

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Current Estimates

From the Health Interview Survey

United States - July 1962 - June 1963

Provisional estimates of incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting one or more chronic conditions, number of persons injured, hospital discharges, and disability days. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1962-June 1963.

Washington, D.C.

January 1964

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Anthony J. Celebrezze
Secretary

Public Health Service
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Surgeon General

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SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision-----	*

CURRENT ESTIMATES

FROM THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

This report from the Division of Health Interview Statistics is the first in what is intended to be an annual series to provide provisional information on selected health characteristics of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. This set of reports will be prepared in a standardized format to permit publication of estimates shortly after the close of each data-collection year.

The present report includes data only for health factors on which information is obtained continuously in the health interview. However, it is quite possible that future releases in this set will include data on supplementary items which are included intermittently on the interview questionnaire.

Annual estimates shown were obtained by consolidating data tabulated on a quarterly basis and, due to rounding of numbers may, in some instances, differ slightly from those prepared from annual tabulations to be released at a later date. To meet the objective of releasing provisional estimates as soon as possible after data collection, it has been necessary to limit the amount of demographic information.

An additional feature of this report is the presentation of quarterly trend data on health measurements subject to seasonal variation.

Trend information is shown for three topics—acute conditions, persons injured, and person-disability days.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The information contained in this publication is derived from household interviews conducted by the Health Interview Survey in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed so that interviews are conducted during every week of the year. During the 52-week period from July 1962 through June 1963, the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or the 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.

This report was prepared by Charles S. Wilder of the Division of Health Interview Statistics.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in Appendix II. Some of the terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey. For example, estimates of the incidence of acute conditions include, with certain exceptions, those conditions which had started within 2 weeks and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity. The exceptions which are listed in Appendix II are certain conditions such as heart trouble and diabetes which are always considered to be chronic, regardless of duration or onset.

Estimates of the number of disability days associated with acute conditions are derived from the number of days of disability experienced during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview and include all such days reported, even if the acute condition causing the disability had its onset prior to the 2-week period. Disability days associated with acute conditions are recorded on a condition basis. If an individual has more than one acute condition on the same day, the count of disability days will exceed the actual number of days disabled, i.e., person days of disability.

The questionnaire used during the 12 months of data collection is illustrated in Appendix III. Information about acute conditions, persons with one or more chronic conditions, persons injured, and disability days was derived from the responses to the illness-recall questions (questions 8-14) and table I. The information about hospital discharges was obtained from table II.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

Acute Conditions

During the 12-month period from July 1962-June 1963 an estimated incidence of 401 million acute illnesses and injuries occurred in the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States (table 1). This total represented an incidence rate of 2.2 cases per person, which was the same as the 2.2 cases per person that were estimated to have occurred during the previous period, July 1961-June 1962. Acute illness or injury accounted for an average of about 9 days of restricted activity and approximately 4 days in bed for each member of the population (tables 2 and 3). The incidence rate and associated dis-

ability were greater for females than for males.

Respiratory illnesses accounted for approximately 233 million cases, or 58 percent of all acute conditions (table 4). About 83 million cases reported by the families as "influenza" occurred during the year, with 43 million cases concentrated in an epidemic during January-March 1963.

Figure 1 shows the remarkable similarity in seasonal variation in the incidence of respiratory illness for the 2 most recent 12-month periods. During the earlier years of the Health Interview Survey the second and fourth years displayed a lower rate of respiratory illness than the first and third years. It has been noted elsewhere¹ that the epidemics of influenza in January-March 1962 and January-March 1963 were due to different types of the disease which may account for the break in the cyclic pattern.

Persons With Chronic Conditions

An estimated 81 million persons in the population, or 45 percent of the total, reported one or more chronic illnesses. When distributed by age and sex, it can be seen in table 8 that relatively few persons under 17 years were reported to have chronic conditions, but that as age increased the proportion in each age group with chronic illness rose substantially. About 46 percent of the female population had one or more chronic illnesses compared with 43 percent of the male population.

Persons Injured

During the period July 1962-June 1963, about 49 million persons were injured, corresponding to a rate of 27 per 100 persons (table 9). About 44 percent of the injured persons sustained the injury in the home. Among all persons the rate of injury was highest in the age group 6-16 years, while among the female population the rate was highest for girls under 6 years of age. The disability associated with these injuries represented a rate of 255 days of activity restriction and 67

¹Klebb, J. and Robinson, R. Q.: "The Influenza Epidemic of January-April 1963"; *Health, Education, and Welfare Indicators*, October 1963, pp. xxi-xxviii.

days of bed disability for each 100 persons in the population (tables 10 and 11). It can be seen in figure 2 that the injury rate was highest in the July-September 1962 quarter.

Hospital Discharges

Information is obtained in the household interviews about the hospitalization experience of each household member during the 12-month period prior to the interview. However, to adjust for underreporting due to memory bias, estimates are based on hospital discharges during the most recent 6 months prior to interview. Based on this information, an estimated 23 million persons, or 12 discharges per 100 population per year, were discharged from short-stay hospitals during all reference periods ending between July 1962 and June 1963 (table 12). The time period is expressed in this manner since interviews were conducted in a new sample of households during each week of the period from July 1962-June 1963. Since the survey data relate only to persons who were alive

at the time of the interview, the hospitalization experience of persons who died in the year prior to the interview is not counted. Each hospitalization included at least one night's stay. Discharges from long-term institutions are not included in these statistics. The high rate of discharges among females in the age intervals between 17 and 44 years is explained by the inclusion of hospitalization for delivery.

Disability Days

The average individual in the civilian, non-institutional population experienced about 16 days of reduced activity during the period (table 13). Of these 16 days, 7 were bed-days, and 6 were days lost from work or school. It is not known how many of the bed-days were also days of time lost from work or school. Females reported more disability per person than did males. Both males and females had a high rate of disability during the January-March 1963 quarter, reflecting the high incidence rate of acute conditions during this period (tables 15 and 17 and fig. 3).



Table 1. Incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Condition group	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands			Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year		
All acute conditions-----	400,751	180,915	219,836	218.8	203.7	233.1
Infective and parasitic diseases---	44,680	20,455	24,225	24.4	23.0	25.7
Common childhood diseases-----	14,726	6,993	7,732	8.0	7.9	8.2
The "virus," n.o.s-----	23,170	10,416	12,754	12.7	11.7	13.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	6,784	3,045	3,738	3.7	3.4	4.0
Respiratory conditions-----	232,889	102,870	130,019	127.2	115.8	137.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	141,271	62,470	78,800	77.1	70.3	83.6
Common cold-----	112,700	50,053	62,647	61.5	56.3	66.4
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	28,571	12,417	16,154	15.6	14.0	17.1
Influenza-----	83,451	36,632	46,819	45.6	41.2	49.6
Influenza with digestive manifestations-----	6,006	2,311	3,695	3.3	2.6	3.9
Other influenza-----	77,445	34,321	43,123	42.3	38.6	45.7
Other respiratory conditions----	8,168	3,768	4,400	4.5	4.2	4.7
Pneumonia-----	2,130	1,036	1,094	1.2	1.2	1.2
Bronchitis-----	3,423	1,435	1,989	1.9	1.6	2.1
Other acute respiratory conditions-----	2,614	1,297	1,317	1.4	1.5	1.4
Digestive system conditions-----	20,478	9,033	11,445	11.2	10.2	12.1
Dental conditions-----	9,167	4,249	4,918	5.0	4.8	5.2
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders, n.e.c.-----	4,472	1,987	2,485	2.4	2.2	2.6
Other digestive system conditions-----	6,840	2,797	4,043	3.7	3.1	4.3
Injuries-----	50,743	29,056	21,687	27.7	32.7	23.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	14,390	8,097	6,294	7.9	9.1	6.7
Fractures and dislocations---	5,911	3,636	2,275	3.2	4.1	2.4
Sprains and strains-----	8,480	4,461	4,019	4.6	5.0	4.3
Open wounds and lacerations-----	14,451	9,065	5,387	7.9	10.2	5.7
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	9,555	4,961	4,594	5.2	5.6	4.9
Other current injuries-----	12,346	6,934	5,412	6.7	7.8	5.7
All other acute conditions-----	51,961	19,501	32,461	28.4	22.0	34.4
Diseases of the ear-----	9,146	4,458	4,687	5.0	5.0	5.0
Headaches-----	4,111	1,310	2,801	2.2	1.5	3.0
Genitourinary disorders-----	6,866	1,128	5,739	3.7	1.3	6.1
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium----	5,152	...	5,152	2.8	...	5.5
Diseases of the skin-----	6,044	3,486	2,558	3.3	3.9	2.7
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	4,943	2,107	2,835	2.7	2.4	3.0
All other acute conditions-----	15,700	7,011	8,689	8.6	7.9	9.2

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.
N.o.s.—not otherwise specified; n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Table 2. Number of restricted-activity days associated with acute conditions and number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Condition group	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of restricted-activity days in thousands			Number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year		
All acute conditions-----	1,607,304	683,398	923,905	877.6	769.3	979.6
Infective and parasitic diseases---	201,263	88,929	112,334	109.9	100.1	119.1
Common childhood diseases-----	93,505	43,695	49,810	51.1	49.2	52.8
The "virus," n.o.s.-----	71,017	29,893	41,124	38.8	33.7	43.6
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	36,740	15,340	21,400	20.1	17.3	22.7
Respiratory conditions-----	764,128	323,187	440,941	417.2	363.8	467.5
Upper respiratory conditions-----	342,953	147,212	195,742	187.3	165.7	207.5
Common cold-----	255,933	110,696	145,237	139.7	124.6	154.0
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	87,021	36,516	50,504	47.5	41.1	53.5
Influenza-----	348,655	150,469	198,186	190.4	169.4	210.1
Influenza with digestive manifestations-----	15,062	6,106	8,957	8.2	6.9	9.5
Other influenza-----	333,593	144,364	189,229	182.1	162.5	200.6
Other respiratory conditions-----	72,520	25,506	47,014	39.6	28.7	49.8
Pneumonia-----	34,373	12,809	21,564	18.8	14.4	22.9
Bronchitis-----	22,060	7,915	14,146	12.0	8.9	15.0
Other acute respiratory conditions-----	16,087	4,782	11,305	8.8	5.4	12.0
Digestive system conditions-----	73,840	31,480	42,360	40.3	35.4	44.9
Dental conditions-----	21,528	10,368	11,160	11.8	11.7	11.8
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders, n.e.c.-----	8,534	3,167	5,367	4.7	3.6	5.7
Other digestive system conditions-----	43,779	17,945	25,833	23.9	20.2	27.4
Injuries-----	300,820	161,948	138,872	164.3	182.3	147.2
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	158,780	83,956	74,824	86.7	94.5	79.3
Fractures and dislocations-----	100,876	54,325	46,551	55.1	61.2	49.4
Sprains and strains-----	57,904	29,630	28,273	31.6	33.4	30.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	45,170	29,083	16,088	24.7	32.7	17.1
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	49,213	24,039	25,174	26.9	27.1	26.7
Other current injuries-----	47,657	24,871	22,786	26.0	28.0	24.2
All other acute conditions-----	267,252	77,854	189,398	145.9	87.6	200.8
Diseases of the ear-----	28,954	13,602	15,352	15.8	15.3	16.3
Headaches-----	5,591	1,860	3,731	3.1	2.1	4.0
Genitourinary disorders-----	43,668	7,523	36,145	23.8	8.5	38.3
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium---	52,229	...	52,229	28.5	...	55.4
Diseases of the skin-----	25,118	12,813	12,305	13.7	14.4	13.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	28,394	10,900	17,494	15.5	12.3	18.5
All other acute conditions-----	83,298	31,157	52,141	45.5	35.1	55.3

