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Current Estimates

From the Health Interview Survey

United States - July 1963 - June 1964

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service





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VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Current Estimates

From the Health Interview Survey United States - July 1963 - June 1964

Provisional estimates of incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting one or more chronic conditions, number of persons injured, hospital discharges, disability days, number of physician and dental visits, and time intervals since last physician and dental visits. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1963-June 1964.

Washington, D.C.

October 1964

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

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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

Charles S. Wilder, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

Acute Conditions

During the 12 months ending June 1964 the American people, exclusive of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions, experienced an estimated incidence of 387 million acute illnesses and injuries requiring either medical attention or restriction of daily activity (tables 1 and 4). This total is a reduction of about 13.4 million conditions from the total estimated on the basis of health interviews during the period July 1962-June 1963 as shown in the first report of this annual series entitled "Current Estimates." A substantial decline in new cases of illnesses reported as influenza and the common cold occurred during the year. However, a rise in incidence of injuries and common childhood diseases tended to cancel out a large part of the decline for these respiratory illnesses.

The overall incidence rate for the year July 1963-June 1964 was 208.5 cases of acute illnesses and injuries per 100 persons compared with a rate of 218.8 conditions per 100 persons during the previous year. The rate for illnesses reported as influenza (without digestive manifestations) was 29.8 per 100 persons compared with a rate of 42.3 per 100 persons for the earlier period. Figure 1 shows that the seasonal pattern in rates for all

acute conditions and for respiratory illnesses resembles the rates for the period July 1960-June 1961. The rate for common childhood diseases rose from 8.0 in 1962-63 per 100 persons to 13.3 during the current year. The rate for injuries was 29.7 per 100 persons during the year, as compared with 27.7 during the period July 1962-June 1963.

A rise in the incidence of measles and rubella, which occurred during the last half of the current year, contributed heavily to the increased incidence of common childhood diseases. The increase in incidence of injuries occurred primarily among males in the civilian, noninstitutional population.

Although the incidence rate of respiratory illnesses was substantially less than that during the previous year, the dramatic decline in rate for the common cold and "other influenza" was accompanied by an increase in rate for pneumonia, influenza with digestive manifestations, and other acute upper respiratory conditions.

Acute illness or injury caused an average of 8.1 days of restricted activity and 3.5 days in bed (tables 2, 3, 5, and 6). Acute conditions accounted for an estimated 4.4 days of time lost from school per school age child and 3.3 days of time lost from work per currently employed person (table 7). These rates are lower than those of the previous year.

Persons With Chronic Conditions

An estimated 84 million persons in the civilian population, exclusive of those confined to institutions, reported one or more chronic diseases or impairments (table 8). This figure represents 45.2 percent of the population, or a slightly higher percentage than the 44.5 percent reported during the previous year. The percentage with one or more chronic conditions was higher for females than for males and increased with age at about the same rate for each sex.

Persons Injured

About 53.2 million persons were injured during the year, a rate of 28.6 per 100 persons (table 9). This estimated rate of persons injured was appreciably higher than the rate of 26.5 per 100 persons for the previous year. The rate of injury in moving motor vehicle accidents was the same as that during the previous period. However, injuries at work, in the home, and in "other" events increased during the current year.

During the period July 1963-June 1964, 64.9 percent of the 3.8 million persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents restricted their activities for at least 1 day. Included with these activity-restricting injuries were 37.8 percent of the 3.8 million who had to spend at least 1 day in bed. Among the other classes of accidents, the percentages of activity-restricting and bed-disabling injuries were as follows:

	<i>Activity- restricting</i>	<i>Bed- disabling</i>
While at work -----	53.4	19.3
Home -----	49.0	15.6
Other -----	58.6	24.7

Disability days associated with injury rose for all classes of accidents with the exception of the rate of bed-days for home accidents (tables 10 and 11). Disability days associated with persons injured include the days for current injuries on a person basis. They also include the days during the 2-week period resulting from residuals of old injuries classified as impairments due to injury.

Hospital Discharges

Exclusive of those involving less than 1 night's hospital stay, an estimated 23.8 million discharges from short-stay hospitals, or 12.8 discharges per 100 persons, occurred during the reference periods ending between July 1963 and June 1964 (table 12). The term, reference periods, is used because health interviews were conducted in a new sample of households during each week of the period. Information was obtained, for persons who were alive at the time of interview, as to hospitalization experience during the 12-month period prior to the interview. To adjust for under-reporting due to memory bias, estimates were based on hospital discharges during the most recent 6 months prior to interview. For further description of hospital discharge data, see Appendix II.

Among males the rate of hospital discharges increased as age rose. Among females the rate of hospital discharges was highest during the childbearing years, 17-44; the rate declined after these ages but again increased among women 65 years and older.

Disability Days

Persons in the U.S. population experienced an average of 16.2 days of restricted activity during the year July 1963-June 1964, the same rate as that for the previous year (table 13). The rates of bed-days and time lost from work or school declined during the current year. A decline in acute illnesses undoubtedly caused this reduction in rate.

Physician Visits

During the period from July 1963-June 1964 the average individual in the civilian, noninstitutional population made an estimated 4.5 physician visits (table 14). A physician visit is defined as a consultation with a physician, either in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The service could be provided by the physician himself, or by

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

a nurse or another person acting under the physician's supervision. "Physicians" are defined as doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The number of visits excludes visits to persons while they were inpatients of a hospital.

The rate of physician visits for the current year was slightly less than the estimate of 4.7 visits per person based on data collected during the July 1958-June 1959 period, and also lower than the rate of 5.3 visits reported during the year of the first Asian influenza epidemic, July 1957-June 1958. The lower rate of physician visits for the current year was probably correlated with the lower incidence rates of acute illnesses. *Health Statistics*, Series B, Number 19, presents estimates of physician visits during July 1957-June 1959.

An estimated 50.3 percent of the population had seen a physician within 6 months of the time of interview (table 15). It is significant that only 1.3 percent of the population had never made a physician visit.

