

Morbidity and Mortality

Weekly
Report



U. S. Department of
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

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Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States for Week Ended August 29, 1953

The number of poliomyelitis cases reported for the current week is 2,238. A total of 2,251 was reported for the week ended August 22. The number of cases reported for the week ended August 30 last year was 3,562. The cumulative total since the seasonal low point is 16,696 as compared with 22,199 last year, and the cumulative total for the calendar year is 18,210 as compared with 23,392 for the same period in 1952. Except for Utah, which increased from 3 cases for the week ended August 22 to 20 cases for the current week, there were no wide variations in cases reported by States for the past 2 weeks. Some showed decreases and others slight increases.

Twenty-nine deaths were reported as follows: New York City, 2; Ohio, 4; Illinois, 3 (1 each in 3 counties); Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 5; Virginia, 1 (in Washington County); Georgia, 1; Kentucky, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Washington, 1; Oregon, 1; and California, 7 (4 in Los Angeles County and 1 each in 3 other counties).

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Rabies in man

Dr. Mason Romaine, Virginia Department of Health, gives information on the case of human rabies reported last week. The patient was a man who held a part-time job at an animal hospital where he cleaned cages and assisted in the treatment of animals. He frequently had scratches on his hands and it is possible that he contracted the disease at the animal hospital. However, the definite source and site of the infection were not determined.

Psittacosis

Dr. A. L. Gray, Mississippi State Board of Health, reports 2 suspect cases of psittacosis. The first case was in an infant who died 3 weeks after onset of illness. The symptoms were vomiting, choking spells, fever, constipation, and loss of weight. Psittacosis was suspected at the time of death and an autopsy was performed. The pathological findings were, in general, those of psittacosis. The child was in close contact with a parakeet which apparently had been well following its purchase last year. The nurse took the bird to the State Department of Health where it was killed and sent to the Virus Laboratory in Montgomery, Alabama, for study. Five days later she developed chest pains and severe coughing, which became productive on the fourth day. No fever was noted. She was admitted to a hospital where X-rays were negative. About 2 months after admission to the hospital, the complement fixation test was positive for psittacosis in dilution of 1:8. The report from the Virus Laboratory was negative.

Dr. F. H. Wentworth, Ohio Department of Health, reports that psittacosis virus has been isolated from a parrot which was 1 of 3 imported from a southern State. This parrot died on August 12. The other parrots are known to have died about the same time. A diagnosis of psittacosis had been made in one member of each family in Ohio who purchased 2 of the parrots. No information is available at this time on the family who purchased the other parrot because they live in another State.

Plague infection

Mr. F. M. Prince, San Francisco Field Station, PHS, reports that a specimen obtained August 13, 1953, in San Mateo County, California, was found to be positive for plague. The specimen con-

sisted of 25 fleas (*Hystrichopsylla dippiei*, *Malaraeus telchinum*, and *Atyphloceras multidentatus*) collected from the nest of a field mouse (*Microtus californicus*) about 2 miles south of the San Francisco city limits.

Herpangina

Dr. C. M. Steward, New York State District Health Officer, reports that one physician attended 10 cases of possible herpangina during a period of 10 days. All of the cases occurred in children under 6 years of age. They had sudden onsets of high fever, sore throat, and blebs on the roof of the mouth. No extensive laboratory investigation was made.

Malaria

Dr. W. H. Y. Smith, Alabama Department of Public Health, reports 2 unusual instances of malaria. The first instance concerns a case of *Plasmodium vivax* in a 3-year-old child who was given a blood transfusion following an injury. The donor, her father, had been treated for a febrile illness while a member of the armed forces in Korea but had no recurrence since 1950. *P. vivax* was found in a blood smear obtained from him at the time of his daughter's illness. The second instance involves 2 children who had malaria due to *P. vivax*. These children had recently returned from the Panama Canal Zone and gave a history of treatment for malaria prior to their return.

Shigellosis

Dr. Dean Fisher, Maine Department of Health and Welfare, reports 2 cases of shigellosis among approximately 80 boys in a camp. The cases were in 12-year-old boys who had been on an overnight hike to the same place on the same night, but in separate parties. Another boy in one of the hiking groups had diarrhea. He and all the other boys in the 2 groups who could be reached submitted negative stool specimens. *S. shiga* was identified from specimens submitted by the 2 patients. The source of infection was not found.

