21,123	15,129	*1,252	5.9	5.6	6.7	*4.4
Outside central city	42,803	25,754	14,407	*2,642	4.3	4.3	4.0	*8.3
Large SMSA	47,505	26,834	18,364	*2,308	5.0	4.7	5.3	*6.3
Boston	6,592	3,091	2,759	*743	6.0	4.4	7.8	*19.1
New York	30,742	17,563	11,890	*1,290	4.7	4.5	4.9	*5.0
Philadelphia	10,171	6,181	3,715	*275	5.5	5.5	5.6	*3.8
Other SMSA	32,802	20,043	11,173	*1,587	4.9	5.0	4.7	*6.7
Outside SMSA	19,228	10,722	7,885	*622	5.0	4.4	6.1	*3.9
Nonfarm	18,334	10,184	7,528	*622	4.9	4.4	6.1	*4.3
Farm	*894	*537	*357	*	*5.6	*5.8	*6.9	*
North Central								
All places of residence	112,104	66,648	41,989	3,468	4.9	4.6	5.7	3.9
SMSA	79,126	48,181	28,416	*2,529	5.1	4.8	5.8	*5.2
Central city	38,332	22,870	13,966	*1,496	5.9	5.5	6.7	*6.6
Outside central city	40,794	25,310	14,451	*1,033	4.6	4.3	5.2	*4.0
Large SMSA	22,799	12,932	9,284	*583	4.8	4.3	5.9	*4.4
Chicago	14,318	8,028	5,794	*496	4.6	4.1	5.5	*5.4
Detroit	8,480	4,903	3,490	*88	5.3	4.7	6.7	*2.1
Other SMSA	56,327	35,249	19,132	*1,945	5.3	5.0	5.7	*5.5
Outside SMSA	32,978	18,467	13,572	*939	4.4	4.1	5.5	*2.3
Nonfarm	27,970	16,499	10,958	*513	4.7	4.3	5.9	*1.7
Farm	5,009	*1,968	*2,614	*427	3.5	*2.8	*4.4	*4.0
South								
All places of residence	145,596	87,080	52,986	5,530	5.5	5.1	6.4	5.7
SMSA	87,616	54,445	31,335	*1,836	5.6	5.3	6.6	*3.8
Central city	43,589	26,105	16,090	*1,394	5.7	5.3	6.6	*5.2
Outside central city	44,027	28,340	15,246	*442	5.5	5.2	6.6	*2.1
Large SMSA, Washington	8,665	5,599	2,768	*299	6.3	5.8	7.2	*13.0
Other SMSA	78,951	48,846	28,567	*1,537	5.6	5.2	6.5	*3.4
Outside SMSA	57,980	32,635	21,650	3,694	5.4	4.8	6.3	7.5
Nonfarm	53,294	30,997	19,490	2,807	5.6	5.0	6.7	7.4
Farm	4,685	*1,638	*2,160	*887	3.8	*2.7	*4.1	*7.9
West								
All places of residence	75,634	45,911	27,000	2,723	5.2	4.7	5.9	6.5
SMSA	64,835	40,391	22,094	*2,349	5.5	5.1	6.1	*7.5
Central city	28,348	17,508	9,593	*124	5.6	5.2	6.1	*8.0
Outside central city	36,487	22,884	12,501	*1,102	5.4	5.0	6.1	*6.9
Large SMSA	23,320	13,474	8,582	*1,264	5.3	4.8	6.0	*9.0
Los Angeles	16,938	9,471	6,203	*1,264	5.6	4.9	6.2	*13.2
San Francisco	6,382	4,004	*2,378	*	4.7	4.5	*5.6	*
Other SMSA	41,515	26,917	13,513	*1,086	5.5	5.3	6.1	*6.2
Outside SMSA	10,799	5,520	4,906	*373	3.8	3.1	5.3	*3.6
Nonfarm	9,034	5,082	3,869	*83	3.5	3.1	4.7	*1.1
Farm	*1,765	*438	*1,036	*290	*6.5	*3.3	*9.3	*10.4

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells

Table 7. Average annual incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands			Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year		
					All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over		
United States										
All places of residence	362,367	162,909	139,023	60,436	175.4	256.6	174.0	95.6		
SMSA	255,520	114,416	100,084	41,019	179.3	264.1	177.1	96.2		
Central city	108,505	46,015	43,371	19,119	174.0	252.2	176.9	97.6		
Outside central city	147,015	68,402	56,713	21,901	183.5	272.7	177.2	95.1		
Large SMSA	78,494	34,342	30,572	13,580	164.7	248.7	162.2	90.6		
Other SMSA	177,027	80,075	69,513	27,439	186.7	271.2	184.5	99.3		
Outside SMSA	106,847	48,492	38,938	19,417	166.7	240.7	166.6	94.4		
Nonfarm	96,179	43,911	35,564	16,704	169.6	245.1	168.6	94.4		
Farm	10,668	4,581	3,374	2,712	144.4	205.5	147.5	94.5		
Northeast										
All places of residence	75,759	34,575	27,801	13,383	155.3	241.9	150.9	83.4		
SMSA	60,352	27,708	21,792	10,852	153.8	244.4	145.9	83.7		
Central city	23,140	9,582	8,607	4,951	143.8	214.6	141.2	89.4		
Outside central city	37,212	18,127	13,185	5,901	160.8	263.7	149.2	79.3		
Large SMSA	35,697	16,026	13,361	6,309	154.5	243.9	150.1	82.6		
Boston	4,003	1,850	1,541	612	154.6	245.7	149.2	76.1		
New York	21,427	9,525	7,815	4,088	135.6	216.1	127.9	77.4		
Philadelphia	10,266	4,652	4,005	1,609	217.6	329.7	228.1	103.8		
Other SMSA	24,655	11,682	8,431	4,543	152.8	245.1	139.8	85.2		
Outside SMSA	15,408	6,867	6,009	2,531	161.7	232.6	171.8	82.2		
Nonfarm	14,901	6,729	5,803	2,369	162.9	237.6	172.5	80.3		
Farm	507	*138	*206	*162	134.1	*115.0	*156.1	*127.6		
North Central										
All places of residence	105,144	48,069	40,257	16,818	186.5	274.0	185.5	98.2		
SMSA	70,456	32,677	27,292	10,487	187.0	276.5	182.8	96.0		
Central city	29,771	13,052	11,712	5,007	184.3	267.9	186.1	100.4		
Outside central city	40,685	19,625	15,580	5,480	189.0	282.6	180.4	92.3		
Large SMSA	18,207	8,367	6,530	3,310	156.4	231.5	143.8	95.0		
Chicago	9,973	4,676	3,487	1,810	135.4	210.6	119.1	81.6		
Detroit	8,234	3,691	3,043	1,500	192.6	264.8	188.4	118.4		
Other SMSA	52,249	24,310	20,762	7,176	200.7	296.4	199.8	96.4		
Outside SMSA	34,688	15,392	12,964	6,332	185.5	268.8	191.6	102.1		
Nonfarm	29,452	13,205	11,272	4,975	193.4	287.8	197.7	100.7		
Farm	5,235	2,187	1,692	1,356	151.0	192.2	158.6	107.5		
South										
All places of residence	109,869	49,131	42,066	18,671	168.6	240.5	166.8	95.7		
SMSA	65,662	28,453	26,580	10,629	177.2	246.6	178.2	100.3		
Central city	31,463	13,346	12,953	5,164	173.0	241.1	180.7	94.2		
Outside central city	34,199	15,107	13,627	5,465	181.3	251.8	175.9	106.7		
Large SMSA, Washington	6,109	2,685	2,828	597	205.4	293.4	215.1	80.2		
Other SMSA	59,552	25,768	23,752	10,032	174.8	242.6	174.6	101.8		
Outside SMSA	44,207	20,678	15,486	8,043	157.3	232.5	150.3	90.2		
Nonfarm	40,422	18,794	14,379	7,248	160.4	231.4	152.7	94.5		
Farm	3,785	1,885	1,107	794	130.5	244.8	124.5	63.9		
West										
All places of residence	71,595	31,133	28,899	11,563	197.4	277.6	198.6	110.1		
SMSA	59,051	25,579	24,420	9,052	207.2	296.1	208.0	111.4		
Central city	24,131	10,036	10,100	3,996	202.5	297.5	203.6	111.6		
Outside central city	34,919	15,543	14,321	5,056	210.5	295.3	211.1	111.3		
Large SMSA	18,481	7,264	7,853	3,364	186.3	268.4	192.1	107.5		
Los Angeles	11,926	4,710	4,769	2,446	173.3	248.8	169.9	112.1		
San Francisco	6,555	2,554	3,084	918	215.6	314.1	240.6	97.0		
Other SMSA	40,570	18,315	16,568	5,688	218.3	308.7	216.4	113.9		
Outside SMSA	12,545	5,555	4,479	2,511	161.6	215.6	159.5	105.6		
Nonfarm	11,405	5,183	4,109	2,112	160.1	218.1	157.6	98.8		
Farm	1,140	*372	*369	*399	177.6	*185.1	*184.5	*166.3		

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 8. Average annual incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by condition group, geographic region, and place of residence: *
United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All acute conditions	Infective and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions		Other acute conditions	All acute conditions	Infective and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions		Other acute conditions
			Upper respiratory	Other				Upper respiratory	Other	
United States										
Incidence of acute conditions in thousands										
Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year										
All places of residence	362,367	40,234	97,724	94,557	129,852	175.4	19.5	47.3	45.8	62.9
SMSA	255,520	28,832	70,785	63,626	92,278	179.3	20.2	49.7	44.7	64.8
Central city	108,505	13,035	30,249	25,555	39,666	174.0	20.9	48.5	41.0	63.6
Outside central city	147,015	15,797	40,536	38,071	52,612	183.5	19.7	50.6	47.5	65.7
Large SMSA	78,494	8,909	24,057	16,262	29,266	164.7	18.7	50.5	34.1	61.4
Other SMSA	177,027	19,923	46,728	47,364	63,011	186.7	21.0	49.3	49.9	66.4
Outside SMSA	106,847	11,403	26,939	30,932	37,574	166.7	17.8	42.0	48.3	58.6
Nonfarm	96,179	10,471	24,507	27,430	33,772	169.6	18.5	43.2	48.4	59.6
Farm	10,668	932	2,432	3,502	3,802	144.4	12.6	32.9	47.4	51.5
Northeast										
All places of residence	75,759	11,464	23,278	13,352	27,666	155.3	23.5	47.7	27.4	56.7
SMSA	60,352	9,649	18,609	9,719	22,375	153.8	24.6	47.4	24.8	57.0
Central city	23,140	3,973	7,292	3,183	8,691	143.8	24.7	45.3	19.8	54.0
Outside central city	37,212	5,676	11,316	6,536	13,684	160.8	24.5	48.9	28.2	59.1
Large SMSA	35,697	6,002	11,666	4,805	13,223	154.5	26.0	50.5	20.8	57.2
Boston	4,003	582	1,233	818	1,370	154.6	22.5	47.6	31.6	52.9
New York	21,427	3,492	7,186	2,874	7,876	135.6	22.1	45.5	18.2	49.8
Philadelphia	10,266	1,929	3,247	1,113	3,977	217.6	40.9	68.8	23.6	84.3
Other SMSA	24,855	3,647	6,943	4,914	9,152	152.8	22.6	43.0	30.5	56.7
Outside SMSA	15,408	1,814	4,669	3,633	5,291	161.7	19.0	49.0	38.1	55.5
Nonfarm	14,901	1,731	4,569	3,449	5,152	162.9	18.9	49.9	37.7	56.3
Farm	507	*84	*100	*184	*139	134.1	*22.2	*26.5	*48.7	*36.8
North Central										
All places of residence	105,144	7,592	27,704	33,492	36,355	186.5	13.5	49.1	59.4	64.5
SMSA	70,456	5,394	19,156	21,127	24,779	187.0	14.3	50.8	56.1	65.8
Central city	29,771	2,603	7,673	8,171	11,324	184.3	16.1	47.5	50.6	70.1
Outside central city	40,685	2,791	11,483	12,956	13,455	189.0	13.0	53.4	62.9	62.5
Large SMSA	18,207	1,121	5,339	4,883	6,864	156.4	9.6	45.9	41.9	59.0
Chicago	9,972	679	2,929	2,588	3,777	135.4	9.2	39.8	35.1	51.3
Detroit	8,234	*442	2,410	2,295	3,087	192.6	*10.3	56.4	53.7	72.2
Other SMSA	52,249	4,273	13,816	16,244	17,915	200.7	16.4	53.1	62.4	68.8
Outside SMSA	34,688	2,198	8,548	12,365	11,576	185.5	11.8	45.7	66.1	61.9
Nonfarm	29,452	1,908	7,441	10,278	9,826	193.4	12.5	48.9	67.5	64.5
Farm	5,235	*290	1,108	2,087	1,751	151.0	*8.4	32.0	60.2	50.5
South										
All places of residence	109,869	16,509	28,142	23,964	41,253	168.6	25.3	43.2	36.8	63.3
SMSA	65,662	9,632	17,184	14,407	24,438	177.2	26.0	46.4	38.9	66.0
Central city	31,463	4,627	8,685	6,649	11,502	173.0	25.4	47.8	36.6	63.3
Outside central city	34,199	5,005	8,499	7,759	12,936	181.3	26.5	45.0	41.1	68.6
Large SMSA, Washington	6,109	692	1,739	1,127	2,551	205.4	23.3	58.5	37.9	85.8
Other SMSA	59,552	8,940	15,444	13,281	21,887	174.8	26.2	45.3	39.0	64.2
Outside SMSA	44,207	6,877	10,958	9,557	16,815	157.3	24.5	39.0	34.0	59.8
Nonfarm	40,422	6,364	9,938	8,907	15,152	160.4	25.2	39.7	35.3	60.1
Farm	3,785	513	960	650	1,663	130.5	17.7	33.1	22.4	57.3
West										
All places of residence	71,595	4,670	18,600	23,749	24,577	197.4	12.9	51.3	65.5	67.8
SMSA	59,051	4,156	15,837	18,372	20,686	207.2	14.6	55.6	64.5	72.6
Central city	24,131	1,831	6,599	7,552	8,149	202.5	15.4	55.4	63.4	68.4
Outside central city	34,919	2,325	9,238	10,820	12,537	210.5	14.0	55.7	65.2	75.6
Large SMSA	18,481	1,093	5,312	5,447	6,628	186.3	11.0	53.5	54.9	66.8
Los Angeles	11,926	607	3,643	3,763	3,913	173.3	8.8	52.9	54.7	56.9
San Francisco	6,555	486	1,669	1,684	2,715	215.6	16.0	54.9	55.4	89.3
Other SMSA	40,570	3,063	10,525	12,925	14,058	218.3	16.5	56.6	69.6	75.7
Outside SMSA	12,545	513	2,763	5,377	3,891	161.6	6.6	35.6	69.3	50.1
Nonfarm	11,405	468	2,498	4,796	3,642	160.1	6.6	35.1	67.3	51.1
Farm	1,140	*45	*265	580	*1,250	177.6	*7.0	*41.3	90.3	*38.9