NOTE: N.o.s.—not otherwise specified; n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

Table 3. Number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions and number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Condition group	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of bed-disability days in thousands			Number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year		
All acute conditions-----	695,234	283,797	411,437	379.6	319.5	436.2
Infective and parasitic diseases---	98,399	43,392	55,007	53.7	48.8	58.3
Common childhood diseases-----	40,621	19,316	21,306	22.2	21.7	22.6
The "virus," n.o.s.-----	38,189	16,582	21,608	20.9	18.7	22.9
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	19,588	7,495	12,093	10.7	8.4	12.8
Respiratory conditions-----	377,571	153,730	223,842	206.2	173.1	237.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	137,369	55,182	82,187	75.0	62.1	87.1
Common cold-----	97,267	38,474	58,793	53.1	43.3	62.3
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	40,102	16,708	23,394	21.9	18.8	24.8
Influenza-----	198,940	83,999	114,941	108.6	94.6	121.9
Influenza with digestive manifestations-----	7,855	2,968	4,887	4.3	3.3	5.2
Other influenza-----	191,085	81,031	110,054	104.3	91.2	116.7
Other respiratory conditions-----	41,262	14,548	26,714	22.5	16.4	28.3
Pneumonia-----	23,705	8,710	14,995	12.9	9.8	15.9
Bronchitis-----	11,019	4,079	6,940	6.0	4.6	7.4
Other acute respiratory conditions-----	6,539	1,759	4,780	3.6	2.0	5.1
Digestive system conditions-----	36,085	16,156	19,929	19.7	18.2	21.1
Dental conditions-----	7,131	3,605	3,526	3.9	4.1	3.7
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders, n.e.c.-----	4,543	1,736	2,807	2.5	2.0	3.0
Other digestive system conditions-----	24,410	10,814	13,596	13.3	12.2	14.4
Injuries-----	79,028	41,080	37,947	43.2	46.2	40.2
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	42,449	22,927	19,522	23.2	25.8	20.7
Fractures and dislocations-----	29,449	15,819	13,630	16.1	17.8	14.5
Sprains and strains-----	13,000	7,108	5,892	7.1	8.0	6.2
Open wounds and lacerations-----	10,136	5,885	4,251	5.5	6.6	4.5
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	10,893	3,696	7,197	5.9	4.2	7.6
Other current injuries-----	15,550	8,572	6,978	8.5	9.6	7.4
All other acute conditions-----	104,151	29,439	74,712	56.9	33.1	79.2
Diseases of the ear-----	11,198	4,310	6,888	6.1	4.9	7.3
Headaches-----	1,915	*	*	1.0	*	*
Genitourinary disorders-----	21,198	4,321	16,877	11.6	4.9	17.9
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium----	26,694	...	26,694	14.6	...	28.3
Diseases of the skin-----	4,340	2,790	1,550	2.4	3.1	1.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	7,636	3,699	3,937	4.2	4.2	4.2
All other acute conditions-----	31,171	13,688	17,483	17.0	15.4	18.5

NOTE: N.o.s.--not otherwise specified; n.e.c.--not elsewhere classified.

Table 4. Incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Sex and condition group	All ages	Under 6	6-16	17-44	45+	All ages	Under 6	6-16	17-44	45+
	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands					Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>										
All acute conditions-----	400,751	90,639	101,127	127,245	81,741	218.8	365.8	251.3	197.9	151.8
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	44,680	14,398	15,061	10,196	5,025	24.4	58.1	37.4	15.9	9.3
Respiratory conditions-----	232,889	55,753	57,715	71,254	48,167	127.2	225.0	143.4	110.8	89.4
Upper respiratory conditions-----	141,271	39,161	38,987	37,022	26,101	77.1	158.1	96.9	57.6	48.5
Influenza-----	83,451	13,874	17,766	31,664	20,147	45.6	56.0	44.2	49.3	37.4
Other respiratory conditions-----	8,168	2,718	963	2,568	1,919	4.5	11.0	2.4	4.0	3.6
Digestive system conditions-----	20,478	3,180	4,879	7,752	4,668	11.2	12.8	12.1	12.1	8.7
Injuries-----	50,743	7,460	13,464	17,517	12,302	27.7	30.1	33.5	27.2	22.8
All other acute conditions-----	51,961	9,847	10,008	20,527	11,579	28.4	39.7	24.9	31.9	21.5
<u>Male</u>										
All acute conditions-----	180,915	46,501	50,833	50,728	32,852	203.7	369.1	248.7	166.9	129.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	20,455	7,538	7,477	3,688	1,752	23.0	59.8	36.6	12.1	6.9
Respiratory conditions-----	102,870	28,285	27,102	28,538	18,945	115.8	224.5	132.6	93.9	74.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	62,470	20,035	17,970	14,391	10,074	70.3	159.0	87.9	47.3	39.7
Influenza-----	36,632	6,899	8,527	13,101	8,105	41.2	54.8	41.7	43.1	31.9
Other respiratory conditions-----	3,768	1,351	*	1,046	765	4.2	10.7	*	3.4	3.0
Digestive system conditions-----	9,033	1,549	2,742	2,811	1,931	10.2	12.3	13.4	9.2	7.6
Injuries-----	29,056	4,015	8,427	10,694	5,920	32.7	31.9	41.2	35.2	23.3
All other acute conditions-----	19,501	5,114	5,085	4,997	4,305	22.0	40.6	24.9	16.4	17.0
<u>Female</u>										
All acute conditions-----	219,836	44,137	50,294	76,517	48,889	233.1	362.5	254.1	225.8	171.8
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	24,225	6,860	7,584	6,507	3,273	25.7	56.3	38.3	19.2	11.5
Respiratory conditions-----	130,019	27,468	30,613	42,716	29,222	137.9	225.6	154.7	126.1	102.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	78,800	19,126	21,017	22,631	16,027	83.6	157.1	106.2	66.8	56.3
Influenza-----	46,819	6,975	9,239	18,563	12,042	49.6	57.3	46.7	54.8	42.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	4,400	1,367	*	1,522	1,154	4.7	11.2	*	4.5	4.1
Digestive system conditions-----	11,445	1,631	2,137	4,941	2,737	12.1	13.4	10.8	14.6	9.6
Injuries-----	21,687	3,445	5,037	6,823	6,382	23.0	28.3	25.4	20.1	22.4
All other acute conditions-----	32,461	4,734	4,923	15,530	7,274	34.4	38.9	24.9	45.8	25.6

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

Table 5. Number of restricted-activity days associated with acute conditions and number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1962-June 1963
 [Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and condition group	All ages	Under 6	6-16	17-44	45+	All ages	Under 6	6-16	17-44	45+
	Number of restricted-activity days in thousands					Number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>										
All acute conditions-----	1,607,304	240,131	355,764	495,847	515,561	877.6	969.2	884.2	771.4	957.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	201,263	55,209	82,527	36,669	26,858	109.9	222.8	205.1	57.0	49.9
Respiratory conditions-----	764,128	140,594	174,791	215,329	233,414	417.2	567.5	434.4	335.0	433.4
Upper respiratory conditions-----	342,953	82,759	103,967	80,723	75,505	187.3	334.0	258.4	125.6	140.2
Influenza-----	348,655	44,524	63,066	112,590	128,476	190.4	179.7	156.7	175.1	238.6
Other respiratory conditions-----	72,520	13,311	7,759	22,016	29,433	39.6	53.7	19.3	34.2	54.7
Digestive system conditions-----	73,840	8,133	12,097	23,743	29,867	40.3	32.8	30.1	36.9	55.5
Injuries-----	300,820	11,527	50,840	96,538	141,916	164.3	46.5	126.4	150.2	263.5
All other acute conditions-----	267,252	24,669	35,509	123,568	83,507	145.9	99.6	88.3	192.2	155.1
<u>Male</u>										
All acute conditions-----	683,398	128,064	182,795	174,335	198,204	769.3	1,016.5	894.3	573.5	780.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	88,929	27,977	40,145	12,069	8,737	100.1	222.1	196.4	39.7	34.4
Respiratory conditions-----	323,187	75,115	83,538	76,168	88,366	363.8	596.2	408.7	250.6	348.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	147,212	44,163	47,070	28,636	27,343	165.7	350.5	230.3	94.2	107.7
Influenza-----	150,469	24,424	31,513	41,963	52,569	169.4	193.9	154.2	138.0	207.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	25,506	6,528	4,954	5,569	8,454	28.7	51.8	24.2	18.3	33.3
Digestive system conditions-----	31,480	5,011	7,006	7,689	11,774	35.4	39.8	34.3	25.3	46.4
Injuries-----	161,948	6,554	34,096	61,287	60,011	182.3	52.0	166.8	201.6	236.3
All other acute conditions-----	77,854	13,407	18,010	17,122	29,315	87.6	106.4	88.1	56.3	115.4
<u>Female</u>										
All acute conditions-----	923,905	112,067	172,969	321,511	317,358	979.6	920.3	873.8	948.8	1,115.3
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	112,334	27,232	42,382	24,601	18,120	119.1	223.6	214.1	72.6	63.7
Respiratory conditions-----	440,941	65,479	91,253	139,161	145,048	467.5	537.7	461.0	410.7	509.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	195,742	38,596	56,896	52,087	48,162	207.5	317.0	287.4	153.7	169.3
Influenza-----	198,186	20,100	31,552	70,627	75,907	210.1	165.1	159.4	208.4	266.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	47,014	6,783	2,805	16,447	20,979	49.8	55.7	14.2	48.5	73.7
Digestive system conditions-----	42,360	3,122	5,091	16,054	18,093	44.9	25.6	25.7	47.4	63.6
Injuries-----	138,872	4,973	16,744	35,251	81,904	147.2	40.8	84.6	104.0	287.8
All other acute conditions-----	189,398	11,261	17,499	106,445	54,192	200.8	92.5	88.4	314.1	190.4

Table 6. Number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions and number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Sex and condition group	All ages	Under 6	6-16	17-44	45+	All ages	Under 6	6-16	17-44	45+
	Number of bed-disability days in thousands					Number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>										
All acute conditions-----	695,234	102,255	166,527	222,651	203,801	379.6	412.7	413.9	346.4	378.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	98,399	24,571	40,598	21,246	11,984	53.7	99.2	100.9	33.1	22.3
Respiratory conditions-----	377,571	60,509	94,020	112,654	110,388	206.2	244.2	233.7	175.2	205.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	137,369	29,111	48,340	33,892	26,026	75.0	117.5	120.1	52.7	48.3
Influenza-----	198,940	24,235	41,423	65,975	67,306	108.6	97.8	103.0	102.6	125.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	41,262	7,163	4,257	12,787	17,056	22.5	28.9	10.6	19.9	31.7
Digestive system conditions-----	36,085	4,131	6,943	11,198	13,813	19.7	16.7	17.3	17.4	25.6
Injuries-----	79,028	2,646	11,801	23,806	40,774	43.2	10.7	29.3	37.0	75.7
All other acute conditions-----	104,151	10,398	13,165	53,748	26,841	56.9	42.0	32.7	83.6	49.8
<u>Male</u>										
All acute conditions-----	283,797	56,126	80,481	73,947	73,244	319.5	445.5	393.7	243.3	288.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	43,392	12,490	19,434	7,775	3,693	48.8	99.1	95.1	25.6	14.5
Respiratory conditions-----	153,730	33,605	43,682	40,590	35,852	173.1	266.7	213.7	133.5	141.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	55,182	16,428	20,743	11,880	6,131	62.1	130.4	101.5	39.1	24.1
Influenza-----	83,999	13,262	20,431	25,357	24,950	94.6	105.3	100.0	83.4	98.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	14,548	3,914	2,509	3,353	4,772	16.4	31.1	12.3	11.0	18.8
Digestive system conditions-----	16,156	2,308	4,405	3,336	6,107	18.2	18.3	21.5	11.0	24.0
Injuries-----	41,080	1,563	6,928	16,496	16,094	46.2	12.4	33.9	54.3	63.4
All other acute conditions-----	29,439	6,161	6,031	5,749	11,498	33.1	48.9	29.5	18.9	45.3
<u>Female</u>										
All acute conditions-----	411,437	46,129	86,046	148,704	130,557	436.2	378.8	434.7	438.8	458.8
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	55,007	12,081	21,164	13,470	8,292	58.3	99.2	106.9	39.8	29.1
Respiratory conditions-----	223,842	26,905	50,338	72,063	74,536	237.3	220.9	254.3	212.7	261.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	82,187	12,683	27,597	22,012	19,895	87.1	104.2	139.4	65.0	69.9
Influenza-----	114,941	10,973	20,993	40,618	42,357	121.9	90.1	106.1	119.9	148.9
Other respiratory conditions-----	26,714	3,248	1,748	9,433	12,284	28.3	26.7	8.8	27.8	43.2
Digestive system conditions-----	19,929	1,823	2,538	7,862	7,706	21.1	15.0	12.8	23.2	27.1
Injuries-----	37,947	*	4,872	7,311	24,680	40.2	*	24.6	21.6	86.7
All other acute conditions-----	74,712	4,237	7,134	47,998	15,343	79.2	34.8	36.0	141.6	53.9