Dental Visits

An estimated 1.6 visits per person per year were made to a dentist during the current year (table 16). This rate is about the same as the 1.5 visits reported during July 1957-June 1959, as shown in *Health Statistics*, Series B, Number 15. A visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice is considered a dental visit, even if the service is not provided directly by a dentist himself, but by a hygienist working under a dentist's supervision.

Forty-two percent of the population had made at least one dental visit during the year prior to the date of the health interview (table 17). This percentage represents an increase of 5.4 percentage points over the comparable percentage reported for the period July 1957-June 1958 (see *Health Statistics*, Series B, Number 14). Even though only 42.0 percent of the population had visited a dentist during the year prior to interview, among persons 15-24 years of age the proportion seeing the dentist during the year reached an estimated 55.2 percent.

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 1963 through June 1964, 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.

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 (ques-

tions 8-14) and Table I. Information about hospital discharges was obtained from table II.

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. In order to release provisional data quickly, 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 (tables 19, 20, and 21; figs. 1, 2, and 3).

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Table 1. Incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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-----	387,358	180,182	207,175	208.5	200.0	216.4
Infective and parasitic diseases---	55,283	26,002	29,281	29.8	28.9	30.6
Common childhood diseases-----	24,666	12,987	11,680	13.3	14.4	12.2
The "virus," n.o.s.-----	24,105	10,248	13,857	13.0	11.4	14.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	6,511	2,767	3,744	3.5	3.1	3.9
Respiratory conditions-----	204,301	93,808	110,493	110.0	104.1	115.4
Upper respiratory conditions-----	133,797	62,119	71,678	72.0	69.0	74.9
Common cold-----	103,393	47,990	55,403	55.6	53.3	57.9
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	30,403	14,129	16,275	16.4	15.7	17.0
Influenza-----	61,980	27,830	34,150	33.4	30.9	35.7
Influenza with digestive manifestations-----	6,571	3,103	3,468	3.5	3.4	3.6
Other influenza-----	55,408	24,727	30,682	29.8	27.5	32.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	8,524	3,859	4,666	4.6	4.3	4.9
Pneumonia-----	3,026	1,394	1,631	1.6	1.5	1.7
Bronchitis-----	3,159	1,394	1,764	1.7	1.5	1.8
Other acute respiratory conditions-----	2,340	1,070	1,270	1.3	1.2	1.3
Digestive system conditions-----	20,608	9,961	10,647	11.1	11.1	11.1
Dental conditions-----	8,711	4,363	4,349	4.7	4.8	4.5
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders, n.e.c.-----	4,728	2,006	2,722	2.5	2.2	2.8
Other digestive system conditions-----	7,168	3,592	3,576	3.9	4.0	3.7
Injuries-----	55,226	32,895	22,331	29.7	36.5	23.3
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	16,366	9,899	6,467	8.8	11.0	6.8
Fractures and dislocations---	5,353	3,523	1,830	2.9	3.9	1.9
Sprains and strains-----	11,013	6,377	4,636	5.9	7.1	4.8
Open wounds and lacerations-----	15,835	10,090	5,746	8.5	11.2	6.0
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	10,421	5,999	4,422	5.6	6.7	4.6
Other current injuries-----	12,603	6,907	5,697	6.8	7.7	6.0
All other acute conditions-----	51,941	17,517	34,423	28.0	19.4	36.0
Diseases of the ear-----	8,269	3,488	4,781	4.5	3.9	5.0
Headaches-----	4,151	1,375	2,776	2.2	1.5	2.9
Genitourinary disorders-----	6,672	895	5,777	3.6	1.0	6.0
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium---	5,718	...	5,718	3.1	...	6.0
Diseases of the skin-----	6,845	4,025	2,820	3.7	4.5	2.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	4,506	1,962	2,544	2.4	2.2	2.7
All other acute conditions-----	15,781	5,773	10,007	8.5	6.4	10.5

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. Days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions and days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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
	Days of restricted activity in thousands			Days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year		
All acute conditions-----	1,507,691	659,107	848,584	811.5	731.7	886.5
Infective and parasitic diseases---	239,096	113,327	125,770	128.7	125.8	131.4
Common childhood diseases-----	132,196	66,786	65,410	71.2	74.1	68.3
The "virus," n.o.s.-----	67,203	28,791	38,412	36.2	32.0	40.1
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	39,698	17,750	21,948	21.4	19.7	22.9
Respiratory conditions-----	610,380	269,246	341,133	328.5	298.9	356.4
Upper respiratory conditions-----	330,654	144,541	186,112	178.0	160.5	194.4
Common cold-----	241,621	103,903	137,718	130.0	115.3	143.9
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	89,032	40,638	48,394	47.9	45.1	50.6
Influenza-----	211,509	93,231	118,278	113.8	103.5	123.6
Influenza with digestive manifestations-----	16,976	7,430	9,546	9.1	8.2	10.0
Other influenza-----	194,533	85,801	108,732	104.7	95.3	113.6
Other respiratory conditions-----	68,218	31,474	36,743	36.7	34.9	38.4
Pneumonia-----	37,529	16,185	21,344	20.2	18.0	22.3
Bronchitis-----	17,910	9,155	8,754	9.6	10.2	9.1
Other acute respiratory conditions-----	12,779	6,134	6,645	6.9	6.8	6.9
Digestive system conditions-----	69,488	31,741	37,746	37.4	35.2	39.4
Dental conditions-----	17,786	9,460	8,325	9.6	10.5	8.7
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders, n.e.c.-----	11,972	4,959	7,013	6.4	5.5	7.3
Other digestive system conditions-----	39,730	17,322	22,407	21.4	19.2	23.4
Injuries-----	330,590	177,102	153,488	177.9	196.6	160.4
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	173,279	91,714	81,565	93.3	101.8	85.2
Fractures and dislocations-----	105,477	55,374	50,103	56.8	61.5	52.3
Sprains and strains-----	67,802	36,340	31,462	36.5	40.3	32.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	44,827	25,957	18,870	24.1	28.8	19.7
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	49,825	24,146	25,679	26.8	26.8	26.8
Other current injuries-----	62,660	35,286	27,374	33.7	39.2	28.6
All other acute conditions-----	258,137	67,691	190,446	138.9	75.1	199.0
Diseases of the ear-----	30,012	11,623	18,389	16.2	12.9	19.2
Headaches-----	3,688	*	2,595	2.0	*	2.7
Genitourinary disorders-----	36,922	6,112	30,810	19.9	6.8	32.2
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium---	56,156	...	56,156	30.2	...	58.7
Diseases of the skin-----	21,422	10,734	10,688	11.5	11.9	11.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	28,489	11,620	16,869	15.3	12.9	17.6
All other acute conditions-----	81,447	26,508	54,939	43.8	29.4	57.4