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 9. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45 years and over
	Number of persons injured in thousands				Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year			
United States								
All places of residence	59,556	22,518	25,605	11,434	28.8	35.5	32.0	18.1
SMSA	42,171	15,440	18,999	7,731	29.6	35.6	33.6	18.1
Central city	17,530	6,033	8,188	3,308	28.1	33.1	33.4	16.9
Outside central city	24,641	9,407	10,811	4,423	30.8	37.5	33.8	19.2
Large SMSA	13,586	4,716	6,387	2,482	28.5	34.2	33.9	16.6
Other SMSA	28,585	10,724	12,612	5,249	30.1	36.3	33.5	19.0
Outside SMSA	17,386	7,078	6,606	3,703	27.1	35.1	28.3	18.0
Nonfarm	15,589	6,566	5,967	3,056	27.5	36.6	28.3	17.3
Farm	1,797	512	638	647	24.3	23.0	27.9	22.5
Northeast								
All places of residence	12,665	4,710	5,441	2,514	26.0	33.0	29.5	15.7
SMSA	10,031	3,748	4,213	2,069	25.6	33.1	28.2	15.9
Central city	3,649	1,159	1,607	883	22.7	26.0	26.4	16.0
Outside central city	6,381	2,589	2,606	1,186	27.6	37.7	29.5	15.9
Large SMSA	6,093	2,268	2,624	1,201	26.4	34.5	29.5	15.7
Boston	709	*423	*170	*115	27.4	*56.2	*16.5	*14.3
New York	3,694	1,198	1,647	849	23.4	27.2	26.9	16.1
Philadelphia	1,690	647	807	*236	35.8	45.9	46.0	*15.2
Other SMSA	3,938	1,480	1,590	869	24.4	31.0	26.4	16.3
Outside SMSA	2,635	962	1,228	*444	27.7	32.6	35.1	*14.4
Nonfarm	2,524	944	1,183	*397	27.6	33.3	35.2	*13.4
Farm	*111	*19	*45	*48	*29.4	*15.8	*34.1	*37.8
North Central								
All places of residence	16,441	6,114	7,239	3,089	29.2	34.9	33.4	18.0
SMSA	11,199	3,913	5,324	1,961	29.7	33.1	35.7	17.9
Central city	5,109	1,535	2,720	854	31.6	31.5	43.2	17.1
Outside central city	6,090	2,378	2,605	1,107	28.3	34.2	30.2	18.6
Large SMSA	3,372	1,130	1,537	706	29.0	31.3	33.8	20.3
Chicago	1,785	653	795	*33.7	24.2	29.4	27.2	*15.2
Detroit	1,587	477	742	*36.8	37.1	34.2	45.9	*29.0
Other SMSA	7,827	2,783	3,788	1,255	30.1	33.9	36.5	16.9
Outside SMSA	5,242	2,200	1,914	1,128	28.0	38.4	28.3	18.2
Nonfarm	4,290	1,933	1,591	766	28.2	42.1	27.9	15.5
Farm	952	*267	*323	*361	27.5	*23.5	*30.3	*28.6
South								
All places of residence	18,822	7,402	7,722	3,698	28.9	36.2	30.6	19.0
SMSA	10,955	4,096	4,870	1,989	29.6	35.5	32.7	18.8
Central city	5,124	2,020	2,218	886	28.2	36.5	30.9	16.2
Outside central city	5,831	2,076	2,652	1,103	30.9	34.6	34.2	21.5
Large SMSA, Washington	1,096	*384	648	*65	36.9	*42.0	49.3	*8.7
Other SMSA	9,859	3,712	4,223	1,924	28.9	34.9	31.1	19.5
Outside SMSA	7,867	3,306	2,851	1,710	28.0	37.2	27.7	19.2
Nonfarm	7,248	3,102	2,604	1,542	28.8	38.2	27.7	20.1
Farm	619	*205	*247	*168	21.3	*26.6	*27.8	*13.5
West								
All places of residence	11,627	4,292	5,003	2,133	32.1	38.3	35.8	20.3
SMSA	9,986	3,683	4,691	1,712	35.0	42.6	39.1	21.1
Central city	3,647	1,320	1,643	684	30.6	39.1	33.1	19.1
Outside central city	6,338	2,363	2,948	1,027	38.2	44.9	43.5	22.6
Large SMSA	3,024	934	1,579	511	30.5	34.5	38.6	16.3
Los Angeles	1,574	555	704	*316	22.9	29.3	25.1	*14.5
San Francisco	1,450	*379	875	*195	47.7	*46.6	68.3	*20.6
Other SMSA	6,961	2,749	3,012	1,200	37.5	46.3	39.3	24.0
Outside SMSA	1,642	609	612	*421	21.1	23.6	21.8	*17.7
Nonfarm	1,527	587	589	*351	21.4	24.7	22.6	*16.4
Farm	*115	*21	*24	*70	*17.9	*10.4	*12.0	*29.2

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent, estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 10. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All persons injured ¹	Class of accident			All persons injured ¹	Class of accident		
		While at work	Home	Other		While at work	Home	Other
<u>United States</u>		Number of persons injured in thousands			Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year			
All places of residence	59,556	9,140	22,034	30,690	28.8	4.4	10.7	14.9
SMSA	42,171	6,236	15,489	22,005	29.6	4.4	10.9	15.4
Central city	17,530	2,380	6,682	8,932	28.1	3.8	10.7	14.3
Outside central city	24,641	3,856	8,806	13,074	30.8	4.8	11.0	16.3
Large SMSA	13,586	1,788	4,706	7,394	28.5	3.8	9.9	15.5
Other SMSA	28,585	4,448	10,783	14,611	30.1	4.7	11.4	15.4
Outside SMSA	17,386	2,904	6,546	8,685	27.1	4.5	10.2	13.5
Nonfarm	15,589	2,445	5,950	7,806	27.5	4.3	10.5	13.8
Farm	1,797	459	595	879	24.3	6.2	8.1	11.9
<u>Northeast</u>								
All places of residence	12,665	1,944	4,698	6,502	26.0	4.0	9.6	13.3
SMSA	10,031	1,405	3,453	5,491	25.6	3.6	8.8	14.0
Central city	3,649	*374	1,382	1,981	22.7	*2.3	8.6	12.3
Outside central city	6,381	1,031	2,071	3,510	27.6	4.5	8.9	15.2
Large SMSA	6,093	780	1,925	3,548	26.4	3.4	8.3	15.4
Boston	709	*63	*262	*428	27.4	*2.4	*10.1	*16.5
New York	3,694	605	1,188	1,992	23.4	3.8	7.5	12.6
Philadelphia	1,690	*111	474	1,129	35.8	*2.4	10.0	23.9
Other SMSA	3,938	625	1,528	1,943	24.4	3.9	9.5	12.0
Outside SMSA	2,635	538	1,245	1,011	27.7	5.6	13.1	10.6
Nonfarm	2,524	497	1,217	969	27.6	5.4	13.3	10.6
Farm	*111	*42	*28	*41	*29.4	*11.1	*7.4	*10.8
<u>North Central</u>								
All places of residence	16,441	2,741	6,254	8,135	29.2	4.9	11.1	14.4
SMSA	11,199	1,801	4,417	5,426	29.7	4.8	11.7	14.4
Central city	5,109	748	1,995	2,504	31.6	4.6	12.3	15.5
Outside central city	6,090	1,053	2,422	2,922	28.3	4.9	11.3	13.6
Large SMSA	3,372	579	1,384	1,477	29.0	5.0	11.9	12.7
Chicago	1,785	*296	759	752	24.2	*4.0	10.3	10.2
Detroit	1,587	*283	625	724	37.1	*6.6	14.6	16.9
Other SMSA	7,827	1,222	3,033	3,949	30.1	4.7	11.7	15.2
Outside SMSA	5,242	940	1,837	2,709	28.0	5.0	9.8	14.5
Nonfarm	4,290	623	1,581	2,237	28.2	4.1	10.4	14.7
Farm	952	*317	*256	472	27.5	*9.1	*7.4	13.6
<u>South</u>								
All places of residence	18,822	2,926	6,889	9,785	28.9	4.5	10.6	15.0
SMSA	10,955	1,779	4,022	5,650	29.6	4.8	10.9	15.2
Central city	5,124	840	1,901	2,501	28.2	4.6	10.5	13.8
Outside central city	5,831	939	2,121	3,149	30.9	5.0	11.2	16.7
Large SMSA, Washington	1,096	*117	*339	663	36.9	*3.9	*11.4	22.3
Other SMSA	9,859	1,663	3,683	4,988	28.9	4.9	10.8	14.6
Outside SMSA	7,867	1,146	2,867	4,135	28.0	4.1	10.2	14.7
Nonfarm	7,248	1,092	2,579	3,813	28.8	4.3	10.2	15.1
Farm	619	*54	*287	*322	21.3	*1.9	*9.9	*11.1
<u>West</u>								
All places of residence	11,627	1,530	4,194	6,269	32.1	4.2	11.6	17.3
SMSA	9,986	1,251	3,596	5,438	35.0	4.4	12.6	19.1
Central city	3,647	*418	1,405	1,945	30.6	*3.5	11.8	16.3
Outside central city	6,338	833	2,192	3,493	38.2	5.0	13.2	21.1
Large SMSA	3,024	*313	1,058	1,706	30.5	*3.2	10.7	17.2
Los Angeles	1,574	*145	510	941	22.9	*2.1	7.4	13.7
San Francisco	1,450	*167	548	765	47.7	*5.5	18.0	25.2
Other SMSA	6,961	938	2,538	3,732	37.5	5.0	13.7	20.1
Outside SMSA	1,642	*280	597	831	21.1	*3.6	7.7	10.7
Nonfarm	1,527	*232	573	787	21.4	*3.3	8.0	11.1
Farm	*115	*47	*24	*44	*17.9	*7.3	*3.7	*6.9

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

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 11. Average annual number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of discharges in thousands					Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year				
<u>United States</u>										
All places of residence	29,015	4,470	12,223	7,279	5,043	140.5	70.4	153.0	170.5	246.0
SMSA	18,670	2,890	8,124	4,669	2,987	131.0	66.7	143.7	158.5	226.8
Central city	8,489	1,250	3,661	2,106	1,472	136.2	68.5	149.3	162.1	223.3
Outside central city	10,181	1,640	4,463	2,563	1,515	127.1	65.4	139.4	155.7	230.3
Large SMSA	5,901	908	2,501	1,526	966	123.8	65.8	132.7	146.7	210.4
Other SMSA	12,769	1,981	5,623	3,144	2,021	134.7	67.1	149.3	165.0	235.7
Outside SMSA	10,345	1,580	4,099	2,609	2,056	161.4	78.4	175.3	197.0	280.5
Nonfarm	9,274	1,425	3,709	2,298	1,842	163.5	79.5	175.9	204.8	284.3
Farm	1,070	155	390	312	214	144.8	69.5	170.5	154.5	251.5
<u>Northeast</u>										
All places of residence	6,055	900	2,504	1,543	1,107	124.2	63.0	135.9	142.0	213.5
SMSA	4,674	695	1,970	1,187	821	119.1	61.3	131.9	134.0	199.7
Central city	2,081	302	868	520	392	129.3	67.6	142.4	146.6	197.4
Outside central city	2,593	393	1,102	668	430	112.0	57.2	124.7	125.8	202.4
Large SMSA	2,724	403	1,138	720	464	117.9	61.3	127.9	138.0	191.7
Boston	336	*44	136	87	69	129.7	*58.4	131.7	164.2	251.8
New York	1,740	251	734	465	290	110.1	56.9	120.1	127.9	175.8
Philadelphia	649	108	268	168	105	137.6	76.5	152.6	189.7	210.8
Other SMSA	1,949	292	832	467	358	120.8	61.3	138.0	128.2	211.7
Outside SMSA	1,381	205	534	356	286	144.9	69.4	152.7	177.4	266.8
Nonfarm	1,339	201	521	339	278	146.4	71.0	154.8	175.7	271.5
Farm	*42	*5	*13	*17	*8	*111.1	*41.7	*98.5	*217.9	*163.3
<u>North Central</u>										
All places of residence	8,358	1,369	3,577	1,995	1,417	148.3	78.0	164.8	175.3	246.3
SMSA	5,334	878	2,353	1,314	789	141.6	74.3	157.6	174.7	231.7
Central city	2,467	405	1,064	590	408	152.7	83.1	169.0	181.0	235.8
Outside central city	2,867	473	1,289	724	382	133.2	68.1	149.2	169.9	227.9
Large SMSA	1,692	286	744	416	246	145.3	79.1	163.8	170.7	234.7
Chicago	1,041	177	433	248	183	141.3	79.7	147.9	160.8	270.7
Detroit	650	110	311	167	62	152.0	78.9	192.6	186.6	166.7
Other SMSA	3,642	591	1,610	898	543	139.9	72.0	155.0	176.6	230.4
Outside SMSA	3,024	491	1,223	681	628	161.7	85.7	180.7	176.6	267.7
Nonfarm	2,528	407	1,014	555	553	166.0	88.7	177.9	189.2	275.1
Farm	495	84	209	127	75	142.8	73.8	195.9	137.3	223.2
<u>South</u>										
All places of residence	9,935	1,470	4,275	2,547	1,643	152.5	72.0	169.5	192.6	261.2
SMSA	5,105	756	2,321	1,297	731	137.8	65.5	155.6	174.4	231.3
Central city	2,468	348	1,121	613	386	135.7	62.9	156.4	162.2	226.9
Outside central city	2,637	407	1,200	684	345	139.8	67.8	154.9	186.9	236.3
Large SMSA, Washington	322	62	136	86	*38	108.3	67.8	103.4	150.6	*219.7
Other SMSA	4,782	693	2,185	1,211	693	140.3	65.2	160.7	176.3	231.9
Outside SMSA	4,831	714	1,954	1,250	913	171.9	80.3	189.6	216.2	291.7
Nonfarm	4,391	657	1,811	1,121	803	174.2	80.9	192.3	226.8	294.5
Farm	440	58	143	129	110	151.6	75.3	160.9	153.8	273.0
<u>West</u>										
All places of residence	4,667	731	1,867	1,194	876	128.7	65.2	128.3	165.1	267.8
SMSA	3,558	561	1,479	872	646	124.8	64.9	125.9	154.8	259.5
Central city	1,474	195	608	384	287	123.7	57.8	122.6	159.6	244.5
Outside central city	2,084	366	872	488	359	125.6	69.5	128.6	151.2	273.0
Large SMSA	1,163	157	483	304	219	117.2	58.0	118.2	139.6	230.5
Los Angeles	823	113	344	192	174	119.6	59.7	122.6	124.6	271.5
San Francisco	340	*44	139	113	*45	111.8	*54.1	108.4	177.7	*145.6
Other SMSA	2,395	404	996	567	427	128.9	68.1	130.1	164.0	277.5
Outside SMSA	1,109	169	387	322	230	142.8	65.6	137.8	201.8	294.1
Nonfarm	1,015	161	362	283	209	142.5	67.8	138.8	199.6	290.7
Farm	93	*8	*25	*39	*21	144.9	*39.8	*125.0	*219.1	*338.7