Gastro-enteritis

Dr. W. A. Longshore, Jr., California Department of Public Health, gives additional information on the outbreak of gastro-enteritis mentioned in this report for the week ended August 15. The outbreak affecting 263 persons, occurred among 400 Mexican nationals who resided in a camp, and were detailed to work at 10 different ranches in the area. Cases were reported at all 10 ranches, and the only common source was the lunch which was packed at the camp. Before leaving at 6:00 a.m., all the men were given lunches which consisted of 2 hard boiled eggs, an orange, a piece of coffee cake, and 3 sandwiches—cheese, jelly, and meat loaf. These lunches stayed in the hot sun until eaten at noon time. A few hours after eating lunch the victims became ill with nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and prostration. An investigation indicated that the meat loaf sandwiches were the vehicles of infection. A preliminary bacteriological culture on samples from the sandwiches showed unidentified staphylococcus and streptococcus. An examination of the kitchen help revealed that the chef had a large burn with weeping blisters on his forearm and 2 helpers had evidence of abrasions and cuts. Since the food was mixed by hand, it is possible that any one of these persons may have been the

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source of contamination.

Three mild outbreaks of gastro-enteritis which occurred in New York State are summarized as follows: (1) In one instance, 19 persons in 5 families became ill from drinking polluted water from a drilled well. (2) In another instance, 20 persons living at a lodge had a mild illness. A similar illness is widespread throughout the area and county. Samples of the water proved to be safe, and food handling practices at the lodge were essentially good. It is believed that the outbreak was spread by person to person. (3) In the other instance, over 100 cases have been reported in a wave of mild gastro-enteritis which occurred in and around one village. Water was suspected to be the vehicle of infection but samples collected were negative.

Dr. Roy F. Feemster, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, reports 4 cases of gastro-enteritis in persons at a summer cottage. They experienced nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps a few hours after drinking well water. The well was 22 feet from a cesspool and laboratory examination of the water showed it to be grossly polluted. It was reported that the previous

tenant at the cottage had a similar experience but complete information was not available.

Dr. F. H. Wentworth, Ohio Department of Health, reports an outbreak of gastro-enteritis due to pineapple chiffon pies. One bakery baked 1,363 pies and shipped them to 11 different outlets scattered over the State. The filling, containing starch and a suspension of frozen egg yolk, was cooked and kept at room temperature for some time while the shells of the pies were being baked. The shells were then cold filled. Approximately 150 cases have been reported to the Health Department, but over 700 claims of gastro-enteritis have been made to representatives of this company. *Staphylococcus aureus* was isolated with ease from several pies. Suspensions of the frozen egg yolk used to make the filling of these pies did not contain staphylococci. Several individuals working as pie fillers had small cuts on their fingers. Staphylococci were isolated from these wounds. It was concluded tentatively, that the filling of these pies was contaminated during the filling process.

Table 1. COMPARATIVE DATA FOR CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

(Numbers after diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

DISEASE	TOTAL FOR WEEK ENDED		5-year median 1948-52	Approximate seasonal low week ended	CUMULATIVE TOTAL SINCE SEASONAL LOW WEEK		5-year median 1947-48 through 1951-52	CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR CALENDAR YEAR		5-year median 1948-52
	Aug. 29, 1953	Aug. 30, 1952			1952-53	1951-52		1953	1952	
Anthrax-----062	-	1	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	22	23	38
Botulism-----049.1	-	-	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	7	9	---
Brucellosis (undulant fever)----044	40	41	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,197	1,447	---
Diphtheria-----055	40	32	76	July 1	284	282	582	1,316	1,663	3,591
Encephalitis, acute infectious---082	33	122	27	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	718	1,302	534
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum-----092,N998.5 pt.	444	177	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	21,582	10,538	---
Malaria-----110-117	53	366	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,003	6,000	---
Measles-----085	861	622	826	Sept. 1	442,112	702,301	583,472	410,678	641,228	550,575
Meningococcal infections-----057	48	36	39	Sept. 1	5,039	4,751	3,728	3,765	3,509	2,681
Poliomyelitis, acute-----080	2,238	3,562	1,762	Apr. 1	16,696	22,199	12,350	18,210	23,392	13,512
Rabies in man-----094	41	-	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6	11	---
Rocky Mountain spotted fever---104A	11	10	21	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	243	269	369
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat-----050,051	728	689	263	Aug. 1	3,667	3,298	1,016	103,274	79,163	56,063
Smallpox-----084	-	-	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	16	13	26
Trichiniasis-----128	6	6	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	277	245	---
Tularemia-----059	8	8	14	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	373	445	663
Typhoid fever-----040	58	84	85	Apr. 1	1,168	1,232	1,232	1,451	1,613	1,637
Typhus fever, endemic-----101	6	5	---	Apr. 1	137	92	---	175	119	---
Whooping cough-----056	733	622	951	Oct. 1	31,707	48,107	71,318	23,180	32,992	48,131
Rabies in animals-----	140	127	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5,076	5,550	---