Table 7. Number of school-loss days and work-loss days associated with acute conditions and number of days per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Sex and condition group	School-loss days for children 6-16 years		Work-loss days for currently employed persons-17+ years					
	Number of days in thousands	Number of days per 100 children per year	Number of days in thousands			Number of days per 100 currently employed persons per year		
			All ages-17+	17-44	45+	All ages-17+	17-44	45+
Both sexes								
All acute conditions-----	196,396	488.1	260,440	145,802	114,638	383.3	361.3	415.4
Infective and parasitic diseases---	51,491	128.0	19,533	12,153	7,380	28.7	30.1	26.7
Respiratory conditions-----	108,843	270.5	121,931	67,088	54,843	179.4	166.2	198.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	63,314	157.4	36,671	20,498	16,173	54.0	50.8	58.6
Influenza-----	41,187	102.4	71,192	38,937	32,255	104.8	96.5	116.9
Other respiratory conditions-----	4,342	10.8	14,068	7,653	6,414	20.7	19.0	23.2
Digestive system conditions-----	7,083	17.6	10,523	5,660	4,863	15.5	14.0	17.6
Injuries-----	11,790	29.3	69,588	38,660	30,928	102.4	95.8	112.1
All other acute conditions-----	17,189	42.7	38,866	22,241	16,625	57.2	55.1	60.2
Male								
All acute conditions-----	93,938	459.6	158,680	86,766	71,914	355.7	326.7	398.2
Infective and parasitic diseases---	24,543	120.1	10,725	6,804	3,921	24.0	25.6	21.7
Respiratory conditions-----	51,209	250.5	69,607	36,324	33,283	156.0	136.8	184.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	28,902	141.4	19,145	10,943	8,202	42.9	41.2	45.4
Influenza-----	19,452	95.2	43,163	22,518	20,646	96.7	84.8	114.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	2,855	14.0	7,299	2,863	4,436	16.4	10.8	24.6
Digestive system conditions-----	3,794	18.6	6,796	3,539	3,257	15.2	13.3	18.0
Injuries-----	6,383	31.2	54,143	32,370	21,773	121.4	121.9	120.6
All other acute conditions-----	8,010	39.2	17,409	7,730	9,679	39.0	29.1	53.6
Female								
All acute conditions-----	102,458	517.6	101,760	59,036	42,724	436.0	427.7	448.0
Infective and parasitic diseases---	26,948	136.1	8,807	5,349	3,458	37.7	38.8	36.3
Respiratory conditions-----	57,634	291.2	52,323	30,764	21,560	224.2	222.9	226.1
Upper respiratory conditions-----	34,412	173.9	17,526	9,555	7,971	75.1	69.2	83.6
Influenza-----	21,735	109.8	28,029	16,419	11,610	120.1	119.0	121.7
Other respiratory conditions-----	1,487	7.5	6,768	4,790	1,979	29.0	34.7	20.8
Digestive system conditions-----	3,289	16.6	3,727	2,121	1,606	16.0	15.4	16.8
Injuries-----	5,408	27.3	15,445	6,290	9,155	66.2	45.6	96.0
All other acute conditions-----	9,180	46.4	21,457	14,511	6,945	91.9	105.1	72.8

Table 8. Number and percent of persons with 1+ chronic conditions, by sex and age: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Sex and age	Total population in thousands	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions	
		Number in thousands	Percent of population
<u>Both sexes</u>			
All ages-----	183,146	81,484	44.5
Under 17 years-----	65,012	13,087	20.1
17-24 years-----	18,930	7,135	37.7
25-44 years-----	45,353	23,782	52.4
45-64 years-----	36,986	23,792	64.3
65+ years-----	16,866	13,688	81.2
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	88,833	38,337	43.2
Under 17 years-----	33,040	7,150	21.6
17-24 years-----	8,762	3,148	35.9
25-44 years-----	21,635	10,836	50.1
45-64 years-----	17,886	11,204	62.6
65+ years-----	7,510	5,999	79.9
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	94,313	43,147	45.7
Under 17 years-----	31,971	5,937	18.6
17-24 years-----	10,168	3,987	39.2
25-44 years-----	23,718	12,946	54.6
45-64 years-----	19,100	12,587	65.9
65+ years-----	9,356	7,689	82.2

Table 9. Number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Sex and age	Total	Class of accident			
		Moving motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured in thousands			
All ages-----	48,575	3,894	7,356	21,362	15,962
Under 6 years-----	7,385	*	...	5,593	1,687
6-16 years-----	12,906	*	...	5,583	6,688
17+ years-----	28,284	3,156	7,356	10,186	7,587
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	28,094	2,341	6,520	9,877	9,355
Under 6 years-----	3,981	*	...	3,133	779
6-16 years-----	8,189	*	...	3,685	4,160
17+ years-----	15,924	1,928	6,520	3,060	4,416
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	20,481	1,553	836	11,485	6,608
Under 6 years-----	3,403	*	...	2,460	909
6-16 years-----	4,717	*	...	1,898	2,528
17+ years-----	12,361	1,228	836	7,126	3,171
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year			
All ages-----	26.5	2.1	4.0	11.7	8.7
Under 6 years-----	29.8	*	...	22.6	6.8
6-16 years-----	32.1	*	...	13.9	16.6
17+ years-----	23.9	2.7	6.2	8.6	6.4
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	31.6	2.6	7.3	11.1	10.5
Under 6 years-----	40.1	*	...	18.0	20.4
6-16 years-----	40.1	*	...	18.0	20.4
17+ years-----	28.5	3.5	11.7	5.5	7.9
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	21.7	1.6	0.9	12.2	7.0
Under 6 years-----	27.9	*	...	20.2	7.5
6-16 years-----	23.8	*	...	9.6	12.8
17+ years-----	19.8	2.0	1.3	11.4	5.1

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

Table 10. Number of restricted-activity days associated with injury and number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Sex and age	Total	Class of accident			
		Moving motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other
Number of restricted-activity days in thousands					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	466,182	99,452	98,647	147,452	120,631
Under 6 years-----	11,467	*	...	8,290	2,822
6-16 years-----	56,510	5,810	...	23,057	27,643
17+ years-----	398,204	93,286	98,647	116,105	90,166
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	253,901	52,056	80,330	50,277	71,239
Under 6 years-----	6,494	*	...	4,893	*
6-16 years-----	39,606	3,278	...	16,601	19,728
17+ years-----	207,801	48,423	80,330	28,783	50,266
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	212,281	47,396	18,317	97,176	49,393
Under 6 years-----	4,973	*	...	3,396	1,577
6-16 years-----	16,904	2,532	...	6,457	7,915
17+ years-----	190,403	44,864	18,317	87,322	39,900
Number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year					
<u>Both sexes</u>					
All ages-----	254.5	54.3	53.9	80.5	65.9
Under 6 years-----	46.3	*	...	33.5	11.4
6-16 years-----	140.4	14.4	...	57.3	68.7
17+ years-----	337.1	79.0	83.5	98.3	76.3
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	285.8	58.6	90.4	56.6	80.2
Under 6 years-----	51.5	*	...	38.8	*
6-16 years-----	193.8	16.0	...	81.2	96.5
17+ years-----	372.4	86.8	144.0	51.6	90.1
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	225.1	50.3	19.4	103.0	52.4
Under 6 years-----	40.8	*	...	27.9	13.0
6-16 years-----	85.4	12.8	...	32.6	40.0
17+ years-----	305.4	72.0	29.4	140.1	64.0

Table 11. Number of bed-disability days associated with injury and number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, July 1962-June 1963
 [Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total	Class of accident			
		Moving motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of bed-disability days in thousands			
All ages-----	122,053	28,276	22,185	44,317	27,276
Under 6 years-----	2,646	*	...	1,849	*
6-16 years-----	12,351	*	...	4,717	5,684
17+ years-----	107,056	26,256	22,185	37,751	20,865
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	61,965	16,443	17,213	13,401	14,908
Under 6 years-----	1,563	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	7,544	*	...	3,448	3,620
17+ years-----	52,858	15,896	17,213	8,685	11,064
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	60,089	11,833	4,972	30,916	12,368
Under 6 years-----	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	4,808	*	...	1,269	2,065
17+ years-----	54,197	10,359	4,972	29,066	9,801
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year			
All ages-----	66.6	15.4	12.1	24.2	14.9
Under 6 years-----	10.7	*	...	7.5	*
6-16 years-----	30.7	*	...	11.7	14.1
17+ years-----	90.6	22.2	18.8	32.0	17.7
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	69.8	18.5	19.4	15.1	16.8
Under 6 years-----	12.4	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	36.9	*	...	16.9	17.7
17+ years-----	94.7	28.5	30.9	15.6	19.8
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	63.7	12.5	5.3	32.8	13.1
Under 6 years-----	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	24.3	*	...	6.4	10.4
17+ years-----	86.9	16.6	8.0	46.6	15.7

Table 12. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and number of discharges per 100 persons per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of discharges in thousands			Number of discharges per 100 persons per year		
All ages-----	22,776	8,935	13,841	12.4	10.1	14.7
Under 17 years-----	4,196	2,422	1,775	6.5	7.3	5.6
17-24 years-----	3,490	718	2,772	18.4	8.2	27.3
25-34 years-----	3,974	771	3,203	18.5	7.6	28.4
35-44 years-----	3,120	1,079	2,041	13.0	9.4	16.4
45-64 years-----	5,133	2,505	2,627	13.9	14.0	13.8
65+ years-----	2,864	1,440	1,423	17.0	19.2	15.2

Table 13. Number of disability days and number of disability days per person per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Sex and age	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work or school-loss days ¹
Number of disability days in thousands			
<u>Both sexes</u>			
All ages-----	2,968,965	1,212,843	639,751
Under 17 years-----	706,649	317,553	224,337
17-24 years-----	196,644	89,015	42,833
25-44 years-----	630,318	247,116	157,775
45-64 years-----	809,329	291,458	184,841
65+ years-----	626,026	267,700	29,966
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	1,291,455	507,304	369,151
Under 17 years-----	375,115	165,780	107,326
17-24 years-----	65,749	25,063	23,029
25-44 years-----	217,164	84,326	93,553
45-64 years-----	368,086	124,820	120,903
65+ years-----	265,341	107,314	24,339
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	1,677,510	705,539	270,600
Under 17 years-----	331,533	151,773	117,011
17-24 years-----	130,894	63,953	19,804
25-44 years-----	413,154	162,790	64,222
45-64 years-----	441,243	166,637	63,938
65+ years-----	360,685	160,386	5,626
Number of disability days per person per year			
<u>Both sexes</u>			
All ages-----	16.2	6.6	5.9
Under 17 years-----	10.9	4.9	5.6
17-24 years-----	10.4	4.7	4.1
25-44 years-----	13.9	5.4	5.3
45-64 years-----	21.9	7.9	7.6
65+ years-----	37.1	15.9	9.3
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	14.5	5.7	5.7
Under 17 years-----	11.4	5.0	5.3
17-24 years-----	7.5	2.9	3.7
25-44 years-----	10.0	3.9	4.6
45-64 years-----	20.6	7.0	7.6
65+ years-----	35.3	14.3	10.9
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	17.8	7.5	6.3
Under 17 years-----	10.4	4.7	5.9
17-24 years-----	12.9	6.3	4.5
25-44 years-----	17.4	6.9	6.8
45-64 years-----	23.1	8.7	7.5
65+ years-----	38.6	17.1	5.6

¹School loss reported for ages 6-16 years only; work loss reported for currently employed persons aged 17 years and over.