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 12. Average annual number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year, by sex, delivery status, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female				
			Includ- ing de- liveries	Exclud- ing de- liveries			Includ- ing de- liveries	Exclud- ing de- liveries			
<u>United States</u>				Number of discharges in thousands				Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year			
All places of residence	29,015	11,833	17,182	14,254	140.5	118.8	160.7	133.3			
SMSA	18,670	7,396	11,274	9,276	131.0	108.0	152.4	125.4			
Central city	8,489	3,337	5,151	4,223	136.2	112.7	157.3	128.9			
Outside central city	10,181	4,059	6,123	5,053	127.1	104.3	148.5	122.6			
Large SMSA	5,901	2,288	3,613	2,950	123.8	100.4	145.3	118.6			
Other SMSA	12,769	5,108	7,661	6,326	134.7	111.7	156.0	128.8			
Outside SMSA	10,345	4,437	5,907	4,997	161.4	142.5	179.2	151.6			
Nonfarm	9,274	3,911	5,364	4,486	163.5	143.1	182.6	153.0			
Farm	1,070	527	544	482	144.8	138.4	151.9	134.6			
<u>Northeast</u>											
All places of residence	6,055	2,377	3,678	3,043	124.2	102.3	144.1	119.2			
SMSA	4,674	1,788	2,886	2,370	119.1	95.9	140.1	115.0			
Central city	2,081	745	1,336	1,081	129.3	98.7	156.3	126.4			
Outside central city	2,593	1,043	1,550	1,288	112.0	94.0	128.6	106.9			
Large SMSA	2,724	1,062	1,662	1,341	117.9	97.0	136.6	110.2			
Boston	336	160	175	152	129.7	131.1	127.7	110.9			
New York	1,740	653	1,087	858	110.1	87.1	130.9	103.3			
Philadelphia	649	249	400	331	137.6	111.8	160.8	133.0			
Other SMSA	1,949	725	1,224	1,029	120.8	94.2	145.1	121.9			
Outside SMSA	1,381	589	792	673	144.9	128.0	160.7	136.6			
Nonfarm	1,339	568	771	653	146.4	128.9	162.6	137.7			
Farm	*42	*21	*21	*20	*111.1	*108.8	*113.5	*108.1			
<u>North Central</u>											
All places of residence	8,358	3,412	4,945	4,094	148.3	124.6	170.5	141.2			
SMSA	5,334	2,130	3,204	2,635	141.6	116.5	165.2	135.9			
Central city	2,467	976	1,491	1,233	152.7	127.1	175.9	145.5			
Outside central city	2,867	1,154	1,713	1,402	133.2	108.8	157.0	128.5			
Large SMSA	1,692	649	1,042	867	145.3	115.8	172.6	143.6			
Chicago	1,041	369	672	550	141.3	104.1	175.8	143.9			
Detroit	650	280	370	316	152.0	135.8	167.1	142.7			
Other SMSA	3,642	1,480	2,162	1,768	139.9	116.7	161.9	132.4			
Outside SMSA	3,024	1,283	1,741	1,459	161.7	141.1	181.3	151.9			
Nonfarm	2,528	1,029	1,499	1,242	166.0	141.2	188.7	156.3			
Farm	495	254	242	217	142.8	140.6	145.8	130.7			
<u>South</u>											
All places of residence	9,935	4,172	5,764	4,799	152.5	132.9	170.6	142.1			
SMSA	5,105	2,057	3,048	2,515	137.8	115.9	157.9	130.3			
Central city	2,468	1,004	1,464	1,197	135.7	117.1	152.4	124.6			
Outside central city	2,637	1,053	1,584	1,318	139.8	114.8	163.3	135.9			
Large SMSA, Washington	322	137	185	146	108.3	95.3	120.5	95.1			
Other SMSA	4,782	1,920	2,863	2,369	140.3	117.7	161.1	133.3			
Outside SMSA	4,831	2,115	2,716	2,283	171.9	155.0	187.7	157.8			
Nonfarm	4,391	1,907	2,484	2,082	174.2	156.8	190.4	159.6			
Farm	440	207	232	201	151.6	140.2	162.7	141.0			
<u>West</u>											
All places of residence	4,667	1,872	2,794	2,318	128.7	106.2	149.9	124.4			
SMSA	3,558	1,422	2,136	1,756	124.8	102.8	145.5	119.6			
Central city	1,474	613	861	712	123.7	105.7	140.8	116.5			
Outside central city	2,084	809	1,276	1,045	125.6	100.8	149.0	122.0			
Large SMSA	1,163	439	724	596	117.2	91.6	141.2	116.2			
Los Angeles	823	286	537	438	119.6	86.7	149.9	122.2			
San Francisco	340	153	187	158	111.8	102.3	121.1	102.3			
Other SMSA	2,395	983	1,412	1,160	128.9	108.8	147.9	121.5			
Outside SMSA	1,109	451	658	562	142.8	118.5	166.3	142.0			
Nonfarm	1,015	406	610	518	142.5	116.8	167.2	142.0			
Farm	93	*45	49	*43	144.9	*135.1	158.6	*139.2			

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent. estimates given solely for combining with other cells

Table 13 Average annual number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year, by whether or not surgically treated, geographic region, and place of residence United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All discharges	Surgically treated	Not surgically treated	Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year		
				All discharges	Surgically treated	Not surgically treated
<u>United States</u>						
All places of residence	29,015	15,401	13,613	140.5	74.6	65.9
Number of discharges in thousands						
Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year						
SMSA	18,670	10,599	8,071	131.0	74.4	56.6
Central city	8,489	4,661	3,827	136.2	74.8	61.4
Outside central city	10,181	5,938	4,243	127.1	74.1	53.0
Large SMSA	5,901	3,455	2,446	123.8	72.5	51.3
Other SMSA	12,769	7,144	5,625	134.7	75.3	59.3
Outside SMSA	10,345	4,802	5,543	161.4	74.9	86.5
Nonfarm	9,274	4,385	4,890	163.5	77.3	86.2
Farm	1,070	417	653	144.8	56.4	88.4
<u>Northeast</u>						
All places of residence	6,055	3,450	2,605	124.2	70.7	53.4
SMSA	4,674	2,724	1,950	119.1	69.4	49.7
Central city	2,081	1,147	934	129.3	71.3	58.0
Outside central city	2,593	1,577	1,016	112.0	68.1	43.9
Large SMSA	2,724	1,613	1,111	117.9	69.8	48.1
Boston	396	167	169	129.7	64.5	65.3
New York	1,740	1,063	677	110.1	67.3	42.8
Philadelphia	649	383	266	137.6	81.2	56.4
Other SMSA	1,949	1,110	839	120.8	68.8	52.0
Outside SMSA	1,381	726	655	144.9	76.2	68.7
Nonfarm	1,339	710	629	146.4	77.6	68.8
Farm	*42	*16	*26	*111.1	*42.3	*68.8
<u>North Central</u>						
All places of residence	8,358	4,443	3,915	148.3	18.8	69.4
SMSA	5,334	2,981	2,352	141.6	79.1	62.4
Central city	2,467	1,316	1,151	152.7	81.5	71.2
Outside central city	2,867	1,666	1,201	133.2	77.4	55.8
Large SMSA	1,692	942	750	145.3	80.9	64.4
Chicago	1,041	569	472	141.3	77.2	64.1
Detroit	650	373	277	152.0	87.2	64.8
Other SMSA	3,642	2,040	1,602	139.9	78.4	61.5
Outside SMSA	3,024	1,461	1,563	161.7	78.1	83.6
Nonfarm	2,528	1,260	1,269	166.0	82.7	83.3
Farm	495	202	294	142.8	58.3	84.8
<u>South</u>						
All places of residence	9,935	4,898	5,038	152.5	75.2	77.3
SMSA	5,105	2,830	2,274	137.8	76.4	61.4
Central city	2,468	1,368	1,099	135.7	75.2	60.4
Outside central city	2,637	1,462	1,175	139.8	77.5	62.3
Large SMSA, Washington	322	219	103	108.3	73.6	34.6
Other SMSA	4,782	2,611	1,171	140.3	76.6	63.7
Outside SMSA	4,831	2,067	2,764	171.9	73.5	98.3
Nonfarm	4,391	1,907	2,484	174.2	75.7	98.5
Farm	440	161	279	151.6	55.5	96.1
<u>West</u>						
All places of residence	4,667	2,611	2,055	128.7	72.0	56.7
SMSA	3,558	2,064	1,494	124.8	72.4	52.4
Central city	1,474	830	643	123.7	69.7	54.0
Outside central city	2,084	1,233	851	125.6	74.3	51.3
Large SMSA	1,163	681	481	117.2	68.6	48.5
Los Angeles	823	477	346	119.6	69.3	50.3
San Francisco	340	205	135	111.8	67.4	44.4
Other SMSA	2,395	1,382	1,013	128.9	74.4	54.5
Outside SMSA	1,109	548	561	142.8	70.6	72.3
Nonfarm	1,015	508	507	142.5	71.3	71.2
Farm	93	*39	54	144.9	*60.7	84.1

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent, estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 14. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States: 1997

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of physician visits in thousands					Number of physician visits per person per year				
United States										
All places of residence	1,028,186	264,249	393,629	234,255	136,054	5.0	4.2	4.9	5.5	6.6
SMSA	741,701	192,256	290,001	166,985	92,459	5.2	4.4	5.1	5.7	7.0
Central city	327,491	76,851	129,341	76,269	45,030	5.3	4.2	5.3	5.9	6.8
Outside central city	414,210	115,405	160,661	90,716	47,428	5.2	4.6	5.0	5.5	7.2
Large SMSA	272,272	65,824	104,132	65,319	36,997	5.7	4.8	5.5	6.3	8.1
Other SMSA	469,428	126,432	185,869	101,666	55,461	5.0	4.3	4.9	5.3	6.5
Outside SMSA	286,486	71,993	103,627	67,270	43,595	4.5	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.9
Nonfarm	257,522	66,251	94,516	57,824	38,931	4.5	3.7	4.5	5.2	6.0
Farm	28,964	5,742	9,111	9,446	4,664	3.9	2.6	4.0	4.7	5.5
Northeast										
All places of residence	243,990	62,251	88,090	57,989	35,661	5.0	4.4	4.8	5.3	6.9
SMSA	202,376	51,791	72,747	48,719	29,119	5.2	4.6	4.9	5.5	7.1
Central city	88,481	18,720	33,219	21,994	14,548	5.5	4.2	5.5	6.2	7.3
Outside central city	113,895	33,071	39,528	26,725	14,571	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.0	6.9
Large SMSA	129,095	31,403	46,000	31,924	19,768	5.6	4.8	5.2	6.1	8.2
Boston	11,996	3,518	4,657	2,519	1,302	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8
New York	82,832	19,851	29,310	20,995	12,677	5.2	4.5	4.8	5.8	7.7
Philadelphia	34,267	8,034	12,033	8,411	5,789	7.3	5.7	6.9	8.0	11.6
Other SMSA	73,281	20,388	26,747	16,794	9,351	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.5
Outside SMSA	41,615	10,460	15,343	9,270	6,542	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.6	6.1
Nonfarm	40,321	10,312	14,768	8,875	6,366	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.6	6.2
Farm	1,294	*147	*575	*395	*176	3.4	*1.2	*4.4	*5.1	*3.6
North Central										
All places of residence	277,007	74,404	106,353	59,852	36,398	4.9	4.2	4.9	5.3	6.3
SMSA	195,285	53,547	76,362	41,976	23,400	5.2	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.9
Central city	82,464	21,032	32,088	17,914	11,420	5.1	4.3	5.1	5.5	6.6
Outside central city	112,831	32,515	44,274	24,062	11,980	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.6	7.1
Large SMSA	62,746	16,988	22,907	15,041	7,810	5.4	4.7	5.0	6.2	7.5
Chicago	38,492	10,649	13,820	9,167	4,855	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.9	7.2
Detroit	24,254	6,338	9,087	5,874	2,955	5.7	4.5	5.6	6.6	7.9
Other SMSA	132,538	36,559	53,455	26,935	15,590	5.1	4.5	5.1	5.3	6.6
Outside SMSA	81,722	20,857	29,991	17,876	12,998	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.6	5.5
Nonfarm	69,014	17,909	25,303	14,428	11,373	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.7
Farm	12,708	2,948	4,688	3,448	1,625	3.7	2.6	4.4	3.7	4.8
South										
All places of residence	311,152	81,356	118,170	71,819	39,806	4.8	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.3
SMSA	182,569	49,444	72,563	40,506	20,055	4.9	4.3	4.9	5.4	6.3
Central city	87,506	22,257	34,241	20,817	10,191	4.8	4.0	4.8	5.5	6.0
Outside central city	95,063	27,187	38,322	19,689	9,865	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.8
Large SMSA, Washington	19,243	5,623	9,130	3,457	1,033	6.5	6.1	6.9	6.1	6.0
Other SMSA	163,325	43,820	63,433	37,049	19,023	4.8	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.4
Outside SMSA	128,584	31,912	45,606	31,313	19,752	4.6	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.3
Nonfarm	116,726	29,734	42,386	27,291	17,316	4.6	3.7	4.5	5.5	6.3
Farm	11,858	2,179	3,220	4,022	2,436	4.1	2.8	3.6	4.8	6.0
West										
All places of residence	196,037	46,239	81,016	44,596	24,187	5.4	4.1	5.6	6.2	7.4
SMSA	161,472	37,474	68,329	35,785	19,884	5.7	4.3	5.8	6.4	8.0
Central city	69,050	14,841	29,793	15,544	8,872	5.8	4.4	6.0	6.5	7.6
Outside central city	92,422	22,633	38,537	20,240	11,012	5.6	4.3	5.7	6.3	8.4
Large SMSA	61,188	11,809	26,095	14,897	8,387	6.2	4.4	6.4	6.8	8.8
Los Angeles	41,196	8,241	17,480	9,798	5,677	6.0	4.4	6.2	6.4	8.9
San Francisco	19,992	3,588	8,615	5,099	2,710	6.6	4.4	6.7	8.0	8.8
Other SMSA	100,284	25,665	42,234	20,888	11,498	5.4	4.3	5.5	6.0	7.5
Outside SMSA	34,565	8,765	12,687	8,811	4,302	4.5	3.4	4.5	5.5	5.5
Nonfarm	31,461	8,296	12,059	7,230	3,876	4.4	3.5	4.6	5.1	5.4
Farm	3,104	*468	*628	1,581	*426	4.8	*2.3	*3.1	8.9	*6.9