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

Table 3. Days of bed disability associated with acute conditions and days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by sex and condition group: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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
	Days of bed disability in thousands			Days of bed disability per 100 persons per year		
All acute conditions-----	642,741	272,897	369,844	345.9	303.0	386.4
Infective and parasitic diseases---	111,138	51,041	60,098	59.8	56.7	62.8
Common childhood diseases-----	54,517	27,978	26,539	29.3	31.1	27.7
The "virus," n.o.s.-----	37,799	16,000	21,799	20.3	17.8	22.8
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	18,822	7,063	11,759	10.1	7.8	12.3
Respiratory conditions-----	291,924	131,944	159,980	157.1	146.5	167.1
Upper respiratory conditions----	131,103	60,760	70,343	70.6	67.5	73.5
Common cold-----	89,779	42,297	47,481	48.3	47.0	49.6
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	41,324	18,463	22,862	22.2	20.5	23.9
Influenza-----	117,642	50,896	66,745	63.3	56.5	69.7
Influenza with digestive manifestations-----	9,803	4,686	5,117	5.3	5.2	5.3
Other influenza-----	107,839	46,211	61,628	58.0	51.3	64.4
Other respiratory conditions----	43,179	20,288	22,891	23.2	22.5	23.9
Pneumonia-----	28,060	12,830	15,230	15.1	14.2	15.9
Bronchitis-----	9,607	4,988	4,619	5.2	5.5	4.8
Other acute respiratory conditions-----	5,513	2,470	3,043	3.0	2.7	3.2
Digestive system conditions-----	36,387	15,007	21,381	19.6	16.7	22.3
Dental conditions-----	7,096	3,775	3,322	3.8	4.2	3.5
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders, n.e.c.-----	6,259	2,134	4,125	3.4	2.4	4.3
Other digestive system conditions-----	23,032	9,098	13,934	12.4	10.1	14.6
Injuries-----	96,493	50,812	45,681	51.9	56.4	47.7
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	48,138	25,442	22,697	25.9	28.2	23.7
Fractures and dislocations----	31,296	15,615	15,682	16.8	17.3	16.4
Sprains and strains-----	16,842	9,827	7,015	9.1	10.9	7.3
Open wounds and lacerations----	12,653	6,669	5,983	6.8	7.4	6.3
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	13,375	6,893	6,482	7.2	7.7	6.8
Other current injuries-----	22,327	11,807	10,519	12.0	13.1	11.0
All other acute conditions-----	106,798	24,094	82,704	57.5	26.7	86.4
Diseases of the ear-----	9,457	3,822	5,635	5.1	4.2	5.9
Headaches-----	1,794	*	*	1.0	*	*
Genitourinary disorders-----	18,143	2,462	15,681	9.8	2.7	16.4
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium----	30,447	*	30,447	16.4	*	31.8
Diseases of the skin-----	6,643	3,318	3,325	3.6	3.7	3.5
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	9,714	4,526	5,187	5.2	5.0	5.4
All other acute conditions-----	30,600	9,302	21,298	16.5	10.3	22.3

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 1963-June 1964

[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 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years
	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands					Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>										
All acute conditions-----	387,358	90,037	103,775	121,462	72,084	208.5	360.5	253.4	186.2	132.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	55,283	16,318	22,658	10,728	5,578	29.8	65.3	55.3	16.4	10.2
Respiratory conditions-----	204,301	50,358	52,366	61,229	40,348	110.0	201.6	127.9	93.8	73.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	133,797	37,958	34,044	36,289	25,507	72.0	152.0	83.1	55.6	46.7
Influenza-----	61,980	9,570	16,892	22,803	12,715	33.4	38.3	41.2	35.0	23.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	8,524	2,831	1,430	2,137	2,126	4.6	11.3	3.5	3.3	3.9
Digestive system conditions-----	20,608	4,165	4,431	7,724	4,289	11.1	16.7	10.8	11.8	7.9
Injuries-----	55,226	9,380	13,394	20,361	12,091	29.7	37.6	32.7	31.2	22.1
All other acute conditions-----	51,941	9,816	10,927	21,420	9,778	28.0	39.3	26.7	32.8	17.9
<u>Male</u>										
All acute conditions-----	180,182	46,196	53,013	49,987	30,986	200.0	364.4	254.5	161.9	120.6
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	26,002	8,987	11,331	3,566	2,116	28.9	70.9	54.4	11.6	8.2
Respiratory conditions-----	93,808	25,420	25,650	24,873	17,865	104.1	200.5	123.1	80.6	69.5
Upper respiratory conditions-----	62,119	19,414	16,454	15,284	10,968	69.0	153.1	79.0	49.5	42.7
Influenza-----	27,830	4,631	8,646	8,636	5,916	30.9	36.5	41.5	28.0	23.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	3,859	1,375	*	953	980	4.3	10.8	*	3.1	3.8
Digestive system conditions-----	9,961	2,561	2,096	3,292	2,012	11.1	20.2	10.1	10.7	7.8
Injuries-----	32,895	5,076	8,770	12,903	6,146	36.5	40.0	42.1	41.8	23.9
All other acute conditions-----	17,517	4,151	5,165	5,353	2,848	19.4	32.7	24.8	17.3	11.1
<u>Female</u>										
All acute conditions-----	207,175	43,841	50,761	71,475	41,098	216.4	356.6	252.2	207.9	142.1
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	29,281	7,331	11,326	7,162	3,462	30.6	59.6	56.3	20.8	12.0
Respiratory conditions-----	110,493	24,938	26,715	36,356	22,484	115.4	202.8	132.7	105.8	77.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	71,678	18,544	17,590	21,005	14,539	74.9	150.8	87.4	61.1	50.3
Influenza-----	34,150	4,938	8,246	14,167	6,799	35.7	40.2	41.0	41.2	23.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	4,666	1,456	880	1,184	1,146	4.9	11.8	4.4	3.4	4.0
Digestive system conditions-----	10,647	1,604	2,334	4,432	2,277	11.1	13.0	11.6	12.9	7.9
Injuries-----	22,331	4,304	4,624	7,458	5,945	23.3	35.0	23.0	21.7	20.6
All other acute conditions-----	34,423	5,664	5,762	16,067	6,930	36.0	46.1	28.6	46.7	24.0