Table 14. Population used in computing rates shown in this publication, by sex and age: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Population in thousands		
All ages-----	183,146	88,833	94,313
Under 17 years-----	65,012	33,040	31,971
Under 6 years-----	24,776	12,599	12,177
6-16 years-----	40,235	20,441	19,794
17+ years-----	118,135	55,793	62,342
17-24 years-----	18,930	8,762	10,168
25-44 years-----	45,353	21,635	23,718
25-34 years-----	21,441	10,177	11,265
35-44 years-----	23,912	11,458	12,454
45-64 years-----	36,986	17,886	19,100
65+ years-----	16,866	7,510	9,356
	Currently employed population		
All ages-17+ years-----	67,954	44,614	23,339
17-24 years-----	10,509	6,148	4,360
25-44 years-----	29,849	20,407	9,442
25-34 years-----	13,524	9,541	3,983
35-44 years-----	16,325	10,866	5,459
45-64 years-----	24,373	15,832	8,541
65+ years-----	3,223	2,227	997

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; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 15. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter, by sex and age: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Sex and age	All acute conditions				Acute respiratory conditions			
	July-Sept. 1962	Oct.-Dec. 1962	Jan.-Mar. 1963	Apr.-June 1963	July-Sept. 1962	Oct.-Dec. 1962	Jan.-Mar. 1963	Apr.-June 1963
Number of conditions per 100 persons per quarter								
Both sexes								
All ages-----	35.7	59.1	78.5	45.4	14.5	37.4	53.6	21.6
Under 6 years-----	60.2	97.8	129.2	78.8	31.3	67.8	88.9	37.2
6-16 years-----	37.7	66.8	91.0	55.5	15.7	41.3	61.4	24.8
17-44 years-----	33.6	55.8	67.8	40.7	12.6	33.8	45.3	19.1
45+ years-----	25.4	39.5	58.7	28.1	8.0	24.7	41.5	15.2
Male								
All ages-----	34.9	53.1	72.1	43.5	14.0	33.2	49.1	19.5
Under 6 years-----	63.1	99.3	125.8	80.7	34.7	67.9	85.7	36.2
6-16 years-----	40.5	62.6	90.0	55.4	15.0	35.2	60.2	22.0
17-44 years-----	30.2	44.8	56.3	35.5	11.7	27.9	38.2	16.1
45+ years-----	22.1	32.6	49.7	24.8	5.7	20.6	34.9	13.4
Female								
All ages-----	36.5	64.7	84.6	47.2	14.9	41.4	57.8	23.6
Under 6 years-----	57.2	96.2	132.8	76.8	27.8	67.7	92.2	38.2
6-16 years-----	34.9	71.1	91.9	55.6	16.5	47.6	62.5	27.7
17-44 years-----	36.7	65.6	78.1	45.4	13.5	39.2	51.6	21.8
45+ years-----	28.4	45.6	66.7	31.1	10.0	28.4	47.4	16.8

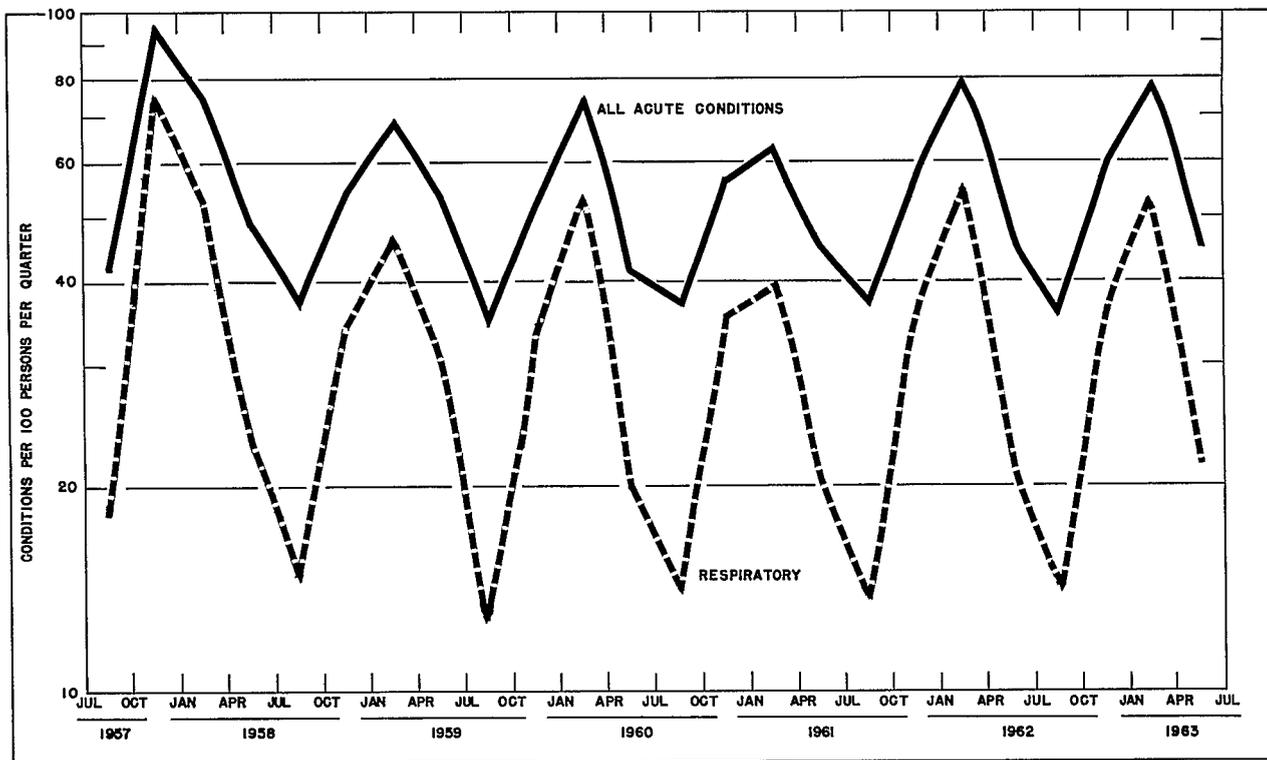


Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter.

Table 16. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by sex, age, and class of accident: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Age and class of accident	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	July-Sept. 1962	Oct.-Dec. 1962	Jan.-Mar. 1963	Apr.-June 1963	July-Sept. 1962	Oct.-Dec. 1962	Jan.-Mar. 1963	Apr.-June 1963	July-Sept. 1962	Oct.-Dec. 1962	Jan.-Mar. 1963	Apr.-June 1963
<u>Age</u>	Number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter											
All ages-----	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.7	9.4	7.4	6.7	8.2	6.2	4.7	5.5	5.3
Under 6 years-----	8.5	6.4	5.7	9.2	9.0	7.5	4.7	10.5	8.1	5.2	6.9	7.8
6-16 years-----	9.7	7.1	6.2	9.0	12.0	9.3	8.1	10.7	7.3	4.8	4.4	7.4
17+ years-----	6.9	5.5	6.0	5.5	8.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	5.5	4.6	5.6	4.2
<u>Class of accident</u>												
All classes-----	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.7	9.4	7.4	6.7	8.2	6.2	4.7	5.5	5.3
Moving motor vehicle-----	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
While at work-----	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Home-----	3.5	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.5	2.1	2.0	3.4	3.5	2.6	2.9	3.2
Other-----	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6

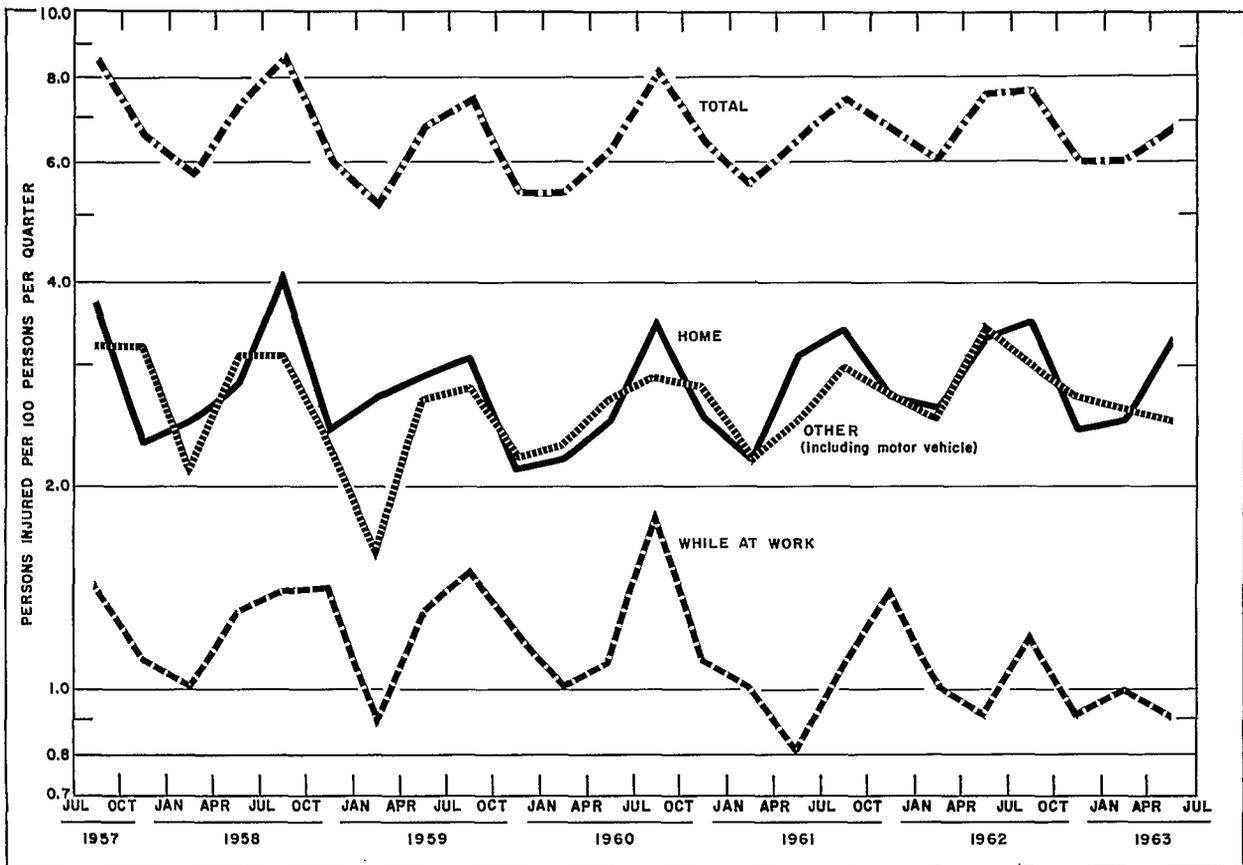


Figure 2. Persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by class of accident.