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit, according to geographic region and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	Total	Office	Hospital clinic or emergency room	Telephone contact	Other ¹	Total	Office	Hospital clinic or emergency room	Telephone contact	Other ¹
United States										
All places of residence	1,028,186	708,537	116,001	128,543	75,105	100.0	68.9	11.3	12.5	7.3
SMSA	741,701	497,788	89,253	99,040	55,620	100.0	67.1	12.0	13.4	7.5
Central city	327,491	212,248	49,438	38,512	27,293	100.0	64.8	15.1	11.8	8.3
Outside central city	414,210	285,540	39,815	60,528	28,327	100.0	68.9	9.6	14.6	6.8
Large SMSA	272,272	179,811	36,149	34,632	21,680	100.0	66.0	13.3	12.7	8.0
Other SMSA	469,428	317,977	53,103	64,408	33,940	100.0	67.7	11.3	13.7	7.2
Outside SMSA	286,486	210,749	26,748	29,504	19,485	100.0	73.6	9.3	10.3	6.8
Nonfarm	257,522	187,794	24,291	27,112	18,325	100.0	72.9	9.4	10.5	7.1
Farm	28,964	22,955	2,457	2,392	1,159	100.0	79.3	8.5	8.3	4.0
Northeast										
All places of residence	243,990	159,084	32,302	31,254	21,351	100.0	65.2	13.2	12.8	8.8
SMSA	202,376	131,161	27,408	25,655	18,152	100.0	64.8	13.5	12.7	9.0
Central city	88,481	53,724	16,929	8,420	9,408	100.0	60.7	19.1	9.5	10.6
Outside central city	113,895	77,437	10,479	17,235	8,744	100.0	68.0	9.2	15.1	7.7
Large SMSA	129,095	83,057	18,849	14,884	12,305	100.0	64.3	14.6	11.5	9.5
Boston	11,996	6,577	2,437	1,640	1,342	100.0	54.8	20.3	13.7	11.2
New York	82,832	54,255	11,803	8,895	7,879	100.0	65.5	14.2	10.7	9.5
Philadelphia	34,267	22,225	4,609	4,350	3,084	100.0	64.9	13.5	12.7	9.0
Other SMSA	73,281	48,104	8,559	10,771	5,846	100.0	65.6	11.7	14.7	8.0
Outside SMSA	41,615	27,923	4,894	5,599	3,199	100.0	67.1	11.8	13.5	7.7
Nonfarm	40,321	26,996	4,710	5,481	3,134	100.0	67.0	11.7	13.6	7.8
Farm	1,294	926	*184	*118	*65	100.0	71.6	*14.2	*9.1	*5.0
North Central										
All places of residence	277,007	194,223	26,793	39,416	16,575	100.0	70.1	9.7	14.2	6.0
SMSA	195,285	131,726	20,609	30,054	12,896	100.0	67.5	10.6	15.4	6.6
Central city	82,454	54,126	10,932	11,137	6,259	100.0	65.6	13.3	13.5	7.6
Outside central city	112,831	77,600	9,677	18,917	6,637	100.0	68.8	8.6	16.8	5.9
Large SMSA	62,746	42,042	7,368	9,411	3,926	100.0	67.0	11.7	15.0	6.3
Chicago	38,492	25,508	3,846	6,709	2,429	100.0	66.3	10.0	17.4	6.3
Detroit	24,254	16,534	3,521	2,702	1,497	100.0	68.2	14.5	11.1	6.2
Other SMSA	132,538	89,684	13,241	20,643	8,970	100.0	67.7	10.0	15.6	6.8
Outside SMSA	81,722	62,497	6,184	9,362	3,679	100.0	76.5	7.6	11.5	4.5
Nonfarm	69,014	52,313	5,010	8,202	3,489	100.0	75.8	7.3	11.9	5.1
Farm	12,708	10,185	1,174	1,160	*190	100.0	80.1	9.2	9.1	*1.5
South										
All places of residence	311,152	215,266	36,399	35,534	23,953	100.0	69.2	11.7	11.4	7.7
SMSA	182,569	121,307	23,567	24,464	13,230	100.0	66.4	12.9	13.4	7.2
Central city	87,506	56,064	13,316	11,166	6,960	100.0	64.1	15.2	12.8	8.0
Outside central city	95,063	65,243	10,251	13,299	6,270	100.0	68.6	10.8	14.0	6.6
Large SMSA, Washington	19,243	11,650	2,951	3,351	1,291	100.0	60.5	15.3	17.4	6.7
Other SMSA	163,325	109,657	20,616	21,113	11,939	100.0	67.1	12.6	12.9	7.3
Outside SMSA	128,584	93,959	12,832	11,070	10,723	100.0	73.1	10.0	8.6	8.3
Nonfarm	116,726	84,660	11,893	10,069	10,104	100.0	72.5	10.2	8.6	8.7
Farm	11,858	9,299	939	1,001	*618	100.0	78.4	7.9	8.4	*5.2
West										
All places of residence	196,037	139,964	20,508	22,340	13,226	100.0	71.4	10.5	11.4	6.7
SMSA	161,472	113,594	17,668	18,866	11,343	100.0	70.3	10.9	11.7	7.0
Central city	69,050	48,334	8,261	7,788	4,667	100.0	70.0	12.0	11.3	6.8
Outside central city	92,422	65,260	9,408	11,078	6,676	100.0	70.6	10.2	12.0	7.2
Large SMSA	61,188	43,062	6,982	6,986	4,158	100.0	70.4	11.4	11.4	6.8
Los Angeles	41,196	30,251	3,903	4,637	2,406	100.0	73.4	9.5	11.3	5.8
San Francisco	19,992	12,812	3,079	2,349	1,752	100.0	64.1	15.4	11.7	8.8
Other SMSA	100,284	70,532	10,687	11,881	7,185	100.0	70.3	10.7	11.8	7.2
Outside SMSA	34,565	26,370	2,839	3,473	1,883	100.0	76.3	8.2	10.0	5.4
Nonfarm	31,461	23,825	2,679	3,360	1,597	100.0	75.7	8.5	10.7	5.1
Farm	3,104	2,545	*160	*113	*286	100.0	82.0	*5.2	*3.6	*9.2

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

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent, estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 16. Number and percent of the population with one or more physician visits within a year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Number of persons with a physician visit within a year in thousands					Percent of persons with a physician visit within a year									
						All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over					
United States																				
All places of residence	154,772	46,734	60,992	31,285	15,761	74.9	73.6	76.3	73.3	76.9										
SMSA	108,381	32,884	43,483	21,807	10,207	76.1	75.9	76.9	74.0	77.5										
Central city	47,095	13,527	18,802	9,648	5,118	75.5	74.1	76.7	74.2	77.7										
Outside central city	61,287	19,357	24,681	12,159	5,089	76.5	77.2	77.1	73.9	77.4										
Large SMSA	36,534	10,929	14,343	7,684	3,578	76.7	79.2	76.1	73.9	77.9										
Other SMSA	71,847	21,955	29,140	14,123	6,629	75.8	74.4	77.3	74.1	77.3										
Outside SMSA	46,391	13,850	17,509	9,478	5,554	72.4	68.7	74.9	71.6	75.8										
Nonfarm	41,357	12,421	15,916	8,090	4,929	72.9	69.3	75.5	72.1	76.1										
Farm	5,034	1,429	1,592	1,388	624	68.1	64.1	69.6	68.7	73.3										
Northeast																				
All places of residence	37,065	11,162	14,041	7,873	3,989	76.0	78.1	76.2	72.4	76.9										
SMSA	30,046	9,001	11,398	6,471	3,176	76.6	79.4	76.3	73.0	77.2										
Central city	12,347	3,517	4,642	2,620	1,568	76.7	78.8	76.2	73.8	79.0										
Outside central city	17,699	5,484	6,756	3,850	1,609	76.5	79.8	76.5	72.5	75.7										
Large SMSA	17,847	5,318	6,782	3,855	1,892	77.2	80.9	76.2	73.9	78.1										
Boston	1,944	590	795	368	191	75.1	78.4	77.0	69.4	69.7										
New York	12,088	3,581	4,566	2,665	1,276	76.5	81.2	74.7	73.3	77.3										
Philadelphia	3,816	1,147	1,421	822	425	80.9	81.3	80.9	78.1	85.3										
Other SMSA	12,198	3,683	4,616	2,616	1,284	75.6	77.3	76.5	71.8	75.9										
Outside SMSA	7,019	2,161	2,643	1,402	813	73.7	73.2	75.6	69.9	75.8										
Nonfarm	6,775	2,086	2,553	1,355	780	74.1	73.7	75.9	70.2	76.2										
Farm	245	75	90	47	32	64.8	62.5	68.2	60.3	65.3										
North Central																				
All places of residence	42,163	12,939	16,577	8,238	4,408	74.8	73.8	76.4	72.4	76.6										
SMSA	28,591	8,993	11,467	5,516	2,616	75.9	76.1	76.8	73.3	76.8										
Central city	12,095	3,616	4,804	2,362	1,313	74.9	74.2	76.3	72.5	75.9										
Outside central city	16,496	5,377	6,662	3,153	1,304	76.7	77.4	77.1	74.0	77.8										
Large SMSA	8,747	2,806	3,396	1,753	793	75.1	77.6	74.8	71.9	75.7										
Chicago	5,474	1,760	2,138	1,078	497	74.3	79.3	73.0	69.9	73.5										
Detroit	3,274	1,046	1,258	675	295	76.6	75.0	77.9	75.4	79.3										
Other SMSA	19,844	6,186	8,071	3,763	1,824	76.2	75.4	77.7	74.0	77.4										
Outside SMSA	13,571	3,947	5,111	2,722	1,791	72.6	68.9	75.5	70.6	76.3										
Nonfarm	11,219	3,229	4,349	2,095	1,545	73.7	70.4	76.3	71.4	76.9										
Farm	2,353	718	761	627	246	67.9	63.1	71.3	67.8	73.2										
South																				
All places of residence	48,283	14,466	19,233	9,759	4,825	74.1	70.8	76.3	73.8	76.7										
SMSA	28,041	8,493	11,555	5,559	2,434	75.7	73.6	77.5	74.7	77.0										
Central city	13,556	3,948	5,513	2,791	1,304	74.5	71.3	76.9	73.9	76.7										
Outside central city	14,486	4,545	6,042	2,769	1,130	76.8	75.8	78.0	75.7	77.4										
Large SMSA, Washington	2,367	754	1,037	446	130	79.6	82.4	78.9	78.1	75.1										
Other SMSA	25,674	7,739	10,518	5,113	2,304	75.3	72.9	77.3	74.4	77.1										
Outside SMSA	20,242	5,973	7,678	4,200	2,391	72.0	67.2	74.5	72.6	76.4										
Nonfarm	18,247	5,472	7,072	3,615	2,089	72.4	67.4	75.1	73.1	76.6										
Farm	1,995	501	606	585	302	68.7	65.1	68.2	69.7	74.9										
West																				
All places of residence	27,261	8,167	11,142	5,415	2,538	75.2	72.8	76.6	74.9	77.6										
SMSA	21,703	6,398	9,064	4,262	1,980	76.1	74.1	77.2	75.6	79.6										
Central city	9,097	2,446	3,843	1,874	934	76.3	72.5	77.5	77.9	79.6										
Outside central city	12,606	3,951	5,221	2,387	1,046	76.0	75.1	77.0	73.9	79.5										
Large SMSA	7,572	2,051	3,128	1,630	763	76.3	75.8	76.5	74.9	80.3										
Los Angeles	5,123	1,386	2,099	1,128	510	74.5	73.2	74.8	73.2	79.6										
San Francisco	2,449	665	1,029	502	253	80.5	81.8	80.3	78.9	81.9										
Other SMSA	14,131	4,347	5,936	2,631	1,217	76.0	73.3	77.5	76.1	79.1										
Outside SMSA	5,558	1,769	2,078	1,153	558	71.6	68.6	74.0	72.2	71.4										
Nonfarm	5,116	1,634	1,943	1,025	514	71.8	68.8	74.5	72.3	71.5										
Farm	442	135	135	128	44	68.8	67.2	67.5	71.9	71.0										

Table 17. Number of dental visits and number of dental visits per person per year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Number of dental visits per person per year				
						All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>United States</u>										
	Number of dental visits in thousands					Number of dental visits per person per year				
All places of residence	337,560	101,682	136,785	75,416	23,677	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2
SMSA	254,223	75,892	105,175	56,428	16,728	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.3
Central city	101,358	26,769	43,372	22,733	8,485	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.3
Outside central city	152,864	49,124	61,803	33,695	8,243	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3
Large SMSA	101,517	28,261	41,386	25,296	6,574	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.4
Other SMSA	152,706	47,631	63,789	31,132	10,154	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2
Outside SMSA	83,338	25,790	31,610	18,988	6,949	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.9
Nonfarm	74,020	22,698	28,614	16,345	6,362	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0
Farm	9,318	3,092	2,996	2,643	*587	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	*0.7
<u>Northeast</u>										
All places of residence	95,959	27,902	38,648	23,283	6,126	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.2
SMSA	80,915	22,765	32,477	20,426	5,247	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.3
Central city	31,666	7,590	13,081	8,023	2,971	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.5
Outside central city	49,249	15,174	19,396	12,403	2,276	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.1
Large SMSA	51,812	13,434	21,055	14,020	3,303	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.7	1.4
Boston	6,409	1,867	2,937	1,241	*364	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	*1.3
New York	36,713	9,258	14,599	10,609	2,248	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.9	1.4
Philadelphia	8,689	2,308	3,520	2,170	*691	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	*7.4
Other SMSA	29,103	9,331	11,422	6,406	1,944	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.1
Outside SMSA	15,044	5,137	6,171	2,858	878	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.8
Nonfarm	14,377	4,847	5,994	2,683	853	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.8
Farm	*667	*290	*177	*175	*25	*1.8	*2.4	*1.3	*2.2	*0.5
<u>North Central</u>										
All places of residence	88,232	27,144	36,559	18,164	6,365	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.1
SMSA	62,807	19,654	26,514	12,534	4,105	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.2
Central city	24,413	6,409	10,865	5,135	2,004	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.2
Outside central city	38,394	13,245	15,650	7,399	2,101	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3
Large SMSA	20,998	6,107	8,930	4,706	1,254	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.2
Chicago	14,495	4,159	6,213	3,201	922	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.4
Detroit	6,503	1,948	2,717	1,505	*333	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	*0.9
Other SMSA	41,809	13,547	17,584	7,828	2,850	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2
Outside SMSA	25,425	7,491	10,045	5,629	2,260	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0
Nonfarm	20,594	5,754	8,355	4,413	2,072	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0
Farm	4,831	1,736	1,690	1,216	*188	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	*0.6
<u>South</u>										
All places of residence	83,629	24,001	33,591	19,873	6,165	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0
SMSA	53,228	14,817	22,781	12,219	3,410	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1
Central city	23,290	5,986	10,312	5,151	1,840	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1
Outside central city	29,938	8,831	12,469	7,068	1,570	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.1
Large SMSA, Washington	6,505	2,118	2,537	1,728	*123	2.2	2.3	1.9	3.0	*0.7
Other SMSA	46,722	12,699	20,245	10,491	3,287	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1
Outside SMSA	30,401	9,184	10,809	7,653	2,755	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9
Nonfarm	27,487	8,362	9,884	6,838	2,402	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9
Farm	2,914	822	925	815	*352	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	*0.9
<u>West</u>										
All places of residence	69,740	22,635	27,987	14,095	5,021	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5
SMSA	57,273	18,657	23,402	11,248	3,966	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6
Central city	21,990	6,784	9,114	4,424	1,669	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Outside central city	35,283	11,873	14,288	6,825	2,297	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7
Large SMSA	22,202	6,603	8,864	4,842	1,893	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0
Los Angeles	14,826	4,349	5,970	3,430	1,077	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7
San Francisco	7,376	2,254	2,894	1,412	815	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.6
Other SMSA	35,071	12,054	14,538	6,406	2,073	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.3
Outside SMSA	12,467	3,978	4,585	2,848	1,056	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4
Nonfarm	11,561	3,734	4,380	2,411	1,035	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4
Farm	906	*244	*205	*437	*21	1.4	*1.2	*1.0	*2.5	*0.3

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells.