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

Table 5. Days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions and days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years
Both sexes	Days of restricted activity in thousands					Days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year				
All acute conditions-----	1,507,691	240,516	351,825	465,181	450,170	811.5	963.1	859.0	713.0	824.1
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	239,096	64,825	108,691	37,035	28,545	128.7	259.6	265.4	56.8	52.3
Respiratory conditions-----	610,380	123,960	146,487	163,876	176,057	328.5	496.4	357.7	251.2	322.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	330,654	81,485	86,199	82,103	80,866	178.0	326.3	210.5	125.8	148.0
Influenza-----	211,509	24,390	50,687	69,357	67,075	113.8	97.7	123.8	106.3	122.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	68,218	18,085	9,601	12,416	28,116	36.7	72.4	23.4	19.0	51.5
Digestive system conditions-----	69,488	10,593	10,849	21,994	26,052	37.4	42.4	26.5	33.7	47.7
Injuries-----	330,590	14,654	53,194	119,291	143,451	177.9	58.7	129.9	182.8	262.6
All other acute conditions-----	258,137	26,484	32,603	122,984	76,065	138.9	106.1	79.6	188.5	139.3
Male										
All acute conditions-----	659,107	123,173	175,157	168,979	191,798	731.7	971.5	840.9	547.4	746.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	113,327	35,290	53,173	13,145	11,718	125.8	278.3	255.3	42.6	45.6
Respiratory conditions-----	269,246	61,930	69,409	61,367	76,540	298.9	488.4	333.2	198.8	297.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	144,541	42,594	41,064	30,323	30,560	160.5	335.9	197.1	98.2	118.9
Influenza-----	93,231	11,304	24,407	26,389	31,130	103.5	89.2	117.2	85.5	121.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	31,474	8,031	3,938	4,655	14,850	34.9	63.3	18.9	15.1	57.8
Digestive system conditions-----	31,741	6,631	4,966	7,166	12,978	35.2	52.3	23.8	23.2	50.5
Injuries-----	177,102	8,526	32,763	70,441	65,372	196.6	67.2	157.3	228.2	254.4
All other acute conditions-----	67,691	10,797	14,846	16,859	25,190	75.1	85.2	71.3	54.6	98.0
Female										
All acute conditions-----	848,584	117,343	176,668	296,202	258,372	886.5	954.5	877.8	861.7	893.2
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	125,770	29,535	55,518	23,890	16,827	131.4	240.2	275.9	69.5	58.2
Respiratory conditions-----	341,133	62,031	77,078	102,509	99,516	356.4	504.6	383.0	298.2	344.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	186,112	38,891	45,136	51,780	50,306	194.4	316.3	224.3	150.6	173.9
Influenza-----	118,278	13,086	26,279	42,968	35,944	123.6	106.4	130.6	125.0	124.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	36,743	10,054	5,663	7,761	13,266	38.4	81.8	28.1	22.6	45.9
Digestive system conditions-----	37,746	3,962	5,883	14,828	13,073	39.4	32.2	29.2	43.1	45.2
Injuries-----	153,488	6,128	20,431	48,850	78,080	160.4	49.8	101.5	142.1	269.9
All other acute conditions-----	190,446	15,687	17,758	106,126	50,875	199.0	127.6	88.2	308.7	175.9