Table 17. Number of disability days per person per quarter, by sex, type of disability, and age: United States, July 1962-June 1963

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

Type of disability and age	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	July-Sept. 1962	Oct.-Dec. 1962	Jan.-Mar. 1963	Apr.-June 1963	July-Sept. 1962	Oct.-Dec. 1962	Jan.-Mar. 1963	Apr.-June 1963	July-Sept. 1962	Oct.-Dec. 1962	Jan.-Mar. 1963	Apr.-June 1963
Number of disability days per quarter												
<u>Restricted-activity days</u>												
All ages-----	3.4	3.9	5.0	3.9	3.2	3.4	4.6	3.4	3.6	4.4	5.4	4.4
Under 6 years-----	1.5	2.9	4.3	2.4	1.8	3.0	4.5	2.4	1.1	2.7	4.1	2.3
6-16 years-----	1.8	2.6	3.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	4.0	2.4	1.5	2.5	3.8	2.6
17-44 years-----	2.7	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.1	3.2	3.9	4.9	4.1
45-64 years-----	5.1	5.4	6.3	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.7	5.4
65+ years-----	8.9	9.0	9.8	9.5	8.0	7.9	10.0	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.6
<u>Bed-disability days</u>												
All ages-----	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.8
Under 6 years-----	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.8	1.0
6-16 years-----	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	2.0	1.2
17-44 years-----	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.8
45-64 years-----	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.8	1.9
65+ years-----	3.7	3.9	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.0	4.6	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.0
<u>Work-loss days-17+ years</u>												
All ages-17+ years-----	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.6
17-44 years-----	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.6
45-64 years-----	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.7
65+ years-----	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.1	1.1	1.6	2.0	0.9
<u>School-loss days-6-16 years</u>												
All ages-6-16 years-----	0.2	1.5	2.5	1.4	0.2	1.4	2.4	1.3	0.2	1.5	2.6	1.6

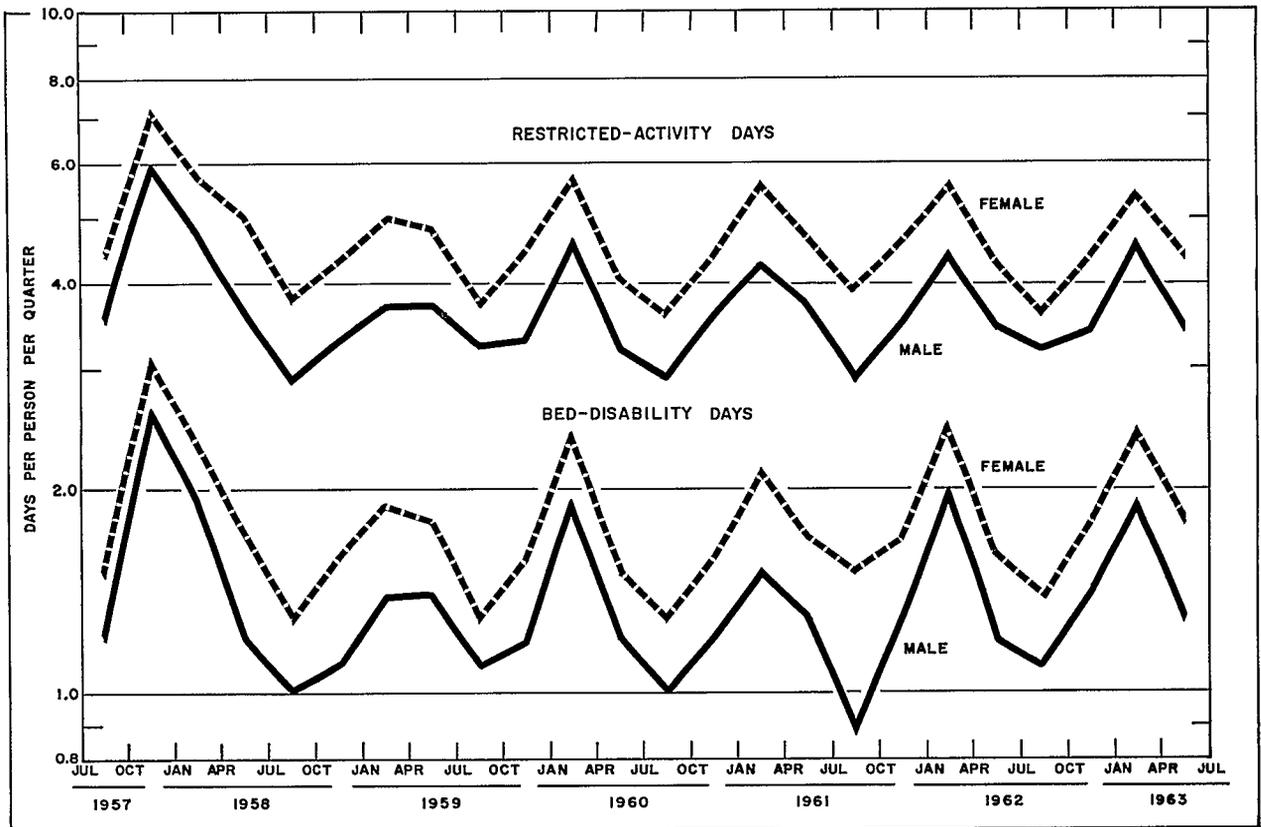


Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability days and sex.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U.S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major part of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, 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 the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 1963.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of injuries for the specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who incurred injuries during the 2-week-recall period but who died prior to the interview.

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 population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 357 from the 1900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area.

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 nine house-

holds. A segment consists of a cluster of neighboring households or addresses. Two general types of segments are used: (1) area segments which are defined geographically, and (2) B segments which are defined from a list of addresses from the Decennial Census and Survey of Construction. Each week a random sample of about 90 segments is drawn. In the approximately 800 households in those segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population and, through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan for the 12-month period ending in June included about 134,000 persons from 42,000 households in about 4,700 segments.

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

Collection of data.—Field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing as an agent of the Center, and performs a manual editing and coding of the questionnaires. The Health Survey, using Center electronic computers, carries out further editing and tabulates the edited data.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of bed-disability days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the U.S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's.

These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

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

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the incidence of acute conditions, 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 simply 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.

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 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 19 years of age and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent

can, at best, 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 and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U.S. National Health Survey. 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. In some instances these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the overall totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates 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 measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie 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. Included in this Appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 24, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 25-28. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 29. 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: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

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 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, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator 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 and often will overstate the error.

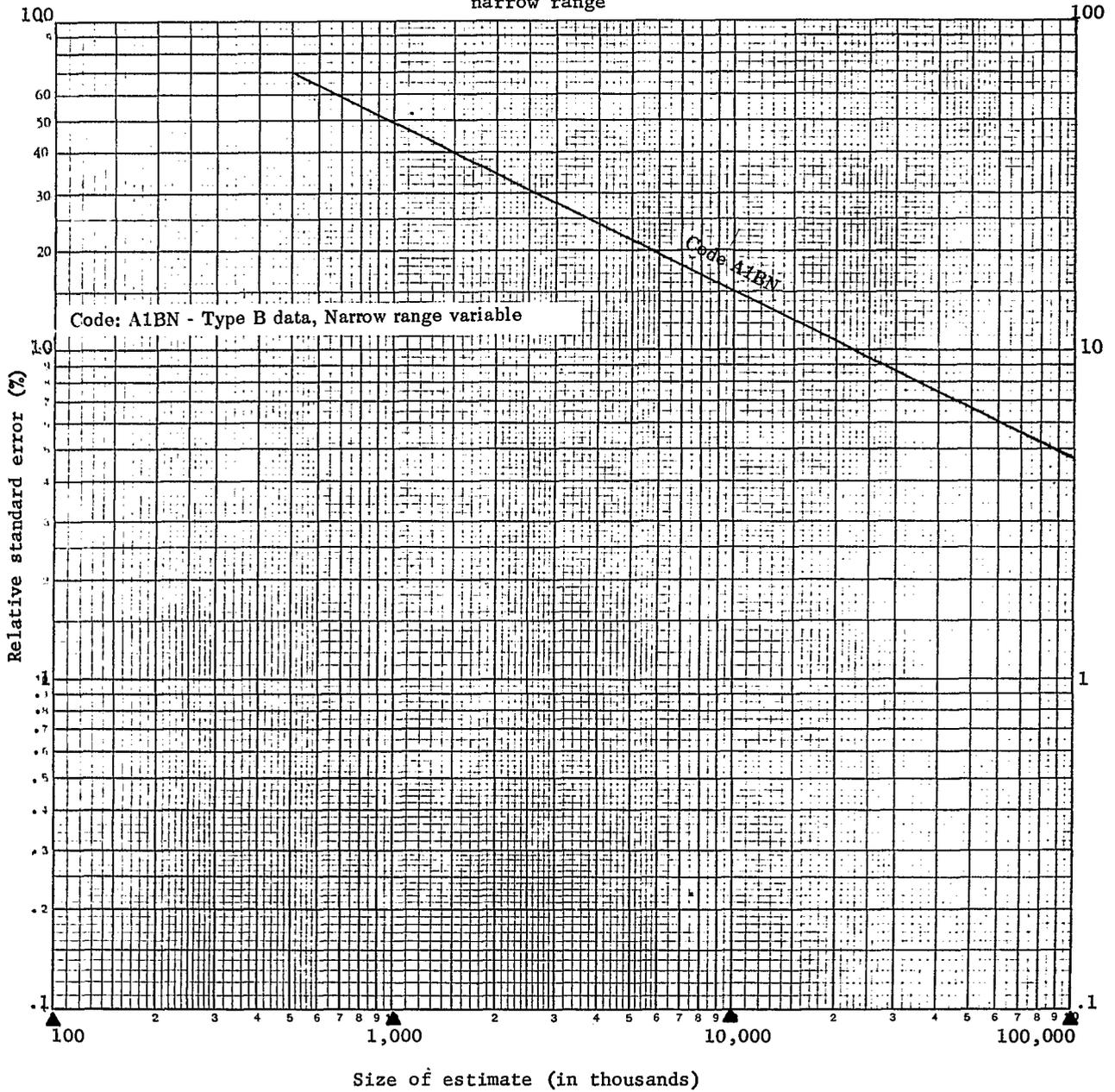
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1)

A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 23; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 23.