Table 18. Number and percent of the population with one or more dental visits within a year, by age, geographic region, and place of residence: United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Percent of persons with a dental visit within a year									
						All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over					
United States						Number of persons with a dental visit within a year in thousands					Percent of persons with a dental visit within a year				
All places of residence	101,420	31,449	44,276	19,976	5,720	49.1	49.5	55.4	46.8	27.9					
SMSA	73,207	22,383	32,232	14,585	4,008	51.4	51.7	57.0	49.5	30.4					
Central city	29,344	8,317	13,140	5,950	1,937	47.1	45.6	53.6	45.8	29.4					
Outside central city	43,863	14,065	19,092	8,634	2,071	54.7	56.1	59.7	52.4	31.5					
Large SMSA	25,279	7,427	10,887	5,489	1,477	53.1	53.8	57.8	52.8	32.2					
Other SMSA	47,928	14,956	21,345	9,096	2,531	50.5	50.7	56.7	47.7	29.5					
Outside SMSA	28,213	9,066	12,044	5,391	1,712	44.0	45.0	51.5	40.7	23.4					
Nonfarm	24,898	7,908	10,831	4,613	1,547	43.9	44.1	51.4	41.1	23.9					
Farm	3,315	1,159	1,213	778	165	44.9	52.0	53.0	38.5	19.4					
Northeast															
All places of residence	26,146	8,134	10,975	5,531	1,505	53.6	56.9	59.6	50.9	29.0					
SMSA	21,320	6,534	8,963	4,601	1,223	54.3	57.6	60.0	51.9	29.7					
Central city	7,855	2,263	3,345	1,675	573	48.8	50.7	54.9	47.2	28.9					
Outside central city	13,466	4,271	5,618	2,926	650	58.2	62.1	63.6	55.1	30.6					
Large SMSA	12,465	3,700	5,202	2,797	766	53.9	56.3	58.4	53.6	31.6					
Boston	1,526	492	674	279	81	58.9	65.3	65.2	52.6	29.6					
New York	8,440	2,461	3,506	1,965	509	53.4	55.8	57.4	54.1	30.8					
Philadelphia	2,499	747	1,023	553	176	53.0	52.9	58.3	52.6	35.3					
Other SMSA	8,855	2,833	3,761	1,804	457	54.9	59.4	62.4	49.5	27.0					
Outside SMSA	4,825	1,600	2,013	930	282	50.6	54.2	57.6	46.3	26.3					
Nonfarm	4,634	1,528	1,936	899	272	50.7	54.0	57.5	46.6	26.6					
Farm	191	72	77	32	*10	50.5	60.0	58.3	41.0	*20.4					
North Central															
All places of residence	28,577	9,303	12,428	5,280	1,566	50.7	53.0	57.3	46.4	27.2					
SMSA	19,668	6,325	8,674	3,672	998	52.2	53.5	58.1	48.8	29.3					
Central city	7,630	2,273	3,445	1,429	483	47.2	46.7	54.7	43.8	27.9					
Outside central city	12,038	4,052	5,229	2,243	515	55.9	58.3	60.5	52.6	30.7					
Large SMSA	5,870	1,837	2,540	1,184	308	50.4	50.8	55.9	48.6	29.4					
Chicago	3,751	1,179	1,626	750	196	50.9	53.1	55.6	48.6	29.0					
Detroit	2,119	658	914	434	113	49.6	47.2	56.6	48.5	30.4					
Other SMSA	13,799	4,487	6,134	2,488	689	53.0	54.7	59.0	48.9	29.2					
Outside SMSA	8,908	2,978	3,754	1,608	568	47.6	52.0	55.5	41.7	24.2					
Nonfarm	7,145	2,298	3,129	1,221	498	46.9	50.1	54.9	41.6	24.8					
Farm	1,763	680	625	387	70	50.9	59.8	58.6	41.8	20.8					
South															
All places of residence	28,297	8,419	12,745	5,561	1,573	43.4	41.2	50.5	42.1	25.0					
SMSA	17,244	5,073	7,870	3,396	905	46.5	44.0	52.8	45.7	28.6					
Central city	7,748	2,126	3,536	1,603	482	42.6	38.4	49.3	42.4	28.3					
Outside central city	9,496	2,947	4,334	1,792	423	50.3	49.1	55.9	49.0	29.0					
Large SMSA, Washington	1,716	510	793	352	61	57.7	55.7	60.3	61.6	35.3					
Other SMSA	15,528	4,563	7,077	3,044	844	45.6	43.0	52.0	44.3	28.2					
Outside SMSA	11,053	3,346	4,875	2,165	668	39.3	37.6	47.3	37.4	21.3					
Nonfarm	9,961	3,028	4,452	1,885	597	39.5	37.3	47.3	38.1	21.9					
Farm	1,093	318	423	281	71	37.7	41.3	47.6	33.5	17.6					
West															
All places of residence	18,401	5,594	8,128	3,603	1,077	50.7	49.9	55.9	49.8	32.9					
SMSA	14,975	4,452	6,725	2,916	882	52.5	51.5	57.3	51.8	35.4					
Central city	6,112	1,655	2,813	1,244	399	51.3	49.1	56.7	51.7	34.0					
Outside central city	8,863	2,796	3,912	1,672	483	53.4	53.1	57.7	51.8	36.7					
Large SMSA	5,229	1,379	2,352	1,156	341	52.7	51.0	57.5	53.1	35.9					
Los Angeles	3,462	907	1,549	782	224	50.3	47.9	55.2	50.7	34.9					
San Francisco	1,767	472	804	374	118	58.1	58.1	62.7	58.8	38.2					
Other SMSA	9,746	3,073	4,373	1,760	541	52.4	51.8	57.1	50.9	35.2					
Outside SMSA	3,426	1,142	1,402	687	194	44.1	44.3	49.9	43.0	24.8					
Nonfarm	3,158	1,054	1,314	608	181	44.3	44.4	50.4	42.9	25.2					
Farm	268	88	88	79	*13	41.7	43.8	44.0	44.4	*21.0					

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent; estimates given solely for combining with other cells

Table 19. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age, sex, geographic region, and place of residence United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	All ages	Under 45 years			45 years and over			Male	Female
		Total	Under 17 years	17-44 years	Total	45-64 years	65 years and over		
United States									
All places of residence	206,573	143,377	63,477	79,901	63,196	42,698	20,498	99,636	106,937
SMSA	142,475	99,851	43,329	56,522	42,623	29,455	13,168	68,497	73,978
Central city	62,348	42,764	18,247	24,517	19,585	12,994	6,591	29,599	32,750
Outside central city	80,126	57,087	25,082	32,005	23,039	16,461	6,577	38,898	41,228
Large SMSA	47,649	32,653	13,807	18,847	14,996	10,403	4,592	22,785	24,864
Other SMSA	94,826	67,198	29,523	37,675	27,628	19,052	8,576	45,712	49,114
Outside SMSA	64,099	43,526	20,147	23,379	20,573	13,243	7,330	31,139	32,959
Nonfarm	56,711	39,009	17,919	21,090	17,702	11,223	6,479	27,332	29,379
Farm	7,388	4,517	2,229	2,288	2,871	2,020	851	3,807	3,581
Northeast									
All places of residence	48,771	32,720	14,291	18,429	16,051	10,867	5,184	23,241	25,530
SMSA	39,243	26,271	11,339	14,932	12,972	8,860	4,112	18,641	20,602
Central city	16,095	10,560	4,465	6,095	5,535	3,548	1,986	7,545	8,550
Outside central city	23,148	15,711	6,874	8,837	7,437	5,312	2,125	11,096	12,052
Large SMSA	23,111	15,473	6,572	8,901	7,638	5,217	2,421	10,948	12,164
Boston	2,590	1,786	753	1,033	804	530	274	1,220	1,370
New York	15,805	10,520	4,408	6,112	5,284	3,635	1,650	7,499	8,306
Philadelphia	4,717	3,167	1,411	1,756	1,550	1,052	498	2,228	2,488
Other SMSA	16,132	10,798	4,767	6,031	5,333	3,643	1,691	7,693	8,438
Outside SMSA	9,528	6,449	2,952	3,497	3,079	2,007	1,072	4,600	4,928
Nonfarm	9,149	6,197	2,832	3,365	2,952	1,929	1,024	4,406	4,743
Farm	378	252	120	132	127	78	49	193	185
North Central									
All places of residence	56,373	39,242	17,543	21,699	17,131	11,379	5,752	27,376	28,996
SMSA	37,676	26,748	11,816	14,932	10,928	7,522	3,406	18,284	19,391
Central city	16,155	11,165	4,872	6,294	4,989	3,260	1,730	7,678	8,477
Outside central city	21,521	15,582	6,945	8,638	5,938	4,262	1,676	10,606	10,914
Large SMSA	11,642	8,156	3,614	4,542	3,486	2,437	1,048	5,605	6,037
Chicago	7,366	5,147	2,220	2,927	2,218	1,542	676	3,543	3,823
Detroit	4,276	3,009	1,394	1,615	1,267	895	372	2,062	2,214
Other SMSA	26,034	18,592	8,203	10,389	7,442	5,085	2,357	12,680	13,354
Outside SMSA	18,697	12,494	5,726	6,767	6,203	3,857	2,346	9,092	9,605
Nonfarm	15,231	10,289	4,588	5,701	4,942	2,933	2,010	7,286	7,945
Farm	3,466	2,205	1,138	1,067	1,261	925	336	1,806	1,660
South									
All places of residence	65,161	45,648	20,427	25,221	19,513	13,222	6,291	31,385	33,777
SMSA	37,051	26,451	11,536	14,915	10,601	7,439	3,161	17,744	19,307
Central city	18,184	12,704	5,536	7,168	5,480	3,779	1,701	8,574	9,609
Outside central city	18,868	13,747	6,000	7,747	5,121	3,660	1,460	9,170	9,698
Large SMSA, Washington	2,974	2,230	915	1,315	744	571	173	1,438	1,535
Other SMSA	34,078	24,221	10,621	13,600	9,857	6,868	2,989	16,306	17,772
Outside SMSA	28,110	19,197	8,892	10,306	8,912	5,782	3,130	13,641	14,469
Nonfarm	25,208	17,538	8,122	9,416	7,670	4,943	2,727	12,165	13,043
Farm	2,902	1,659	770	889	1,243	839	403	1,476	1,426
West									
All places of residence	36,268	25,767	11,216	14,552	10,501	7,230	3,271	17,635	18,634
SMSA	28,504	20,381	8,638	11,743	8,123	5,634	2,489	13,828	14,677
Central city	11,915	8,335	3,374	4,960	3,580	2,406	1,174	5,801	6,113
Outside central city	16,590	12,047	5,264	6,783	4,543	3,228	1,315	8,026	8,563
Large SMSA	9,922	6,794	2,706	4,088	3,128	2,177	950	4,795	5,127
Los Angeles	6,881	4,699	1,893	2,807	2,182	1,541	641	3,298	3,583
San Francisco	3,041	2,095	813	1,282	946	636	309	1,496	1,544
Other SMSA	18,582	13,587	5,932	7,655	4,995	3,457	1,539	9,033	9,549
Outside SMSA	7,764	5,386	2,577	2,809	2,378	1,596	782	3,807	3,957
Nonfarm	7,122	4,985	2,376	2,608	2,138	1,418	719	3,475	3,648
Farm	642	401	201	200	240	178	62	333	309

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

Table 20. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age, geographic region, and place of residence United States, 1973-74

Geographic region and place of residence	17 years and over	17-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>United States</u>				
	Population in thousands			
All places of residence	83,875	53,585	27,242	3,048
SMSA	59,018	38,014	19,117	1,887
Central city	25,558	16,240	8,382	937
Outside central city	33,460	21,774	10,736	950
Large SMSA	19,990	12,506	6,820	665
Other SMSA	39,028	25,508	12,297	1,222
Outside SMSA	24,857	15,571	8,125	1,161
Nonfarm	21,778	14,036	6,842	900
Farm	3,079	1,535	1,283	261
<u>Northeast</u>				
All places of residence	20,055	12,183	7,107	765
SMSA	16,191	9,763	5,822	606
Central city	6,347	3,797	2,264	286
Outside central city	9,844	5,966	3,559	320
Large SMSA	9,544	5,731	3,446	368
Boston	1,097	704	354	39
New York	6,582	3,901	2,424	257
Philadelphia	1,866	1,126	668	72
Other SMSA	6,647	4,032	2,377	238
Outside SMSA	3,863	2,420	1,284	159
Nonfarm	3,705	2,329	1,232	144
Farm	159	92	52	*14
<u>North Central</u>				
All places of residence	22,824	14,575	7,357	891
SMSA	15,413	10,029	4,898	486
Central city	6,509	4,185	2,098	226
Outside central city	8,904	5,844	2,800	260
Large SMSA	4,710	3,008	1,568	134
Chicago	3,116	1,975	1,049	92
Detroit	1,594	1,033	519	42
Other SMSA	10,703	7,021	3,330	352
Outside SMSA	7,411	4,546	2,459	406
Nonfarm	5,994	3,833	1,861	299
Farm	1,417	713	598	107
<u>South</u>				
All places of residence	26,325	17,129	8,221	975
SMSA	15,567	10,314	4,772	481
Central city	7,621	4,901	2,451	269
Outside central city	7,946	5,413	2,321	212
Large SMSA, Washington	1,371	961	387	*23
Other SMSA	14,196	9,353	4,385	458
Outside SMSA	10,758	6,815	3,449	493
Nonfarm	9,526	6,217	2,927	381
Farm	1,232	598	522	112
<u>West</u>				
All places of residence	14,672	9,698	4,558	417
SMSA	11,847	7,908	3,625	314
Central city	5,081	3,356	1,570	155
Outside central city	6,766	4,552	2,055	159
Large SMSA	4,366	2,806	1,420	140
Los Angeles	3,011	1,920	994	96
San Francisco	1,355	886	425	44
Other SMSA	7,482	5,102	2,205	174
Outside SMSA	2,825	1,789	932	103
Nonfarm	2,554	1,657	822	75
Farm	271	132	111	28

NOTE: Numbers preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent. Estimates given solely for combining with other cells

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

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APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1973 and 1974.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 376 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.