¹Not computed.

²Addition: New Jersey, week ended August 22, 1 case.

³Deductions: Iowa, week ended August 1, 2 cases; Delaware and Missouri, week ended August 15, 1 case each; Georgia, week ended August 22, 2 cases.

⁴Reported in Mississippi.

SOURCE AND NATURE OF DATA

These provisional data are based on reports from State and territorial health departments to the Public Health Service. They give the total number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported during the week usually ended the preceding

Saturday. When the diseases which rarely occur (cholera, dengue, plague, typhus fever—epidemic, and yellow fever) are reported, they will be noted under the table above.

Symbols.—1 dash [-]: no cases reported; asterisk [*]: disease stated not notifiable; parentheses, [()]: data not included in total; 3 dashes [---]: data not available.

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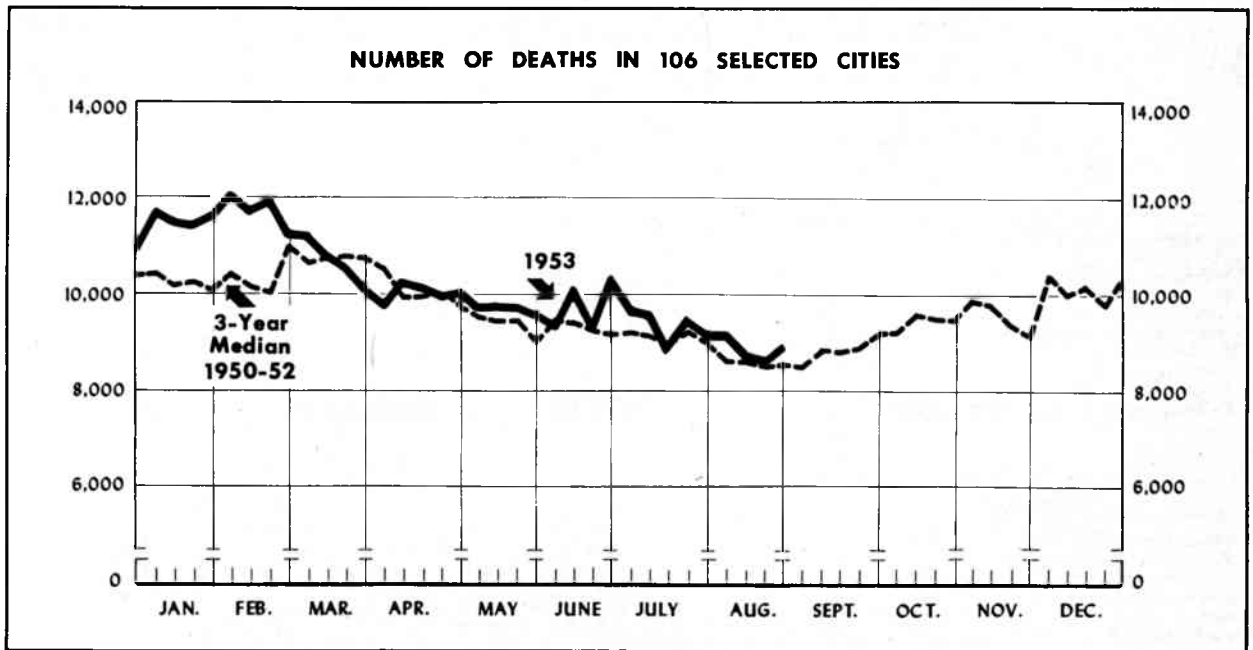
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Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED DISEASES WITH COMPARATIVE DATA: UNITED STATES,
EACH DIVISION AND STATE FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 29, 1953

(Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

AREA	DIPHTHERIA (055)		HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, AND SERUM (092, N998.5 pt.)		MEASLES (085)		MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS (057)		POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE (080)		SCARLET FEVER AND STREPTOCOCCAL SCRE THROAT (050, 051)	
	34th week		34th week		34th week		34th week		34th week		34th week	
	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952
UNITED STATES-----	40	32	444	177	861	622	48	36	2,238	3,562	728	689
NEW ENGLAND-----	2	-	22	12	16	21	-	1	124	118	25	17
Maine-----	-	-	3	5	6	7	-	1	23	14	1	1
New Hampshire-----	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	3	2	2
Vermont-----	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	3	-	1
Massachusetts-----	2	-	12	3	7	8	-	-	38	59	10	8
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	7	-	2
Connecticut-----	-	-	4	4	3	4	-	-	25	32	12	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC-----	3	4	92	20	116	53	6	6	356	335	42	35
New York-----	-	1	73	14	83	28	3	-	216	192	35	28
New Jersey-----	2	-	2	-	11	12	1	2	55	54	2	1
Pennsylvania-----	1	3	17	6	22	13	2	4	85	89	5	6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-----	-	3	38	14	171	155	12	5	633	1,035	57	53
Ohio-----	-	-	8	7	24	11	2	1	180	208	-	4
Indiana-----	-	-	11	3	7	5	3	-	33	82	7	1
Illinois-----	-	1	12	1	44	22	4	1	171	276	20	18
Michigan-----	-	1	5	2	40	49	2	2	181	286	22	21
Wisconsin-----	-	1	2	1	56	68	1	1	68	183	8	9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-----	1	2	50	9	27	21	3	2	388	996	18	13
Minnesota-----	-	-	13	1	5	3	-	-	185	281	11	2
Iowa-----	-	-	17	5	9	7	1	-	61	286	1	1
Missouri-----	-	-	5	1	-	2	1	1	57	66	1	1
North Dakota-----	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	20	21	-	7
South Dakota-----	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	11	55	2	-
Nebraska-----	1	1	8	-	4	2	-	-	16	177	3	-
Kansas-----	-	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	38	110	-	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC-----	14	9	84	39	62	23	5	8	234	199	114	79
Delaware-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	1
Maryland-----	-	-	2	4	10	4	-	2	37	12	3	1
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	13	-	-
Virginia-----	1	-	41	7	19	3	-	1	65	52	86	38
West Virginia-----	-	-	8	7	4	6	-	1	38	43	6	20
North Carolina-----	3	3	21	6	8	4	3	3	44	34	7	16
South Carolina-----	2	4	1	1	6	4	2	-	7	2	1	1
Georgia-----	8	2	9	14	11	-	-	-	22	26	10	2
Florida-----	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	16	8	1	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	5	7	57	43	23	31	3	4	83	169	24	16
Kentucky-----	1	2	2	3	3	8	-	-	23	120	5	12
Tennessee-----	1	2	11	21	6	7	3	1	30	27	15	2
Alabama-----	3	3	13	14	2	14	-	3	12	7	1	2
Mississippi-----	-	-	31	5	12	2	-	-	18	15	3	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	4	6	16	17	157	69	2	4	123	285	355	288
Arkansas-----	-	2	1	2	8	6	-	3	16	29	19	19
Louisiana-----	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	13	30	2	-
Oklahoma-----	1	1	-	-	4	2	1	-	31	63	11	2
Texas-----	3	2	15	15	141	61	1	-	63	163	323	267
MOUNTAIN-----	5	-	9	2	64	108	6	-	79	144	45	134
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	7	30	2	-	16	11	1	5
Idaho-----	5	-	-	-	11	9	1	-	2	36	1	3
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	-	8	10	1	-	-	4	20	38
Colorado-----	-	-	2	-	10	18	1	-	13	28	3	4
New Mexico-----	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	5	39	4	1
Arizona-----	-	-	1	-	1	16	-	-	21	10	-	78
Utah-----	-	-	6	-	26	22	-	-	20	16	15	5
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
PACIFIC-----	6	1	76	21	225	141	11	6	218	281	48	54
Washington-----	1	-	6	3	23	27	-	1	20	90	7	7
Oregon-----	-	-	33	4	20	18	2	1	17	36	14	12
California-----	5	1	37	14	182	96	9	4	181	155	27	35
Alaska-----	(-)	(1)	(3)	(-)	(240)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(3)	(-)
Hawaii-----	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(-)	(1)
Puerto Rico-----	(9)	(7)	(-)	(1)	(16)	(30)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(1)	(-)	(1)

Provisional Statistics for Deaths in Selected Cities for
Week Ended August 29, 1953



The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 106 major cities of the United States by week for the current year, and, for comparison, the median of the number of deaths reported for the corresponding weeks of the three previous calendar years. (The median is the central one of the three values arranged in order of magnitude.) If a report is not received from a city in time to be included in the total for the current week, an estimate is made to maintain comparability for graphic presentation.