Table 6. Days of bed disability associated with acute conditions and days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by age, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-44 years	45+ years
Both sexes	Days of bed disability in thousands					Days of bed disability per 100 persons per year				
All acute conditions-----	642,741	110,569	153,273	211,479	167,420	345.9	442.8	374.2	324.1	306.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	111,138	28,880	47,776	21,448	13,034	59.8	115.6	116.7	32.9	23.9
Respiratory conditions-----	291,924	57,798	77,676	84,089	72,361	157.1	231.4	189.7	128.9	132.5
Upper respiratory conditions-----	131,103	29,575	40,806	36,489	24,234	70.6	118.4	99.6	55.9	44.4
Influenza-----	117,642	14,513	30,755	38,894	33,479	63.3	58.1	75.1	59.6	61.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	43,179	13,710	6,115	8,707	14,648	23.2	54.9	14.9	13.3	26.8
Digestive system conditions-----	36,387	5,293	4,949	11,731	14,415	19.6	21.2	12.1	18.0	26.4
Injuries-----	96,493	4,337	11,324	35,921	44,911	51.9	17.4	27.6	55.1	82.2
All other acute conditions-----	106,798	14,260	11,548	58,290	22,700	57.5	57.1	28.2	89.3	41.6
Male	Days of bed disability in thousands					Days of bed disability per 100 persons per year				
All acute conditions-----	272,897	56,358	70,618	73,704	72,216	303.0	444.5	339.0	238.7	281.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	51,041	14,824	23,777	6,952	5,488	56.7	116.9	114.1	22.5	21.4
Respiratory conditions-----	131,944	29,879	34,823	33,494	33,748	146.5	235.7	167.2	108.5	131.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	60,760	16,806	18,025	14,840	11,088	67.5	132.5	86.5	48.1	43.2
Influenza-----	50,896	6,950	14,440	15,054	14,453	56.5	54.8	69.3	48.8	56.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	20,288	6,123	2,358	3,600	8,207	22.5	48.3	11.3	11.7	31.9
Digestive system conditions-----	15,007	3,338	1,981	3,417	6,271	16.7	26.3	9.5	11.1	24.4
Injuries-----	50,812	2,521	5,396	24,016	18,880	56.4	19.9	25.9	77.8	73.5
All other acute conditions-----	24,094	5,796	4,642	5,826	7,830	26.7	45.7	22.3	18.9	30.5
Female	Days of bed disability in thousands					Days of bed disability per 100 persons per year				
All acute conditions-----	369,844	54,210	82,655	137,775	95,204	386.4	440.9	410.7	400.8	329.1
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	60,098	14,055	24,000	14,496	7,546	62.8	114.3	119.2	42.2	26.1
Respiratory conditions-----	159,980	27,919	42,853	50,595	38,613	167.1	227.1	212.9	147.2	133.5
Upper respiratory conditions-----	70,343	12,769	22,781	21,648	13,145	73.5	103.9	113.2	63.0	45.4
Influenza-----	66,745	7,564	16,315	23,840	19,026	69.7	61.5	81.1	69.4	65.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	22,891	7,587	3,757	5,106	6,441	23.9	61.7	18.7	14.9	22.3
Digestive system conditions-----	21,381	1,955	2,967	8,314	8,143	22.3	15.9	14.7	24.2	28.1
Injuries-----	45,681	1,816	5,928	11,906	26,031	47.7	14.8	29.5	34.6	90.0
All other acute conditions-----	82,704	8,464	6,906	52,463	14,870	86.4	68.8	34.3	152.6	51.4

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 1963-June 1964

[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+ years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages-17+ years	17-44 years	45+ years
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All acute conditions-----	181,037	442.0	228,179	125,333	102,846	325.4	301.2	360.8
Infective and parasitic diseases---	65,831	160.7	20,735	11,687	9,048	29.6	28.1	31.7
Respiratory conditions-----	87,399	213.4	87,352	48,777	38,575	124.6	117.2	135.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	51,143	124.9	39,958	23,351	16,607	57.0	56.1	58.3
Influenza-----	31,625	77.2	37,948	21,477	16,472	54.1	51.6	57.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	4,630	11.3	9,446	3,949	5,496	13.5	9.5	19.3
Digestive system conditions-----	4,990	12.2	12,261	5,705	6,556	17.5	13.7	23.0
Injuries-----	9,364	22.9	75,220	38,221	36,999	107.3	91.8	129.8
All other acute conditions-----	13,454	32.8	32,611	20,944	11,668	46.5	50.3	40.9
<u>Male</u>								
All acute conditions-----	88,237	423.6	147,743	75,484	72,259	323.1	277.5	390.0
Infective and parasitic diseases---	31,607	151.7	10,919	5,654	5,265	23.9	20.8	28.4
Respiratory conditions-----	41,856	200.9	56,322	28,459	27,863	123.2	104.6	150.4
Upper respiratory conditions-----	24,239	116.4	24,179	13,587	10,592	52.9	50.0	57.2
Influenza-----	15,602	74.9	25,525	13,277	12,248	55.8	48.8	66.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	2,014	9.7	6,618	1,595	5,023	14.5	5.9	27.1
Digestive system conditions-----	2,027	9.7	9,243	3,404	5,839	20.2	12.5	31.5
Injuries-----	6,595	31.7	56,245	30,633	25,612	123.0	112.6	138.2
All other acute conditions-----	6,151	29.5	15,013	7,334	7,679	32.8	27.0	41.4
<u>Female</u>								
All acute conditions-----	92,801	461.1	80,436	49,849	30,587	329.8	345.9	306.5
Infective and parasitic diseases---	34,223	170.0	9,816	6,033	3,782	40.2	41.9	37.9
Respiratory conditions-----	45,543	226.3	31,030	20,318	10,712	127.2	141.0	107.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	26,904	133.7	15,779	9,764	6,014	64.7	67.7	60.3
Influenza-----	16,023	79.6	12,423	8,199	4,224	50.9	56.9	42.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	2,616	13.0	2,828	2,354	*	11.6	16.3	*
Digestive system conditions-----	2,963	14.7	3,018	2,301	*	12.4	16.0	*
Injuries-----	2,769	13.8	18,974	7,587	11,387	77.8	52.6	114.1
All other acute conditions-----	7,302	36.3	17,598	13,610	3,989	72.1	94.4	40.0

Table 8. Number and percent of persons with 1+ chronic conditions, by sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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-----	185,797	84,015	45.2
Under 17 years-----	65,929	13,599	20.6
17-24 years-----	19,911	7,723	38.8
25-44 years-----	45,333	24,092	53.1
45-64 years-----	37,602	24,596	65.4
65+ years-----	17,022	14,004	82.3
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	90,078	39,139	43.5
Under 17 years-----	33,510	7,370	22.0
17-24 years-----	9,245	3,425	37.0
25-44 years-----	21,627	10,821	50.0
45-64 years-----	18,153	11,474	63.2
65+ years-----	7,544	6,049	80.2
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	95,720	44,876	46.9
Under 17 years-----	32,420	6,229	19.2
17-24 years-----	10,666	4,298	40.3
25-44 years-----	23,706	13,271	56.0
45-64 years-----	19,449	13,122	67.5
65+ years-----	9,479	7,955	83.9