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

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published³ as well as a detailed description of the sample design⁴ and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.⁵

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

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

³National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure: concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

⁴U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

⁵National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 color-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

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

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

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with speech impairments or number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for

all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

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

Explanation of hospital recall.—The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month-recall period for hospitalizations. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12-month recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be less than 5 percent. For this reason hospital discharge data in this report are based on hospital discharges reported to have occurred within 6 months of the week of interview. Since the interviews were evenly distributed according to weekly probability samples throughout any interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6-month-recall data to produce an annual estimate for that year of interviewing. Doubling the 6-month

data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview. However, estimates of the number of persons with hospital episodes (as opposed to estimates of the number of hospital discharges) are based on 12-month recall data since a person's 12-month experiences cannot be obtained by doubling his most recent 6-month experience.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was about 3.3 percent for the combined 1973-74 surveys.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

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

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables, the figures are

rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

As in any survey, the results are also subject to reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures.⁶ Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this prob-

⁶National Center for Health Statistics: Quality control and measurement of nonsampling error in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. Series 2-No. 54. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1328. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1973.

lem. The results have been published in several reports.⁷⁻¹⁰

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variation that occurs by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. However, it does not include systematic biases which might be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

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

⁹National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

¹⁰National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

mations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

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

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

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

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

General rules for determining relative standard errors.—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts (figures I-XI) for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent new and better approximations of the relative standard errors of HIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts which have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from the appropriate curve shown in figures I-V. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is

adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

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

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the percentage charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-

color groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

- (b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

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

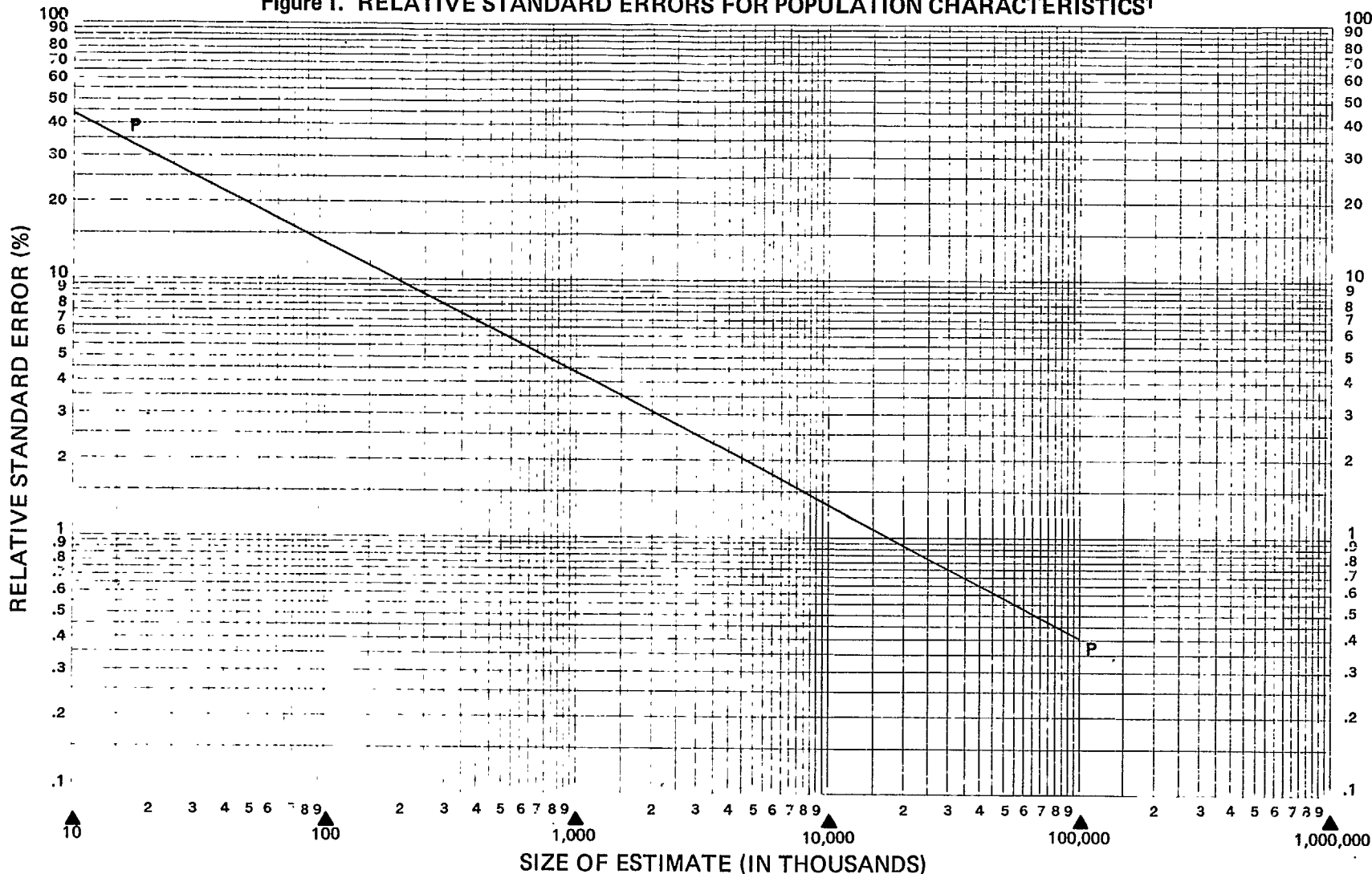
$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is

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

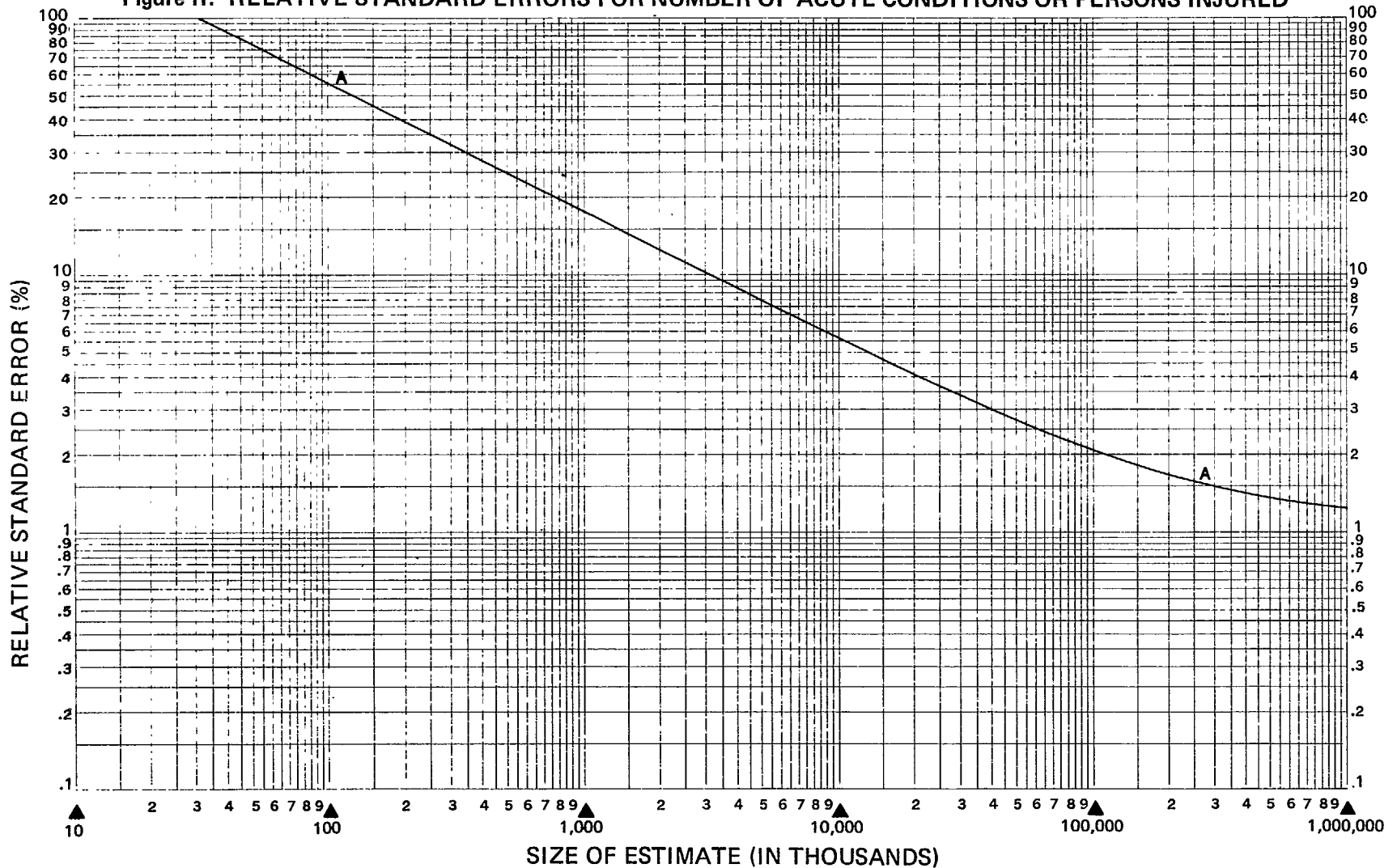
where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 , respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it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

Figure I. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS¹



¹This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of population characteristics or narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 12-month reference period.

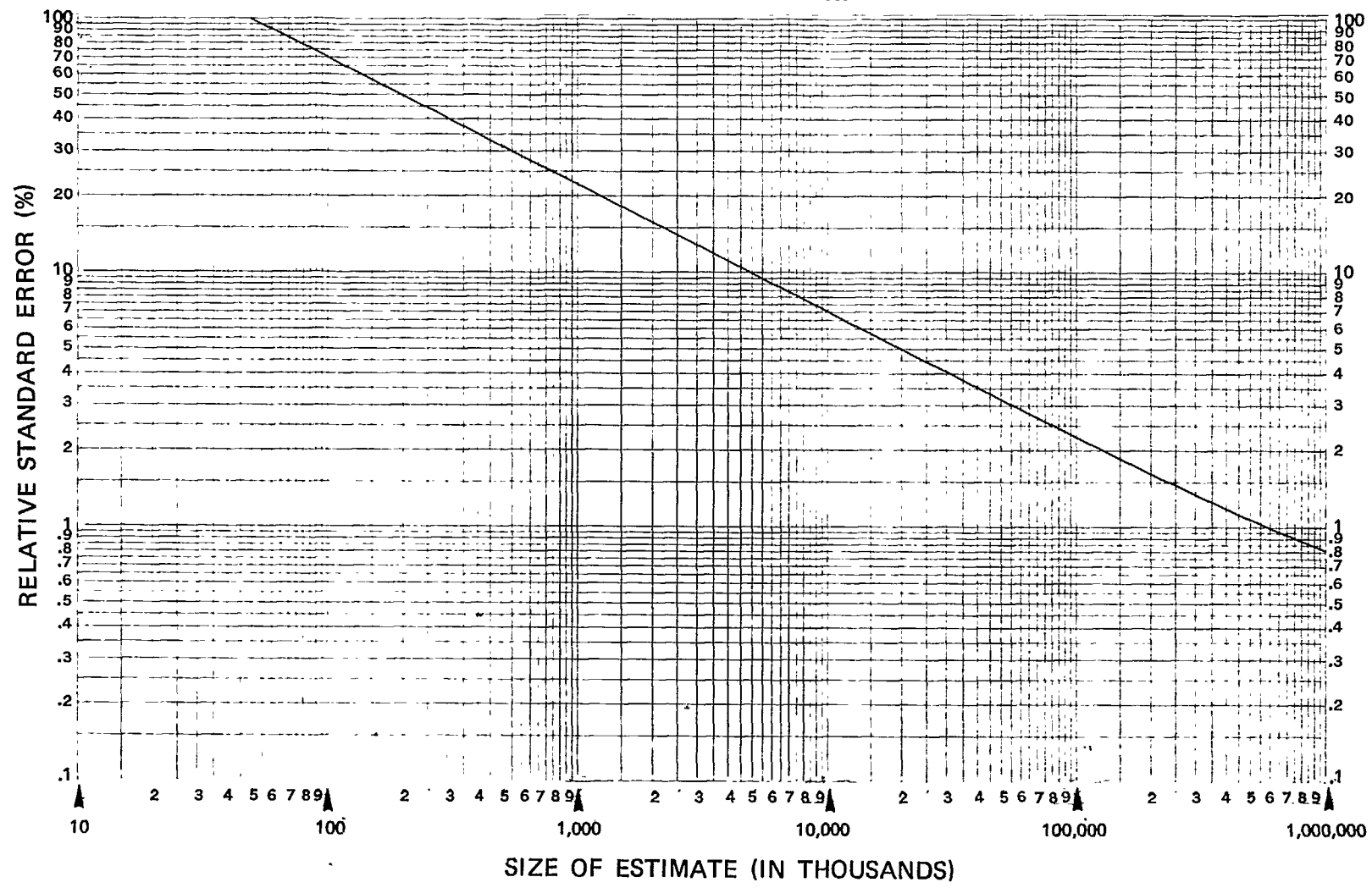
Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 persons with annual family income of \$15,000 or more, or 10,000,000 persons who were hospitalized one or more times in the past year (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 1.3 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 130,000 (1.3 percent of 10,000,000).

Figure II. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS OR PERSONS INJURED¹

¹This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 1,000,000 persons injured (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 17.5 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 175,000 (17.5 percent of 1,000,000).

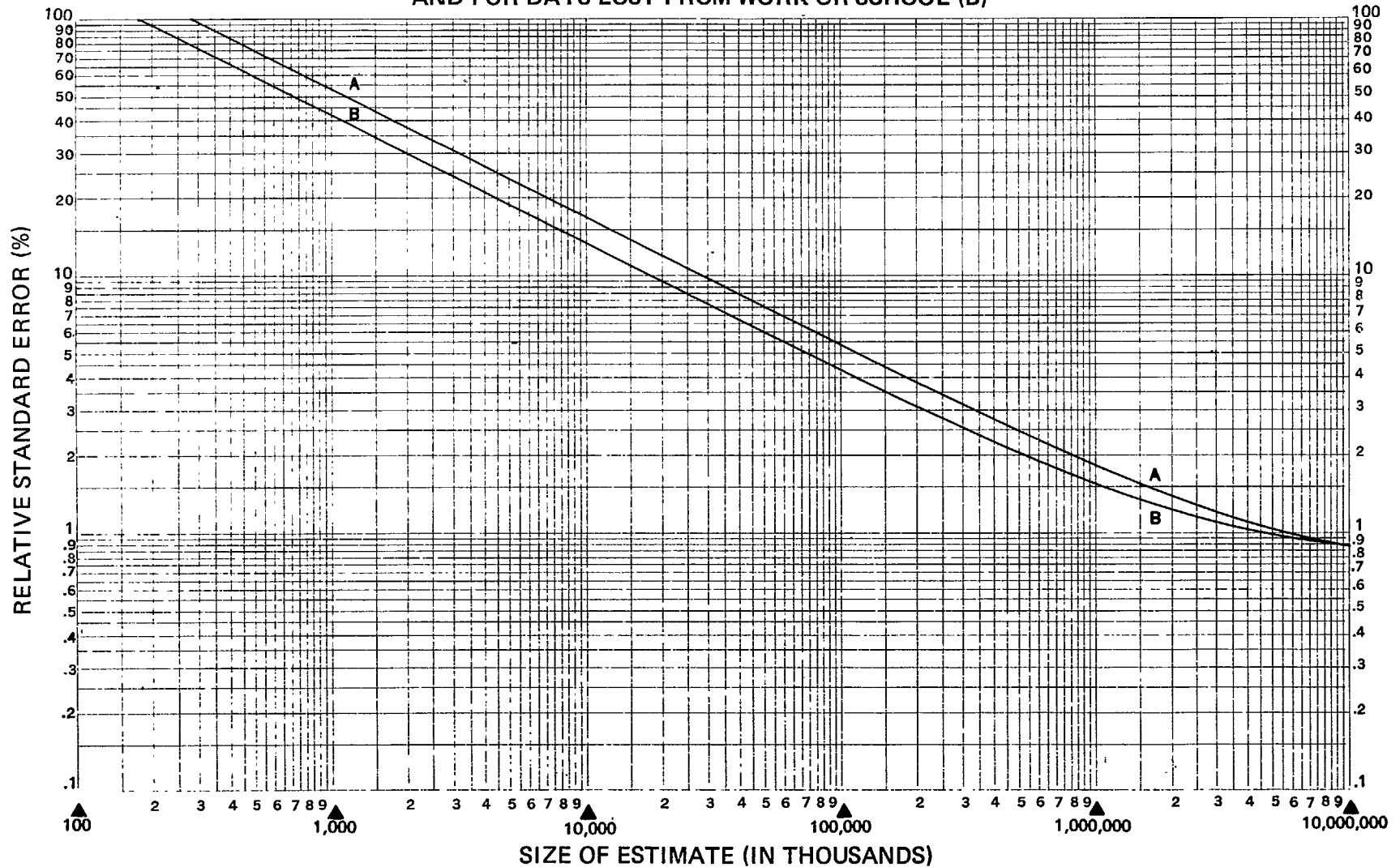
Figure III. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN OR DENTAL VISITS BASED ON A 2-WEEK REFERENCE PERIOD¹



¹The curve related to physician or dental visits is based on 8 quarters of data collection for medium range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 dental visits (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 7.0 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 700,000 (7.0 percent of 10,000,000).