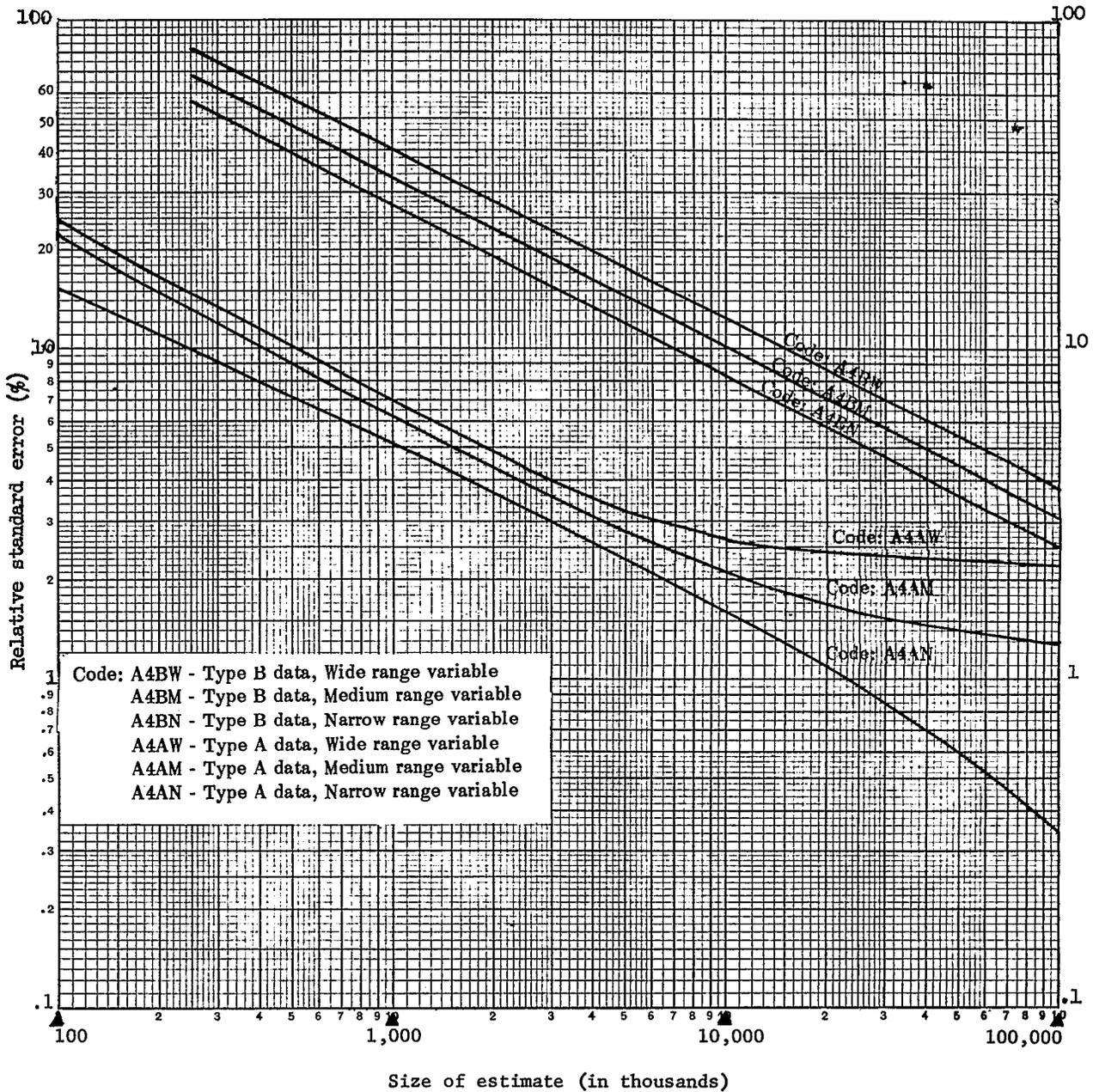
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex category-----	Not subject to sampling error		
Acute conditions:			
Per quarter-----	1	A1BN	25
Per year-----	1	A4BN	26
Persons with 1+ chronic conditions-----	1	A4AN	26
Persons injured-----	1	A4BN	26
Hospital discharges-----	1	A4CN	27
Disability days:			
Per quarter-----	1	A1BW	28
Per year-----	1	A4BW	26
Rates per 100 persons:			
Acute conditions:			
Per quarter-----	4(a)	A1BN	25
Per year-----	4(a)	A4BN	26
Persons injured-----	4(a)	A4BN	26
Hospital discharges-----	4(a)	A4CN	27
Disability days:			
Per quarter-----	4(a)	A1BW	28
Per year-----	4(a)	A4BW	26
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons with 1+ chronic conditions-----	2	P4AN-M	29

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on one quarter of data for type B data,
narrow range



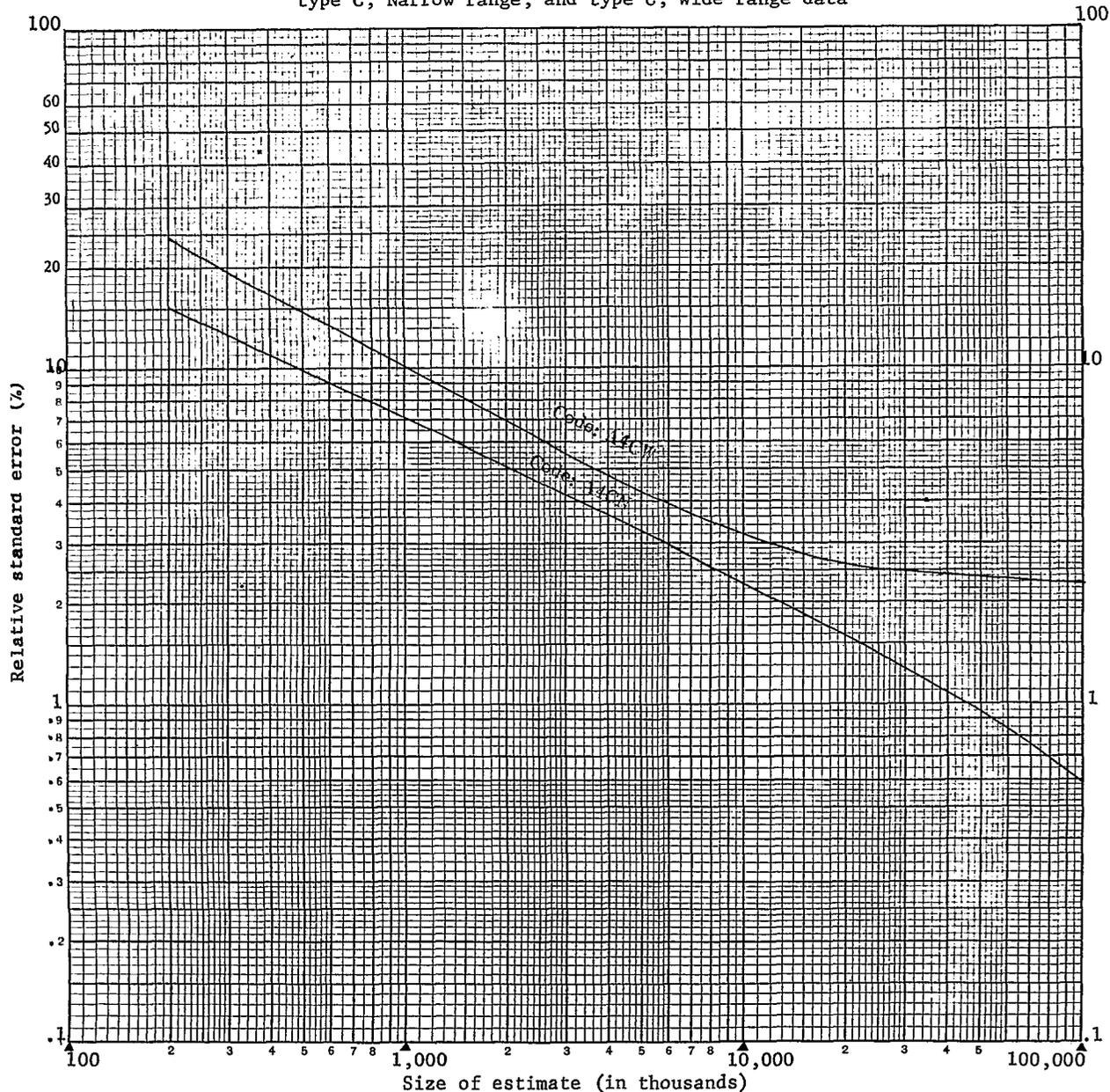
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type B statistic has a relative standard error of 19.3 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 1,158,000 (19.3 percent of 6,000,000).

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



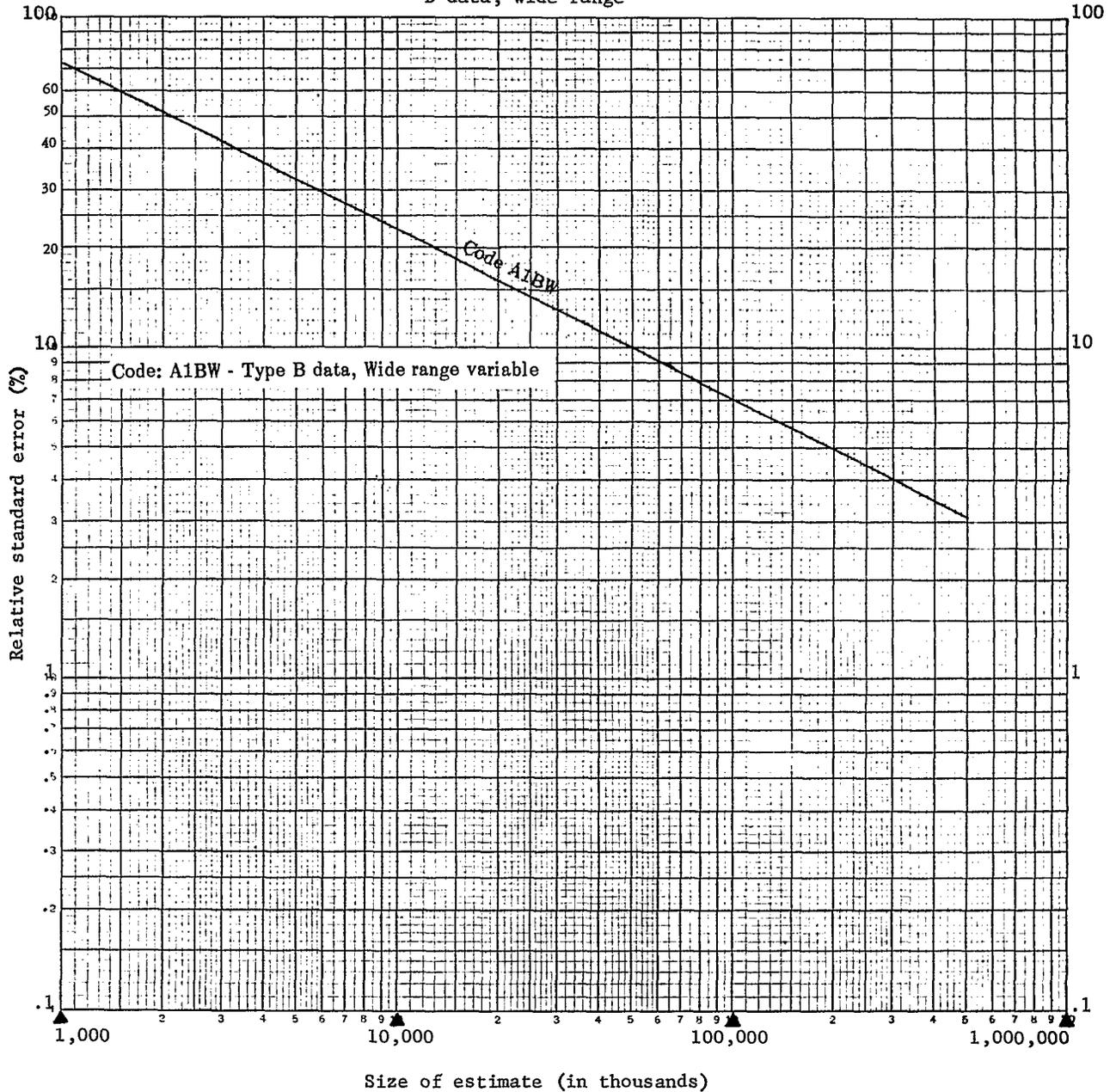
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A4BW), an aggregate of 6,000,000 has a relative error of 16.0 percent or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