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 1963-June 1964

[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-----	53,178	3,841	8,630	23,370	17,338
Under 6 years-----	9,271	*	...	7,042	1,934
6-16 years-----	13,217	*	...	5,488	7,189
17+ years-----	30,691	3,007	8,630	10,840	8,214
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	31,548	2,162	7,060	11,233	11,093
Under 6 years-----	5,042	*	...	3,881	1,092
6-16 years-----	8,623	*	...	3,314	4,916
17+ years-----	17,883	1,700	7,060	4,038	5,085
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	21,630	1,678	1,570	12,138	6,244
Under 6 years-----	4,228	*	...	3,161	842
6-16 years-----	4,594	*	...	2,175	2,273
17+ years-----	12,808	1,307	1,570	6,802	3,129
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year			
All ages-----	28.6	2.1	4.6	12.6	9.3
Under 6 years-----	37.1	*	...	28.2	7.7
6-16 years-----	32.3	*	...	13.4	17.6
17+ years-----	25.6	2.5	7.2	9.0	6.9
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	35.0	2.4	7.8	12.5	12.3
Under 6 years-----	39.8	*	...	30.6	8.6
6-16 years-----	41.4	*	...	15.9 ¹	23.6
17+ years-----	31.6	3.0	12.5	7.1	9.0
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	22.6	1.8 17.5	1.6	12.7	6.5
Under 6 years-----	34.4	*	...	25.7	6.8
6-16 years-----	22.8	*	...	10.8	11.3
17+ years-----	20.2	2.1	2.5	10.7	4.9

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

Table 10. Days of restricted activity associated with injury¹ and days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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>		Days of restricted activity in thousands			
All ages-----	534,542	111,673	122,154	172,220	128,495
Under 6 years-----	15,063	*	...	9,826	4,694
6-16 years-----	54,965	5,474	...	20,025	29,466
17+ years-----	464,514	105,656	122,154	142,369	94,335
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	280,628	54,021	102,209	49,146	75,252
Under 6 years-----	9,038	*	...	5,852	2,886
6-16 years-----	34,100	3,337	...	11,681	19,082
17+ years-----	237,490	50,385	102,209	31,612	53,284
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	253,914	57,652	19,945	123,075	53,243
Under 6 years-----	6,024	*	...	3,974	1,807
6-16 years-----	20,866	2,138	...	8,344	10,384
17+ years-----	227,024	55,271	19,945	110,757	41,051
<u>Both sexes</u>		Days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year			
All ages-----	287.7	60.1	65.7	92.7	69.2
Under 6 years-----	60.3	*	...	39.3	18.8
6-16 years-----	134.2	13.4	...	48.9	71.9
17+ years-----	387.5	88.1	101.9	118.8	78.7
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	311.5	60.0	113.5	54.6	83.5
Under 6 years-----	71.3	*	...	46.2	22.8
6-16 years-----	163.7	16.0	...	56.1	91.6
17+ years-----	419.8	89.1	180.7	55.9	94.2
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	265.3	60.2	20.8	128.6	55.6
Under 6 years-----	49.0	*	...	32.3	14.7
6-16 years-----	103.7	10.6	...	41.5	51.6
17+ years-----	358.6	87.3	31.5	175.0	64.9

¹Includes disability days associated with current injuries and impairments due to injury.

Table 11. Days of bed disability associated with injury¹ and days of bed disability per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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>		Days of bed disability in thousands			
All ages-----	137,049	32,954	28,705	42,346	33,044
Under 6 years-----	4,557	*	...	2,064	2,111
6-16 years-----	10,385	2,130	...	3,026	5,229
17+ years-----	122,108	30,443	28,705	37,256	25,704
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	69,114	16,711	23,998	10,687	17,718
Under 6 years-----	2,740	*	...	1,354	*
6-16 years-----	5,343	*	...	1,878	2,758
17+ years-----	61,031	15,867	23,998	7,455	13,711
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	67,936	16,243	4,707	31,659	15,327
Under 6 years-----	1,816	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	5,042	*	...	*	2,471
17+ years-----	61,077	14,576	4,707	29,800	11,993
<u>Both sexes</u>		Days of bed disability per 100 persons per year			
All ages-----	73.8	17.7	15.4	22.8	17.8
Under 6 years-----	18.2	*	...	8.3	8.5
6-16 years-----	25.4	5.2	...	7.4	12.8
17+ years-----	101.9	25.4	23.9	31.1	21.4
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	76.7	18.6	26.6	11.9	19.7
Under 6 years-----	21.6	*	...	10.7	*
6-16 years-----	25.7	*	...	9.0	13.7
17+ years-----	107.9	28.0	42.4	13.2	24.2
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	71.0	17.0	4.9	33.1	16.0
Under 6 years-----	14.8	*	...	*	*
6-16 years-----	25.1	*	...	*	12.3
17+ years-----	96.5	23.0	7.4	47.1	18.9

¹Includes disability days associated with current injuries and impairments due to injury.

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 1963-June 1964

[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-----	23,797	9,163	14,634	12.8	10.2	15.3
Under 17 years-----	4,464	2,423	2,041	6.8	7.2	6.3
17-24 years-----	3,583	695	2,888	18.0	7.5	27.1
25-34 years-----	3,835	737	3,098	17.9	7.3	27.6
35-44 years-----	3,177	1,118	2,058	13.3	9.7	16.5
45-64 years-----	5,503	2,717	2,786	14.6	15.0	14.3
65+ years-----	3,235	1,472	1,763	19.0	19.5	18.6