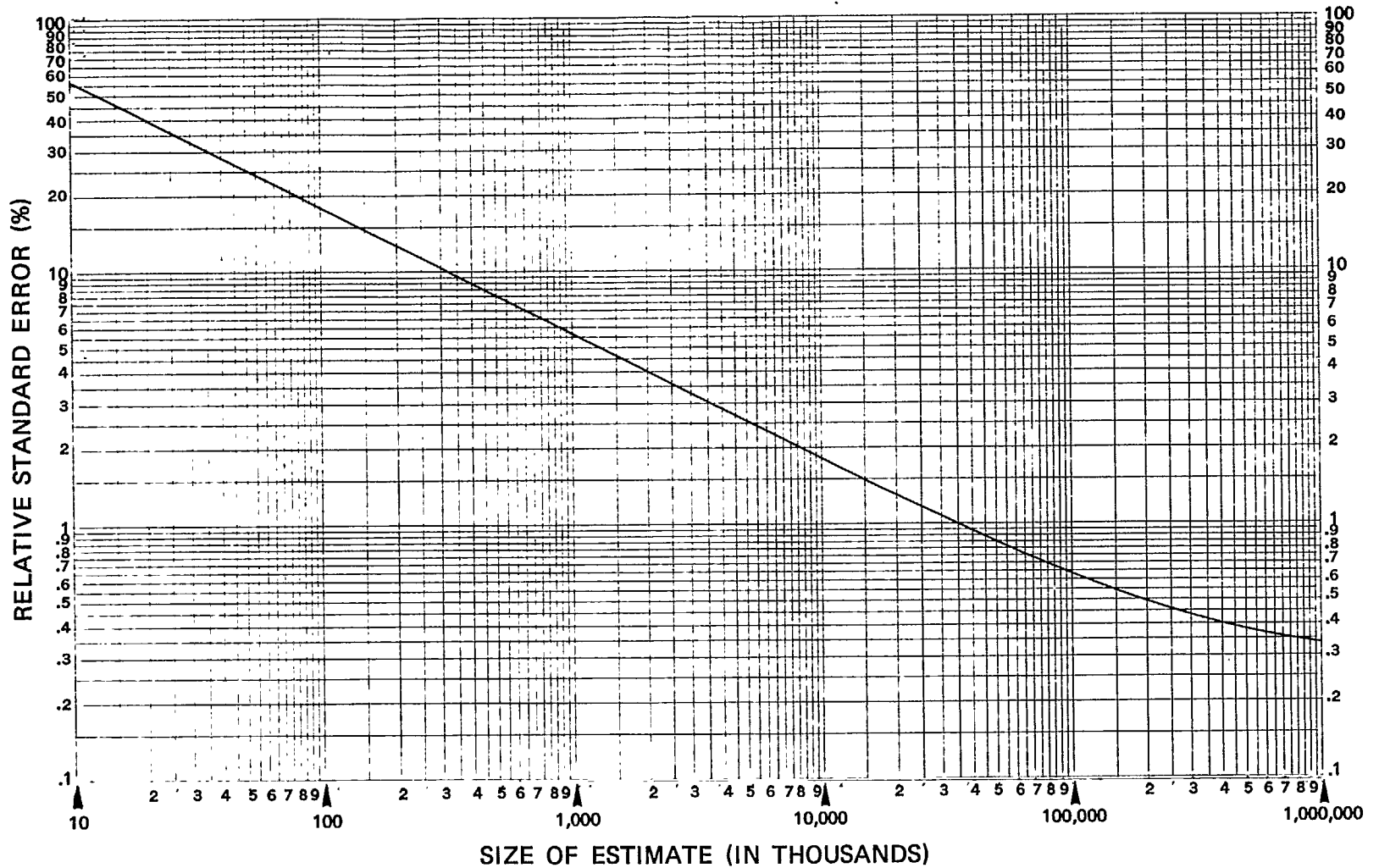
Figure IV. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY (A)
AND FOR DAYS LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL (B)¹



¹ These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 16.7 percent (read from Curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 1,670,000 (16.7 percent of 10,000,000).

Figure V. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS FOR NUMBER OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DISCHARGES¹

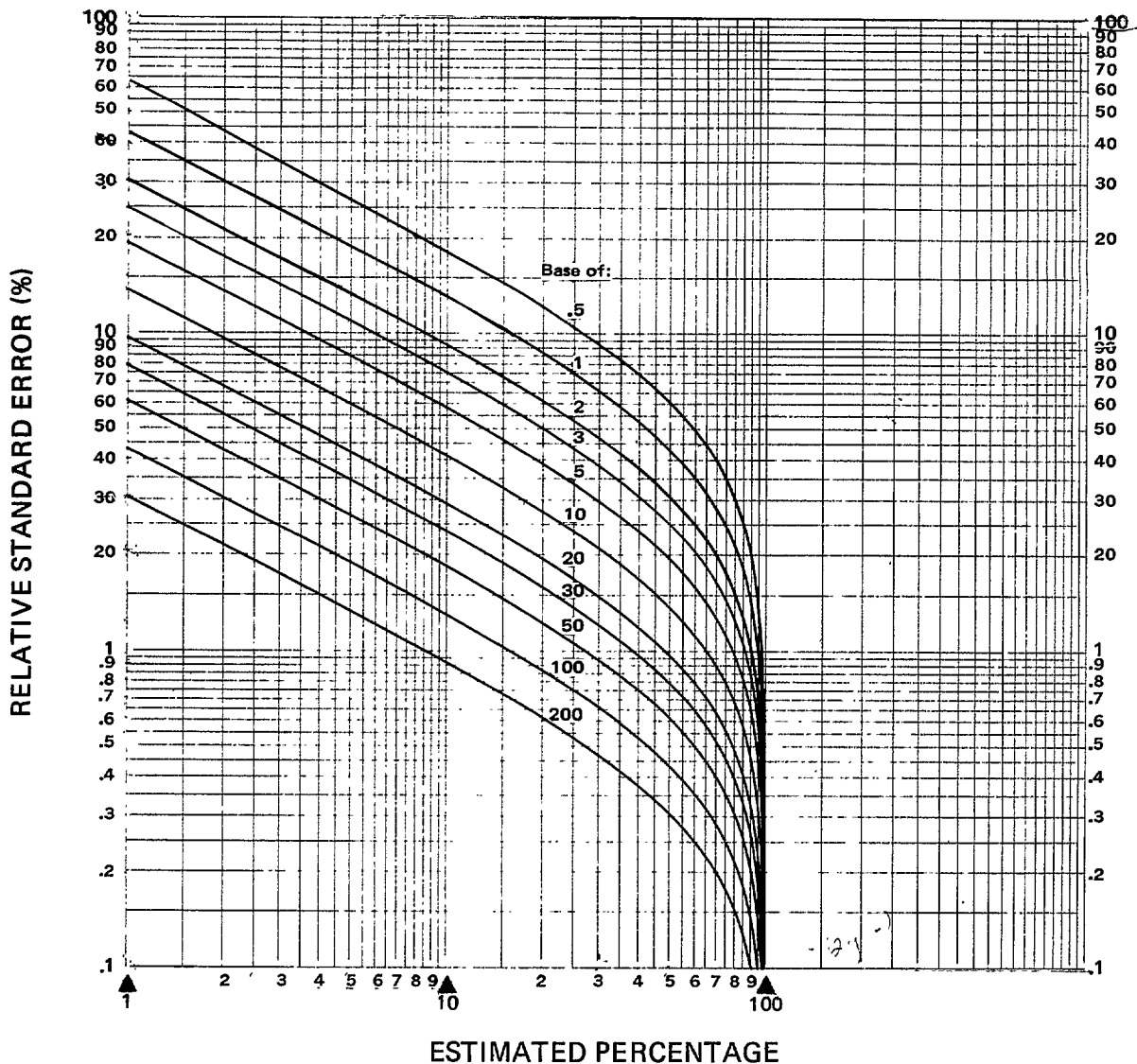


¹The curve related to short-stay hospital discharges is based on 8 quarters of data collection for a narrow range estimate of aggregates using a 6-month reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 1,000,000 hospital discharges (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 57,000 (5.7 percent of 1,000,000).

Figure VI. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS¹

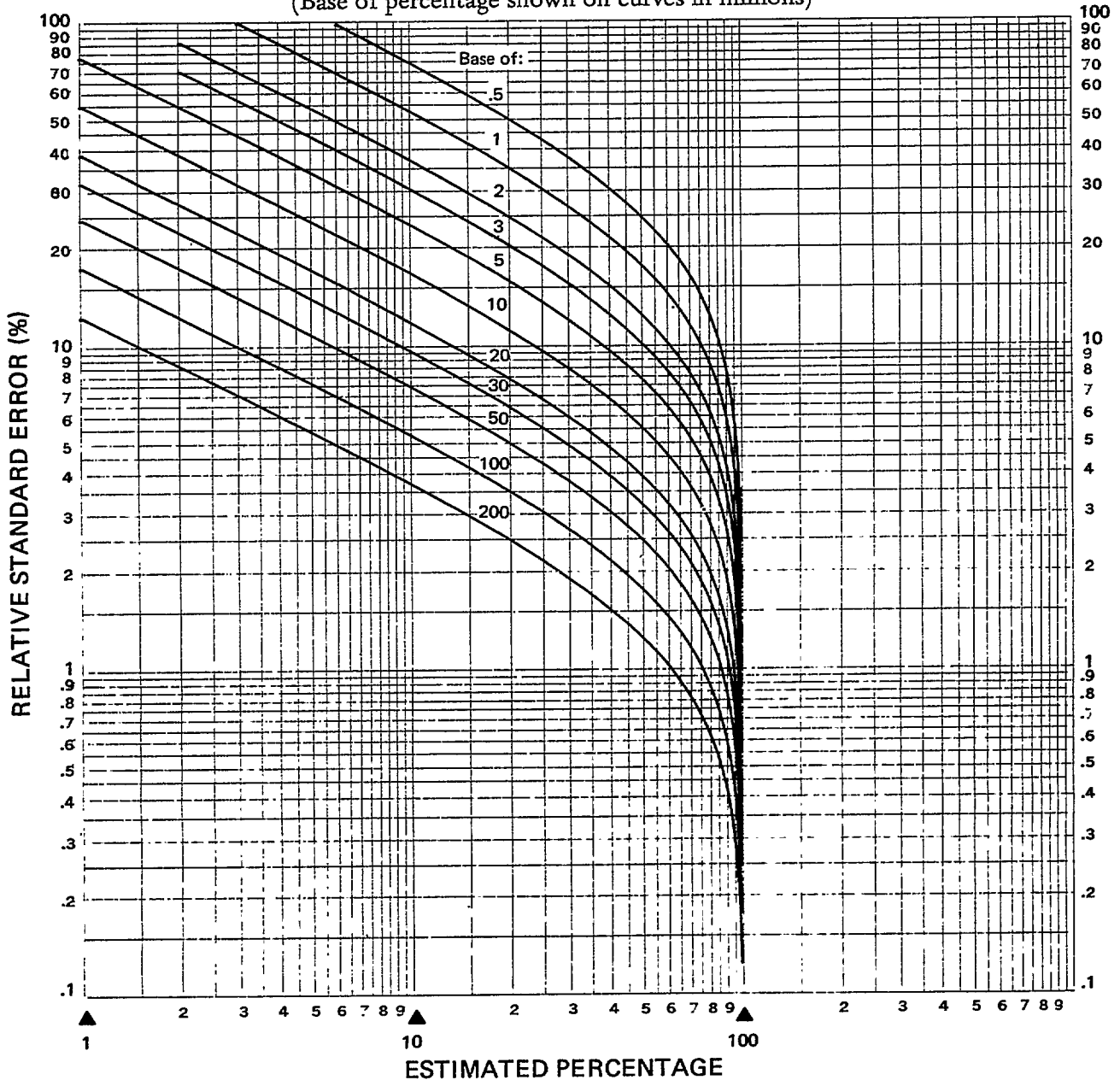
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.7 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 2.7 percent or 0.54 percentage points.

Figure VII. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF ACUTE CONDITIONS OR PERSONS INJURED¹
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

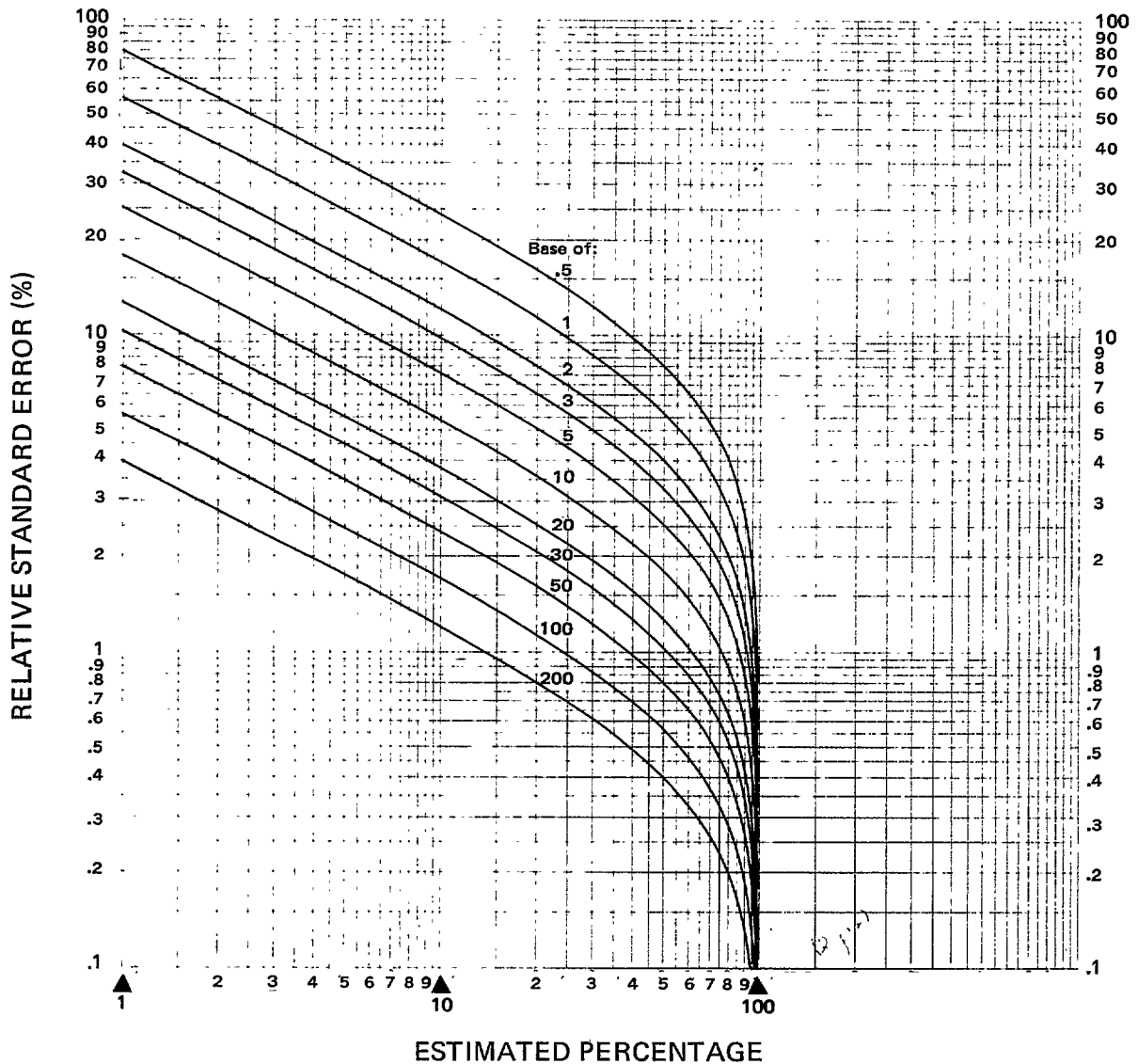


¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of acute conditions or persons injured based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range data using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 11.0 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 11.0 percent; or 2.2 percentage points.