The figures reported represent the number of death certificates received in the vital statistics offices during the week indicated, for deaths occurring in that city. Figures compiled in this way, by week of receipt, usually approximate closely the number of deaths occurring during the week. However, differences are to be expected because of variations in the interval

between death and receipt of the certificate.

While week-to-week changes in the total number of deaths reported for all major cities generally represent a change in mortality conditions, this may not be true for variations in weekly figures for each city. For example, in a city where 50 deaths are the weekly average, the number of deaths occurring in a week may be expected to vary by chance alone from 36 to 64 ($d \pm 2\sqrt{d}$, where d represents the average number of deaths per week).

The number of deaths in cities of the same size may also differ because of variations in the age, race, and sex composition of their populations, and because some cities are hospital centers serving the surrounding areas. Changes from year to year in the number of deaths may be due in part to population increases or decreases.

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Exclusive of fetal deaths)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	34th week ended Aug. 29, 1953	33d week ended Aug. 22, 1953	34 week median 1950-52	Percentage difference between current week and median	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 34 WEEKS		
					1953	1952	Percentage difference
TOTAL: 104 REPORTING CITIES-----	8,856	8,532	8,501	+4.2	342,835	334,582	+2.5
New England----- (13 cities)	559	548	534	+4.7	20,879	20,797	+0.4
Middle Atlantic----- (17 cities)	2,556	2,460	2,494	+2.5	102,011	101,057	+0.9
East North Central----- (18 cities)	1,987	1,869	1,969	+0.9	75,812	73,566	+3.1
West North Central----- (8 cities)	659	592	633	+4.1	25,359	23,842	+6.4
South Atlantic----- (9 cities)	616	663	674	-8.6	26,589	26,481	+0.4
East South Central----- (7 cities)	546	398	383	+42.6	15,355	14,651	+4.8
West South Central----- (13 cities)	665	717	696	-4.5	26,706	25,351	+5.3
Mountain----- (7 cities)	205	218	198	+3.5	8,244	7,651	+7.8
Pacific----- (12 cities)	1,063	1,067	1,059	+0.4	41,880	41,186	+1.7

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Table 5. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED
AUGUST 29, 1953

(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Exclusive of fetal deaths)