Table 13. Number of disability days and number of disability days per person per year, by sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Number of disability days in thousands			
All ages-----	3,005,550	1,123,809	589,563
Under 17 years-----	694,766	305,149	204,373
17-24 years-----	211,687	92,320	43,605
25-44 years-----	612,578	227,598	141,329
45-64 years-----	835,922	263,357	176,041
65+ years-----	650,596	235,385	24,215
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	1,304,205	476,215	356,838
Under 17 years-----	356,106	152,615	101,864
17-24 years-----	81,342	29,608	24,104
25-44 years-----	219,202	77,313	87,799
45-64 years-----	386,143	117,990	122,612
65+ years-----	261,412	98,688	20,459
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	1,701,344	647,594	232,725
Under 17 years-----	338,660	152,533	102,510
17-24 years-----	130,345	62,712	19,501
25-44 years-----	393,376	150,285	53,530
45-64 years-----	449,779	145,367	53,429
65+ years-----	389,184	136,697	3,755
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Number of disability days per person per year			
All ages-----	16.2	6.0	5.3
Under 17 years-----	10.5	4.6	5.0
17-24 years-----	10.6	4.6	3.9
25-44 years-----	13.5	5.0	4.7
45-64 years-----	22.2	7.0	7.0
65+ years-----	38.2	13.8	7.3
<u>Male</u>			
All ages-----	14.5	5.3	5.4
Under 17 years-----	10.6	4.6	4.9
17-24 years-----	8.8	3.2	3.6
25-44 years-----	10.1	3.6	4.3
45-64 years-----	21.3	6.5	7.5
65+ years-----	34.7	13.1	9.0
<u>Female</u>			
All ages-----	17.8	6.8	5.2
Under 17 years-----	10.4	4.7	5.1
17-24 years-----	12.2	5.9	4.3
25-44 years-----	16.6	6.3	5.4
45-64 years-----	23.1	7.5	6.0
65+ years-----	41.1	14.4	3.5

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

Table 14. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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]

Number and rate	All ages	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75+ years
	Number of physician visits in millions						
Number-----	844	221	116	205	189	70	43
	Number of physician visits per person per year						
Rate-----	4.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	5.0	6.3	7.3

Table 15. Number of persons and percent distribution by time interval since last physician visit according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

(See headnote on table 14)

Age	Total population	Time interval since last physician visit					
		Under 6 months	6-11 months	1-2 years	3+ years	Never	Unknown
	Number of persons in thousands						
All ages-----	185,797	93,382	29,397	38,788	19,501	2,373	2,356
Under 15 years-----	58,881	29,362	10,645	12,426	4,441	1,587	419
15-24 years-----	26,960	13,242	4,581	5,699	2,550	426	462
25-44 years-----	45,333	22,012	7,346	10,366	4,784	145	680
45-64 years-----	37,602	18,858	5,024	7,651	5,347	140	581
65+ years-----	17,022	9,908	1,801	2,646	2,379	74	214
	Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	50.3	15.8	20.9	10.5	1.3	1.3
Under 15 years-----	100.0	49.9	18.1	21.1	7.5	2.7	0.7
15-24 years-----	100.0	49.1	17.0	21.1	9.5	1.6	1.7
25-44 years-----	100.0	48.6	16.2	22.9	10.6	0.3	1.5
45-64 years-----	100.0	50.2	13.4	20.3	14.2	0.4	1.5
65+ years-----	100.0	58.2	10.6	15.5	14.0	0.4	1.3

Table 16. Number of dental visits and number of dental visits per person per year, by age:
United States, July 1963-June 1964.

[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]

Number and rate	All ages	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75+ years
	Number of dental visits in millions						
Number-----	294	79	54	84	63	10	3
	Number of dental visits per person per year						
Rate-----	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.6

Table 17. Number of persons and percent distribution by time interval since last dental visit according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

(See headnote on table 16)

Age	Total population	Time interval since last dental visit					
		Under 6 months	6-11 months	1-2 years	3+ years	Never	Unknown
	Number of persons in thousands						
All ages-----	185,797	53,369	24,700	36,872	37,354	30,900	2,602
Under 15 years-----	58,881	16,171	7,070	6,699	1,419	27,342	179
15-24 years-----	26,960	9,835	5,029	6,800	2,885	1,913	497
25-44 years-----	45,333	14,776	7,207	12,319	9,397	919	715
45-64 years-----	37,602	10,128	4,307	8,514	13,505	472	676
65+ years-----	17,022	2,458	1,087	2,540	10,147	253	536
	Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	28.7	13.3	19.8	20.1	16.6	1.4
Under 15 years-----	100.0	27.5	12.0	11.4	2.4	46.4	0.3
15-24 years-----	100.0	36.5	18.7	25.2	10.7	7.1	1.8
25-44 years-----	100.0	32.6	15.9	27.2	20.7	2.0	1.6
45-64 years-----	100.0	26.9	11.5	22.6	35.9	1.3	1.8
65+ years-----	100.0	14.4	6.4	14.9	59.6	1.5	3.1

Table 18. Population used in computing annual rates shown in this publication, by age and sex:
United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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-----	185,797	90,078	95,720
Under 17 years-----	65,929	33,510	32,420
Under 6 years-----	24,973	12,679	12,294
6-16 years-----	40,956	20,830	20,126
17+ years-----	119,868	56,568	63,300
17-44 years-----	65,244	30,872	34,373
17-24 years-----	19,911	9,245	10,666
25-44 years-----	45,333	21,627	23,706
25-34 years-----	21,370	10,147	11,223
35-44 years-----	23,964	11,480	12,483
45+ years-----	54,624	25,696	28,928
45-64 years-----	37,602	18,153	19,449
65+ years-----	17,022	7,544	9,479
Currently employed population			
All ages-17+ years-----	70,122	45,730	24,392
17-44 years-----	41,614	27,201	14,413
17-24 years-----	11,288	6,703	4,585
25-44 years-----	30,326	20,498	9,828
45+ years-----	28,508	18,529	9,979
45-64 years-----	25,181	16,260	8,921
65+ years-----	3,327	2,269	1,058