Figure VIII. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF PHYSICIAN OR DENTAL VISITS¹

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

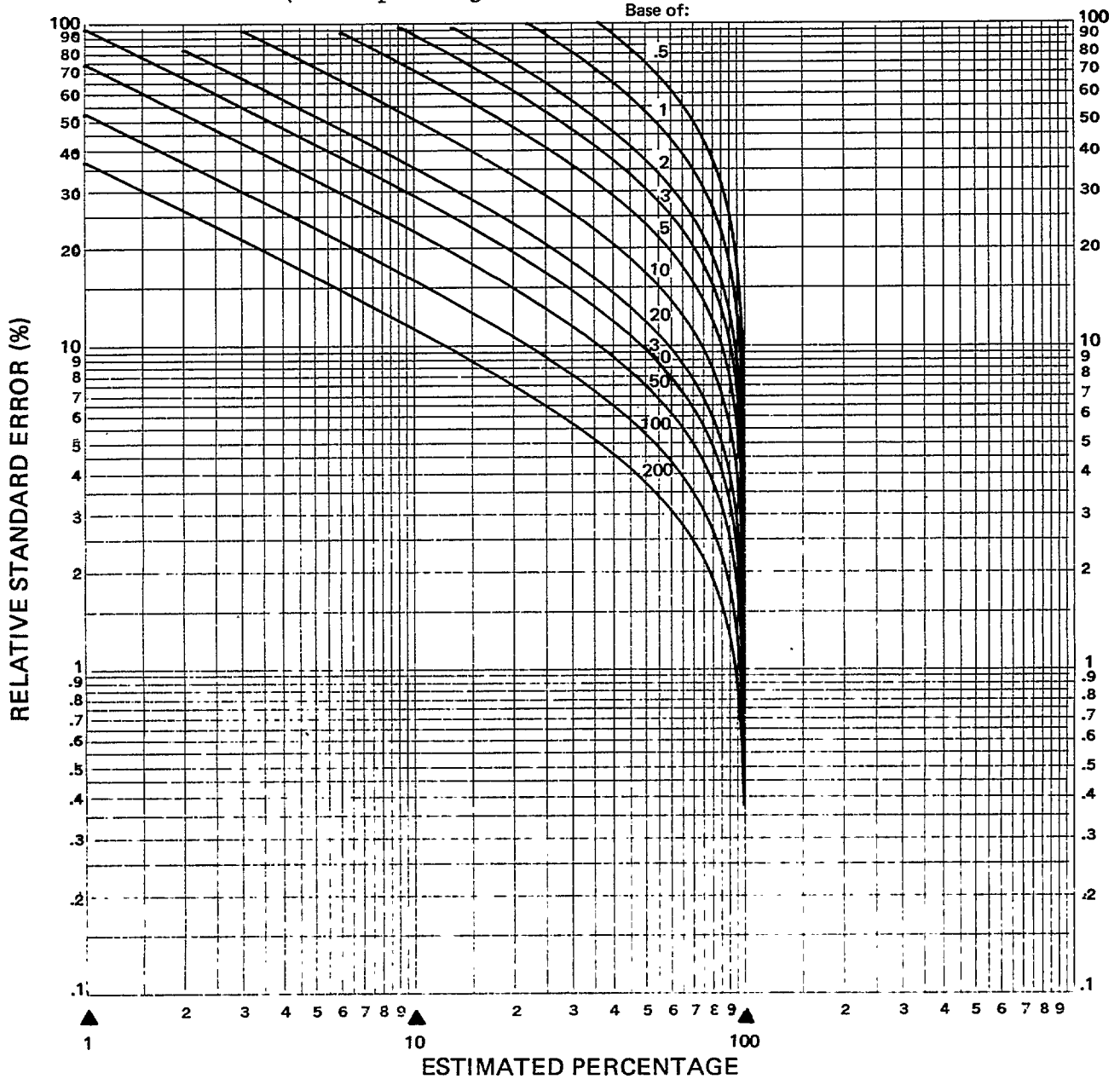


¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of physician or dental visits based on 8 quarters of data collection for medium range data using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 14.0 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 14.0 percent; or 2.8 percentage points.

Figure IX. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY OR BED DISABILITY¹

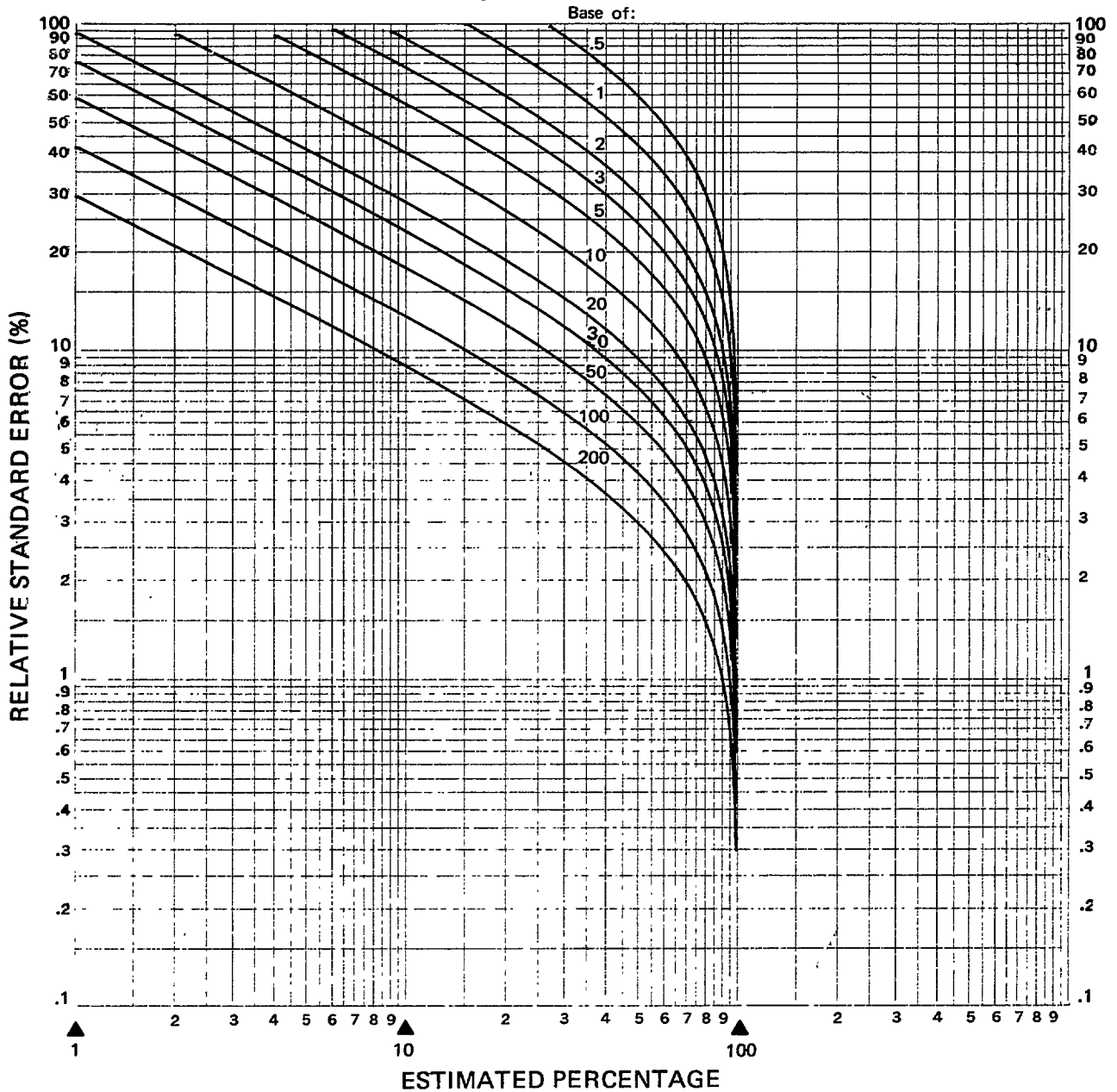
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



¹ These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of days of restricted activity or bed disability based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 50,000,000 has a relative standard error of 15.0 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 50,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 15.0 percent or 3.0 percentage points.

**Figure X. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF DAYS
LOST FROM WORK OR SCHOOL¹**
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

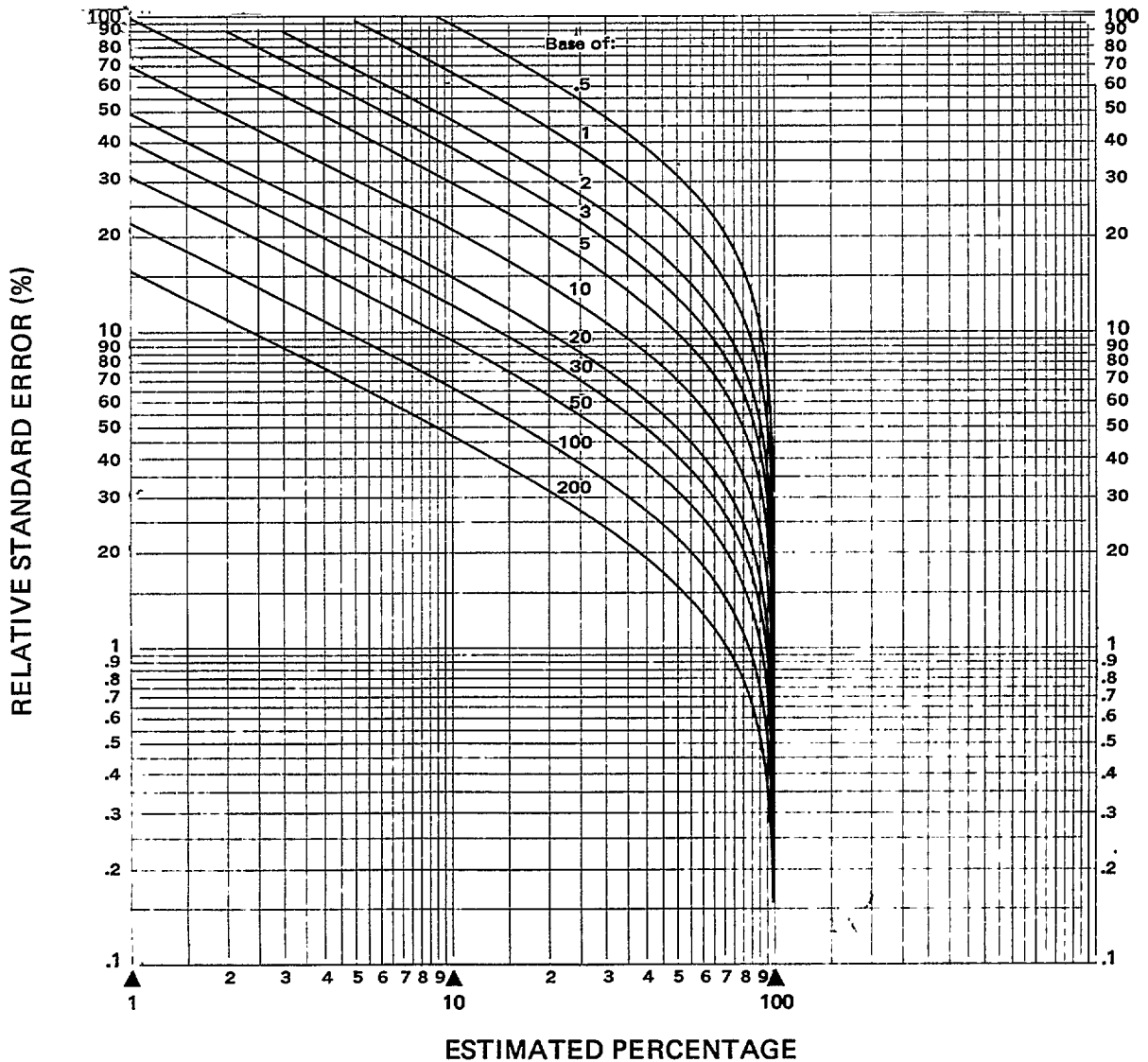


¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of days lost from work or school based on 8 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 50,000,000 has a relative standard error of 11.8 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 50,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 11.8 percent or 2.4 percentage points.

Figure XI. RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF PERCENTAGES OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DISCHARGES¹

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



¹These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of hospital discharges based on 8 quarters of data collection for narrow range data using a 6-month reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 discharges has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent (read from scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent \times 3.6 percent, or 0.72 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Conditions

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

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*,¹¹ with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

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

prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity during that 2-week period. However, certain conditions are always classified as chronic regardless of onset (see list under the definition of chronic condition).

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

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

¹¹National Center for Health Statistics: *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*. PHS Pub. No. 1693. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Prostate trouble
Repeated trouble with back or spine
Rheumatic fever
Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
Sinus trouble, repeated attacks of
Speech defect, any
Stomach ulcer
Stroke
Thyroid trouble or goiter
Tuberculosis
Tumor, cyst, or growth
Varicose veins, trouble with

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

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

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

ity” is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

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

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

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

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

Work-loss day.—A day lost from work is a day on which a person did not work at his job or

business for at least half of his normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. (See "Currently employed" persons under "Demographic Terms.")

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

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

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

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

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons:

Inability to work at a job or business.

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

Preschool children:

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

School-age children:

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

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

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

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

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

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

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

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

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

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

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

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

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is always equal to or less than

the incidence of injury conditions since one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident.

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

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

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

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

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

current disability of various types resulting from prior injury occurring while the person was in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospital.—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association, or (2) found on the Master Facility Inventory List maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

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

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

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

Hospital episode.—A hospital episode is any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital episode is recorded for a family member whenever any part of his hospital stay is included in the 12-month period prior to the interview week.

Hospital discharge.—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 or more nights in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn in-

fant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

Terms Relating to Dental Visits

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

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

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Telephone contact refers to advice given in a telephone call by the physician directly or

through a nurse. (Calls for appointments are excluded.)

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

Demographic Terms

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

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

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

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 243 SMSA's defined for the 1970 decennial census.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries. In New England SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Figure XII. States included in the four geographic regions.

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

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

Large metropolitan areas.—Statistics are presented in this report for eight large metropolitan areas. The titles and definitions of these areas as specified for the 1970 decennial census are shown below. Six of these areas were standard metropolitan statistical areas and two—New York and Chicago—were classified as standard consolidated areas and consisted of four SMSA's and two additional counties and of two SMSA's, respectively. (See figure XIII.)

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

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

Currently employed.—Persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business are currently employed. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

Figure XIII. Large metropolitan areas.

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

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

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

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



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