CITY	34th week ended Aug. 29, 1953	33d week ended Aug. 22, 1953	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 34 WEEKS		CITY	34th week ended Aug. 29, 1953	33d week ended Aug. 22, 1953	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 34 WEEKS	
			1953	1952				1953	1952
NEW ENGLAND					WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.				
Boston-----	201	194	7,606	7,558	St. Paul-----	68	56	2,141	2,056
Bridgeport-----	26	31	1,148	1,176	Wichita-----	29	36	1,368	1,337
Cambridge-----	24	24	937	1,027	SOUTH ATLANTIC				
Fall River-----	21	24	957	924	Atlanta-----	88	88	3,582	3,390
Hartford-----	42	29	1,551	1,527	Baltimore-----	180	185	7,696	8,048
Lovell-----	33	17	863	844	Charlotte-----	28	34	981	967
Lynn-----	15	35	752	741	Miami-----	43	46	2,067	1,822
New Bedford-----	27	25	799	795	Norfolk-----	24	28	1,100	1,059
New Haven-----	29	33	1,475	1,450	Richmond-----	56	56	2,206	2,332
Providence-----	73	54	2,044	2,145	Tampa-----	42	50	1,822	1,850
Somerville-----	15	9	531	545	Washington, D. C.-----	130	145	6,017	5,937
Springfield, Mass.-----	32	45	1,324	1,262	Wilmington, Del.-----	25	31	1,118	1,076
Waterbury-----	21	28	892	803	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Worcester-----	---	(38)	---	(1,829)	Birmingham-----	76	83	2,516	2,350
MIDDLE ATLANTIC					Chattanooga-----	37	52	1,584	1,547
Albany-----	35	51	1,530	1,396	Knoxville-----	28	25	1,110	1,116
Buffalo-----	118	123	4,851	4,606	Louisville-----	109	82	3,608	3,406
Camden-----	27	26	1,227	1,231	Memphis-----	212	86	3,684	3,302
Elizabeth-----	26	17	915	1,017	Mobile-----	36	29	1,067	1,070
Erie-----	30	39	1,162	1,132	Montgomery-----	(28)	(30)	(938)	(905)
Jersey City-----	57	54	2,334	2,454	Nashville-----	48	41	1,786	1,860
Newark, N. J.-----	79	91	3,524	3,561	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL				
New York City-----	1,348	1,288	55,510	53,256	Austin-----	19	34	879	788
Paterson-----	37	34	1,316	1,279	Baton Rouge-----	24	19	505	537
Philadelphia-----	411	390	16,398	16,199	Corpus Christi-----	6	17	588	555
Pittsburgh-----	128	143	5,835	5,827	Dallas-----	83	82	3,252	3,039
Rochester, N. Y.-----	79	72	3,212	3,100	El Paso-----	22	24	947	936
Schenectady-----	28	18	805	776	Fort Worth-----	50	63	1,995	1,843
Syracuse-----	52	38	1,824	1,759	Houston-----	108	125	4,280	3,940
Trenton-----	39	25	1,597	1,492	Little Rock-----	47	30	1,476	1,559
Utica-----	26	27	1,071	995	New Orleans-----	128	143	5,443	5,157
Yonkers-----	36	24	900	977	Oklahoma City-----	43	44	1,875	1,781
EAST NORTH CENTRAL					San Antonio-----	62	74	2,809	2,585
Akron-----	52	60	1,981	1,850	Shreveport-----	30	35	1,335	1,286
Canton-----	49	25	965	932	Tulsa-----	43	27	1,322	1,345
Chicago-----	630	602	25,119	24,442	MOUNTAIN				
Cincinnati-----	130	118	4,962	4,779	Albuquerque-----	30	27	918	857
Cleveland-----	161	162	6,869	7,017	Colorado Springs-----	9	13	460	436
Columbus-----	99	101	3,555	3,390	Denver-----	104	89	3,721	3,459
Dayton-----	61	40	2,120	2,025	Ogden-----	7	8	422	439
Detroit-----	298	280	10,750	10,428	Phoenix-----	16	23	793	701
Evansville-----	17	25	1,114	1,157	Pueblo-----	11	13	460	384
Flint-----	32	28	1,251	1,157	Salt Lake City-----	28	45	1,470	1,375
Fort Wayne-----	27	31	1,022	1,007	Tucson-----	(2)	(1)	(171)	(173)
Grand Rapids-----	40	33	1,334	1,226	PACIFIC				
Indianapolis-----	102	66	3,791	3,749	Berkeley-----	17	19	566	634
Milwaukee-----	108	120	4,174	4,041	Long Beach-----	43	26	1,591	1,559
Peoria-----	38	30	1,062	996	Los Angeles-----	407	389	15,097	14,751
South Bend-----	13	22	803	784	Oakland-----	95	75	3,219	3,251
Toledo-----	85	81	3,119	2,986	Pasadena-----	34	31	1,159	1,099
Youngstown-----	45	45	1,821	1,600	Portland, Oreg.-----	61	92	3,397	3,189
WEST NORTH CENTRAL					Sacramento-----	31	48	1,604	1,555
Des Moines-----	45	35	1,686	1,648	San Diego-----	62	59	2,401	2,393
Duluth-----	26	23	921	847	San Francisco-----	157	169	6,434	6,472
Kansas City, Kans.-----	---	(25)	---	(1,188)	Seattle-----	94	101	3,891	3,750
Kansas City, Mo.-----	104	76	4,226	3,815	Spokane-----	42	32	1,400	1,375
Minneapolis-----	99	121	4,348	3,833	Tacoma-----	20	26	1,121	1,158
Omaha-----	66	53	2,230	2,148	Honolulu-----	(24)	(30)	(1,069)	(1,113)
St. Louis-----	222	192	8,439	8,158					

Symbols.--parentheses [()]: data not included in table 4; 3 dashes [---]: data not available.