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

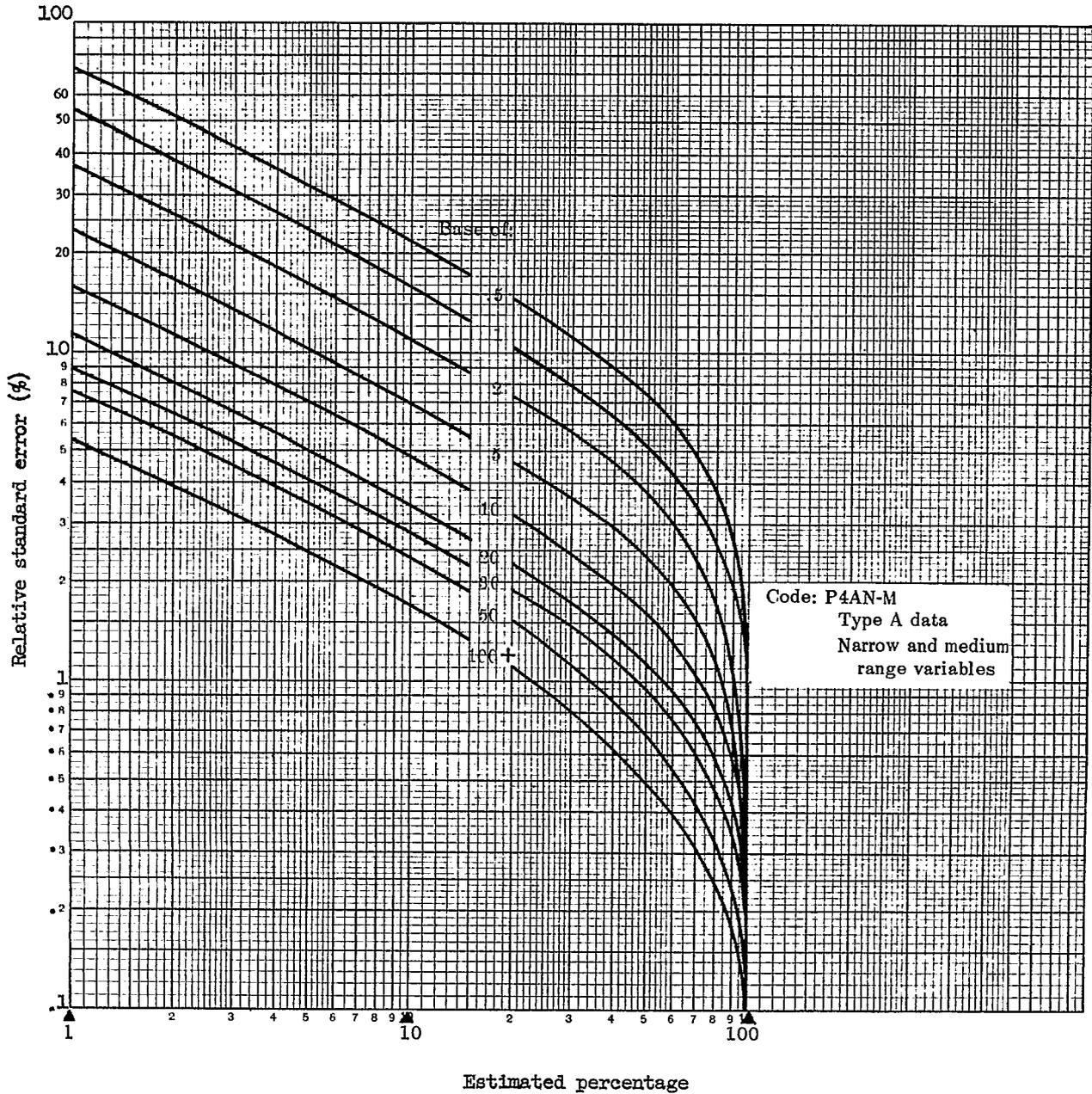


Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 7.1 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 71,000 (7.1 percent of 1,000,000).

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on one quarter of data collection for type B data, wide range



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



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.2 percent or 0.64 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 "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; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptoms 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.

Acute conditions are classified by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type 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 the 2-week period. However, it excludes certain conditions which are always classified as chronic (listed below) even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to week of interview.

Conditions always classified as chronic:

Asthma	Stomach ulcer
Hay fever	Any other chronic stomach trouble
Tuberculosis	Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble
Chronic bronchitis	Arthritis or rheumatism
Repeated attacks of sinus trouble	Mental illness
Rheumatic fever	Diabetes
Hardening of the arteries	Thyroid trouble or goiter
High blood pressure	Any allergy
Heart trouble	Epilepsy
Stroke	Chronic nervous trouble
Trouble with varicose veins	Cancer
Hemorrhoids or piles	Chronic skin trouble
Tumor, cyst, or growth	Hernia or rupture
Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble	Prostate trouble

Deafness or serious trouble with hearing	Paralysis of any kind
Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses	Repeated trouble with back or spine
Cleft palate	Club foot
Any speech defect	Permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back
Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg	Condition present since birth
Palsy	

Condition groups.—Conditions are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview survey. In this report, all tables which have data classified by type of condition employ a 5-category regrouping plus several selected subgroups. The International Classification code numbers included in each category are shown below:

<u>Condition Groups</u>	<u>International Classification Code Numbers</u>
I Infective and parasitic diseases	020-138
II Respiratory conditions	470-501, 511, 517-525, 527, 783
Upper respiratory	470-475, 511, 517
Other respiratory	480-501, 518-525, 527, 783
III Digestive system conditions	530-539, 543-553, 570, 571, 573-587, 784, 785
IV Injuries	N800-N885, N890-N895, N900-N994, N996-N999
V Other conditions	All other acute code numbers

Terms Relating to Chronic 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 "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; 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 coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered to be chronic if (1) it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" or in terms of one of the types of impairments on the "Check List of Impairments," or (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview.

Impairments.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence, code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology.

Persons with chronic conditions.—The estimated number of persons with chronic conditions is based on the number of persons who at the time of the interview were reported to have one or more chronic conditions.

Prevalence of conditions.—In general, prevalence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions of a specified type existing at a specified time or the average number existing during a specified interval of time. The prevalence of chronic conditions is defined as the number of chronic cases reported to be present or assumed to be present at the time of the interview; those assumed to be present at the time of the interview are cases described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" and reported to have been present at some time during the 12-month period prior to the interview.

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.

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."

Activity-restricting condition.—An activity-restricting condition is a condition which has caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day.") The incidence of acute activity-restricting conditions is estimated from the number of such conditions reported as having started in the 2-week period, but a condition which did not result in restricted activity until after the end of the 2-week period in which it had its onset is not included.

Bed-disabling condition.—A condition involving at least 1 day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling condition. (See definition of "Bed-disability day.") The incidence of acute bed-disabling conditions is defined in a manner analogous to the incidence of acute activity-restricting conditions.

Medically attended condition.—A condition is considered medically attended if a physician has been consulted about it either at its onset or at any time thereafter. Medical attention includes consultation either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If during the course of a single visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition of each patient is counted as medically attended.

Discussions of a child's condition by the physician and a responsible member of the household are considered as medical attention even if the child was not seen at that time.

For the purpose of this definition, the term "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

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 include: 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" above). Each time a person is involved in an accident or in nonaccidental violence caus-

ing 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 that 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 National Health Survey includes persons whose injury 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 event which resulted in persons being injured. 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 accidents 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 "motor vehicle" includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle"; the accident class "while at work" includes "home-while at work"; therefore the class "home accidents" excludes combinations with "while at work" and "moving motor vehicle."

Motor-vehicle accident.—The class of accident is "motor vehicle" if a motor vehicle was involved in any way. Thus, it is not restricted to moving motor vehicles or to persons riding in motor vehicles. A motor vehicle is any mechanically or electrically powered device, not operated on rails, upon which or by which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a land highway. Any object, such as a trailer, coaster, sled, or wagon, being towed by a motor vehicle is considered a part of the motor vehicle. Devices used solely for moving persons or materials within the confines of a building and its premises are not counted as motor vehicles.

Moving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "moving motor vehicle" if at least one of the motor vehicles involved in the accident was moving at the time of the accident.

Nonmoving motor vehicle.—The accident is classified as "nonmoving motor vehicle" if the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident.

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 the house 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 might have been when he was injured.

Other.—The class of accident is "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three class-of-accident categories. This category therefore includes persons injured 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 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 days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of this statement is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are also days of restricted activity for the working and school-age populations. Hence, restricted activity is the most inclusive term used in describing disability days.

Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—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 all conditions adds to more than the total number of person-days of disability.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as with the day of the week or season of the year. Restricted activity covers the range from substantial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire 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. It is considered to be a day only if the period of bed disability includes 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 normal working day on which a person did not work at his job or business because of a specific illness or injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age or 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").

School-loss day.—A day lost from school is a normal school day on which a child did not attend school because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from school is determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—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.

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

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

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 1957-1959 Guide Issues of Hospitals, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the 1957-1960 Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association; or (3) named in the annual inventory of hospitals and related facilities submitted by the States to the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the U. S. Public Health Service in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

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.

Type of hospital service.—Type of hospital service is a classification of hospitals according to the predominant type of cases for which they provide care. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

Short-stay hospital.—A short-stay hospital is one for which the type of service is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; osteopathic hospital; or hospital department of institution.

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 upon the purpose of the table.

Currently employed persons.—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age or 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. 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 their 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 their absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered as currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. Excluded from the currently employed are such persons who have no definite arrangements but work only when their services are needed.

Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (3) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

The number of currently employed persons estimated by the U. S. National Health Survey (NHS) will differ from the estimates prepared by the Current Population Survey (CPS), Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) NHS estimates are for persons 17 years of age or over; CPS estimates are for persons 14 years of age or over. (2) NHS uses a 2-week-reference period while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) NHS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly, while CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U.S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident, or hospitalization. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

<p>FORM NHS-6 (4-10-62)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p>	<p>1. Questionnaire</p> <p>of _____</p> <p>Questionnaires</p>
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<p>2. (a) Address or description of location</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a): Include city, zone and State</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>3. Ident. Code</p>	<p>3.(a) Reg. office Code</p>	<p>4. Sub-sample weight</p>	<p>5. Sample</p>	<p>6. FSU No.</p>	<p>7. Segment No.</p>	<p>8. Serial No.</p>
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<p>(c) Type of living quarters: <input type="checkbox"/> Housing unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other unit</p>	<p>(d) Name of Special Dwelling Place</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Code</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>If this questionnaire is for "extra" unit in NTA or B Segment enter:</p> <p>Original unit Segment List Sheet No. _____, Line No. _____,</p> <p>Serial No. _____, "Extra" unit discovered by Item No. _____.</p>
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<p>L Ask Items 9 and 10 ONLY, if "rural" box is checked:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> All other</p> <p>9. Do you own or rent this place?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Own (Ask 10(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent (Ask 10(b)) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free (Ask 10(c))</p> <p>10. If "Own" or "rent free" in Item 9, ask:</p> <p>(a) Does this place have 10 or more acres?</p> <p>If "rent" in Item 9, ask:</p> <p>(b) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>(c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$50 or more?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>(d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$250 or more?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>11. Ask in ALL segments: Besides the people mentioned, does anyone else get to his quarters by using the entrance to (Specify Item 2(a) address and point to entrance where convenient)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed.) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>12. Ask in ALL segments: (Ask only if Item 2(a) address indicates a SINGLE-UNIT structure.) Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters BESIDES YOUR OWN - in the basement? on this floor? or on any other floor of this building?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed.) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>13. Ask in TA and NTA segments ONLY. (Ask at all units EXCEPT in apartment houses.) Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed.) <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
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15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS

Item		1	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.
Entire household		Date									
		Time									
Record of return calls for individual respondents	Col. No. _____	Date									
		Time									
	Col. No. _____	Date									
		Time									

16. REASON FOR NONINTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason:	<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal (Describe in "Footnotes") <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	Interview not obtained for: Cols. because:

17. Signature of Interviewer	18. Code
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TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS

Line number	Questionnaire Item No.	Are these (Specify location) quarters for more than one group of people?		LOCATION OF UNIT (Examples: Basement, 2nd floor)	USE OR CHARACTERISTICS						CLASSIFICATION		IF HU IN B SEGMENT ASK:		Remarks	
		Yes (Fill one line for each group.)	No		OCCUPIED		ALL QUARTERS		Do these (Specify location) quarters have:	A kitchen or cooking equipment for exclusive use?	Not a separate unit (Add occupants to this questionnaire)	Fill separate questionnaire and interview	In what year were these (Specify location) quarters created? (If 1959 or 1960, also specify "P" if first half or "L" if last half.)	(If before July 1960) What was the name of the household head of these quarters on April 1, 1960?		
					Do the occupants of these (Specify location) quarters live and eat with any other group of people?	Yes	No	Direct access from the outside or through a common hall?								Yes
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(6a)	(6b)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																

<p>18. (a) I have some questions about health insurance. We don't want to include insurance that pays ONLY for accidents, but we are interested in all other kinds. Do you, your --, etc., have insurance that pays all or part of the bills when you go to the hospital? If "Yes," ask: (b) Who is covered by hospital insurance? (Check the "Yes" box in 18(a) for each person covered) (c) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Name of plan(s) -----	
<p>19. (a) Excluding insurance that pays ONLY for accidents, do you, your --, etc., have insurance that pays all or part of the surgeon's bill for an operation? If "Yes," ask: (b) Who is covered by insurance for surgeons' bills? (Check the "Yes" box in 19(a) for each person covered) (c) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Name of plan(s) -----	
<p>20. (a) Do you, your --, etc., have insurance that pays any part of doctors' bills for home calls and office visits? If "Yes," ask: (b) Who is covered by insurance for doctors' bills? (Check the "Yes" box in 20(a) for each person covered) (c) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans? (d) Does it (each plan) pay for home calls and office visits for most kinds of sickness?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Name of plan(s) ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<p>If Male and 17 years old or over, ask: 21. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? If "War," ask: (c) During which war did you serve? If "Peace-time" only, ask: (d) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?</p>	(1) <input type="checkbox"/> Fem. or und. 17 yrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> War <input type="checkbox"/> Peace-time only <input type="checkbox"/> WW II <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<p>If 17 years old or over, ask: 22. (a) What is the highest grade you attended in school? (Circle highest grade attended or check "None") (b) Did you finish the -- grade (year)?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 yrs. Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<p>Ask for all persons 17 years old or over: 23. (a) Did you work at any time last week or the week before? If "No," ask BOTH 23(b) and 23(c): (b) Even though you did not work last week or the week before do you have a job or business? (c) Were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 yrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<p>If "Yes," in Question 23(a), (b), or (c), ask: 24. (a) For whom did you work? (b) What kind of business or industry was this? (c) What kind of work were you doing? Ask only for persons 20 years old or over: (d) Have you been a _____ or doing this kind of work for the past three years?</p>	Name of employer ----- Industry ----- Occupation ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Und. 20 yrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<p>25. Class of worker (Fill from information in Q. 24 (a) - (c); or, if not clear, ask additional questions)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Private-paid <input type="checkbox"/> Gov't <input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/> Non-paid	
<p>26. Which of these income groups represents your total family income for the past 12 months, that is, your's, your --'s, etc.? (Show Card H). Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, etc.</p>	Group ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Col. _____ was respondent	
<p>R (For Q. 8-16)</p>	<p>For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 8-16. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Col. _____ was respondent
<p>T</p>	<p>INTERVIEWER: Enter the total number of hospitalizations for each person from Questions 15 and 16, or check the "None" box. Fill one line of Table II for each separate stay in the hospital.</p>	Total No. of hospitalizations _____ or <input type="checkbox"/> None

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES											
Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Did you EVER or any time talk to a doctor about ...?	Ask for all illnesses and present effects of old injuries: (a) If doctor talked to: What did the doctor say it was? — did he give it a medical name? (b) If doctor not talked to: Record original entry and ask: (d-2) - (d-5) as required. Ask for all injuries during past 2 weeks: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A for all injuries)	Ask if the entry in Col. (d-1) is: An Impairment, or a Symptom, or came from Question 11 or 13. What was the cause of ...? (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A)	Ask only if: 6 years old or over and blindness, poor vision, or eye trouble of any kind. Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	Ask for any entry in Col. (d-1) or Col. (d-2) that includes the words: Allergy* Tumor Asthma "Condition" Cyst "Disease" Growth "Trouble" Stroke* What kind of ... is it? *For an allergy or stroke ask: How does the allergy (stroke) affect you?	Ask only for: Impairments and injuries And for: Abscesses Inflammation Aches Neuralgia Bleeding Neuritis Blood Clot Pains Boils Sores Cancer Soreness Cyst Tumor Growth Ulcers Infection Weakness What part of the body is affected? Show detail for: Ear or eye - (One or both) Head - (Skull, scalp, face) Back - (Upper, middle, lower) Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both)	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... cause you to cut down on the things you usually do?		
									(a)	(b)	(c)
1			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS									
Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	USE YOUR CALENDAR						For what condition did you enter the hospital — do you know the medical name? (If medical name not known, enter respondent's description.) (Entry must show "Cause," "Kind," and "Part of body" in same detail as required in Table I.)
			You said that you were in the hospital (once, twice, etc.) during the past year — When did you enter the hospital (the last time)? (Enter month, day and year; if exact date not known, obtain estimate.)			How many nights were you in the hospital? (If exact number not known accept best estimate)	Complete from entries in Columns (c) and (d); or, if not clear ask the questions.	Was this person still in the hospital last Sunday night?	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)		
1			Month _____ Day _____ Year _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
2			Month _____ Day _____ Year _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
3			Month _____ Day _____ Year _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
4			Month _____ Day _____ Year _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	Nights _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Table A - ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES			
Line No. from Table I	1. When did the accident happen?		2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?
	Year	Month	Part(s) of body Kind of injury (injuries)
<input type="checkbox"/>	(If 1961, 1962, or 1963 also enter month):		
Accident happened last week or week before (Go to Q. 3)			
3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 4)			
(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (More than one) <input type="checkbox"/> No			
(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
4. (a) Where did the accident happen — at home or some other place?			
1. <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place			
If "Some other place," ask:			
(b) What kind of place was it?			
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway) 6. <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes school premises)			
4. <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school			
5. <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify the place where accident happened)			
5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?			
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident			

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES

Did you have to cut down for as much as a day?	How many days during that two-week period?	During that two week period, how many days did you keep you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6-16 years old ask: How many days did you keep you from school last week or the week before?	If 17 years old or over ask: LAST WEEK or the WEEK BEFORE how many days did you keep you from work? (For females add) not counting work around the house?	Did you first notice ... (did it happen) during the past 3 months OR before that time?		To interviewer: CONTINUE if Col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STOP	About how many days during the past 12 months has ... kept you in bed all or most of the day?	If 1 or more more days in Col. (n) and Col. (e) is checked, ask: How many of these days were during last week or the week before?	Were you EVER hospitalized for this condition?	Ask after completing last condition for each person.			Line number	
					Check one	Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask: Which week, last week or the week before?)					Please look at each statement on this card. Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (Show Cards D-G, as appropriate)	If "1" or "2" in Col. (q): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about?	If "Yes" in Col. (r): Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named)		
															Before 3 months (Go to Col. (n))
No (Go to Col. (k)) (f-1)	Yes → (f-2)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(aa)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)
		Days or None	Days or None	Days or None						Days or None	Days or None	Yes or No		Yes or No	
		Days or None	Days or None	Days or None						Days or None	Days or None	Yes or No		Yes or No	
		Days or None	Days or None	Days or None						Days or None	Days or None	Yes or No		Yes or No	
		Days or None	Days or None	Days or None						Days or None	Days or None	Yes or No		Yes or No	
		Days or None	Days or None	Days or None						Days or None	Days or None	Yes or No		Yes or No	

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," ask: (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter full name of hospital, street or highway on which it is located, city and State; if city not known, enter county.)	To interviewer Carry this condition through Table I, if it does not appear there and "1" or more nights in Col. (f) or an Impairment or a Condition on Card A (x)	Line number
(i)	(j)	(x)	
Yes or No	Name of hospital Street City and State		1
Yes or No	Name of hospital Street City and State		2
Yes or No	Name of hospital Street City and State		3
Yes or No	Name of hospital Street City and State		4

Table A - ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

Line No. from Table I	1. When did the accident happen?		2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	
	Year	(If 1961, 1962, or 1963 also enter month): Month	Part(s) of body	Kind of injury (injuries)
Accident happened last week or week before (Go to Q. 3)				
3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 4)				
(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (More than one) <input type="checkbox"/> No				
(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
4. (a) Where did the accident happen — at home or some other place? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place				
If "Some other place," ask: (b) What kind of place was it? 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway) 6. <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes school premises) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify the place where accident happened) _____				
5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. <input type="checkbox"/> No 3. <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident				

<p>Card A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <p>Has anyone in the family had any of these conditions during the past 12 months?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Tuberculosis 3. Chronic bronchitis 4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 5. Rheumatic fever 6. Hardening of the arteries 7. High blood pressure 8. Heart trouble. 9. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 12. Hay fever 13. Tumor, cyst or growth 14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 15. Stomach ulcer </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Any other chronic stomach trouble 17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 18. Mental illness 19. Arthritis or rheumatism 20. Diabetes 21. Thyroid trouble or goiter 22. Any allergy 23. Epilepsy 24. Chronic nervous trouble 25. Cancer 26. Chronic skin trouble 27. Hernia or rupture 28. Prostate trouble </td> </tr> </table>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Tuberculosis 3. Chronic bronchitis 4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 5. Rheumatic fever 6. Hardening of the arteries 7. High blood pressure 8. Heart trouble. 9. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 12. Hay fever 13. Tumor, cyst or growth 14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 15. Stomach ulcer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Any other chronic stomach trouble 17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 18. Mental illness 19. Arthritis or rheumatism 20. Diabetes 21. Thyroid trouble or goiter 22. Any allergy 23. Epilepsy 24. Chronic nervous trouble 25. Cancer 26. Chronic skin trouble 27. Hernia or rupture 28. Prostate trouble 	<p>Card B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Selected Impairments</p> <p>Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble hearing with one or both ears 2. Serious trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses 3. Cleft palate 4. Any speech defect 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg 6. Palsy 7. Paralysis of any kind 8. Repeated trouble with back or spine 9. Club foot 10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back 11. Any condition present since birth 	<p>Card D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to work at all. 2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work. 3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Tuberculosis 3. Chronic bronchitis 4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 5. Rheumatic fever 6. Hardening of the arteries 7. High blood pressure 8. Heart trouble. 9. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 12. Hay fever 13. Tumor, cyst or growth 14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 15. Stomach ulcer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Any other chronic stomach trouble 17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 18. Mental illness 19. Arthritis or rheumatism 20. Diabetes 21. Thyroid trouble or goiter 22. Any allergy 23. Epilepsy 24. Chronic nervous trouble 25. Cancer 26. Chronic skin trouble 27. Hernia or rupture 28. Prostate trouble 			
<p>Card E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Housewife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to keep house at all. 2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card F</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Children from 6 through 16 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to go to school at all. 2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card G</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children under 6 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card H</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Family income during past 12 months</p> <p>Group A. Under \$500 (including loss)</p> <p>Group B. \$500 - \$999</p> <p>Group C. \$1,000 - \$1,999</p> <p>Group D. \$2,000 - \$2,999</p> <p>Group E. \$3,000 - \$3,999</p> <p>Group F. \$4,000 - \$4,999</p> <p>Group G. \$5,000 - \$6,999</p> <p>Group H. \$7,000 - \$9,999</p> <p>Group I. \$10,000 and over</p>	

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