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 19. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter, by sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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. 1963	Oct.-Dec. 1963	Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964	July-Sept. 1963	Oct.-Dec. 1963	Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964
Number of conditions per 100 persons per quarter								
Both sexes								
All ages-----	36.9	56.6	63.7	51.2	13.5	35.5	39.2	21.7
Under 6 years-----	69.7	105.2	104.1	81.8	29.4	72.9	63.5	36.3
6-16 years-----	37.8	66.0	77.0	72.2	13.6	41.7	45.5	26.9
17-44 years-----	35.7	51.8	56.2	42.4	11.9	30.4	33.2	18.3
45+ years-----	22.4	33.0	44.4	32.1	7.9	19.9	30.7	15.3
Male								
All ages-----	35.6	54.5	60.4	49.5	12.3	33.9	37.5	20.4
Under 6 years-----	73.8	105.0	99.9	85.8	30.5	72.9	60.4	36.9
6-16 years-----	38.5	68.5	74.5	72.9	13.6	39.8	44.8	24.8
17-44 years-----	30.7	44.8	48.2	38.2	8.7	26.7	28.2	17.0
45+ years-----	20.1	30.0	44.2	26.3	6.7	18.6	31.5	12.7
Female								
All ages-----	38.1	58.6	66.9	52.8	14.6	37.0	40.9	22.9
Under 6 years-----	65.6	105.5	108.5	77.6	28.2	72.9	66.7	35.6
6-16 years-----	37.1	63.5	79.7	71.5	13.6	43.6	46.2	28.9
17-44 years-----	40.1	58.2	63.3	46.3	14.9	33.8	37.7	19.4
45+ years-----	24.5	35.7	44.5	37.2	8.9	21.1	30.0	17.7

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

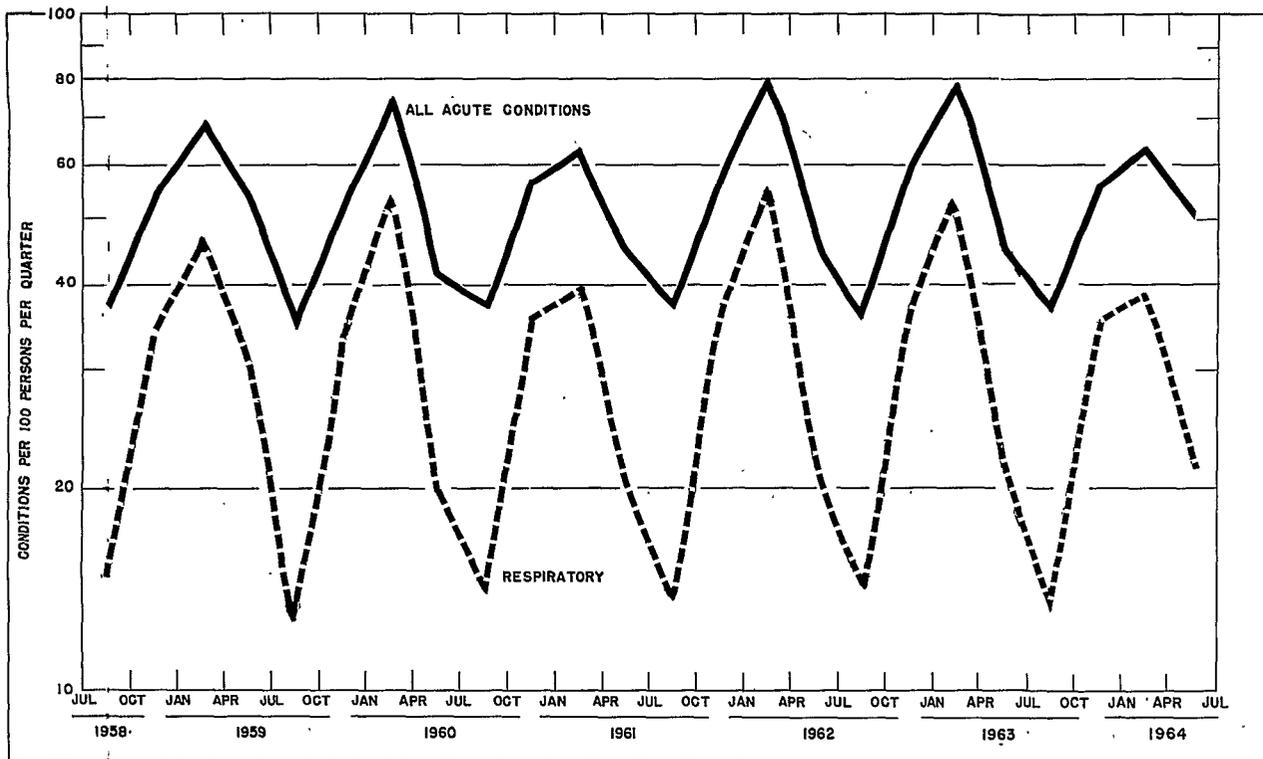


Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter.

Table 20. Number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by sex, age, and class of accident: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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. 1963	Oct.-Dec. 1963	Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964	July-Sept. 1963	Oct.-Dec. 1963	Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964	July-Sept. 1963	Oct.-Dec. 1963	Jan.-Apr. 1964	Apr.-June 1964
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter												
<u>Age</u>												
All ages-----	8.4	6.8	5.7	7.7	10.2	8.1	6.6	10.2	6.8	5.7	4.8	5.4
Under 6 years-----	12.8	7.7	6.9	9.7	13.9	7.6	6.9	11.4	11.7	7.8	6.9	8.0
6-16 years-----	9.9	7.6	4.9	9.8	11.0	10.6	6.2	13.6	8.8	4.6	3.7	5.8
17+ years-----	7.0	6.4	5.7	6.6	9.1	7.3	6.6	8.6	5.1	5.6	4.8	4.7
<u>Class of accident</u>												
All classes-----	8.4	6.8	5.7	7.7	10.2	8.1	6.6	10.2	6.8	5.7	4.8	5.4
Moving motor vehicle-----	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
While at work-----	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Home-----	4.1	2.8	2.3	3.4	4.3	2.6	2.2	3.4	3.9	3.1	2.4	3.3
Other-----	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.2	4.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.2

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

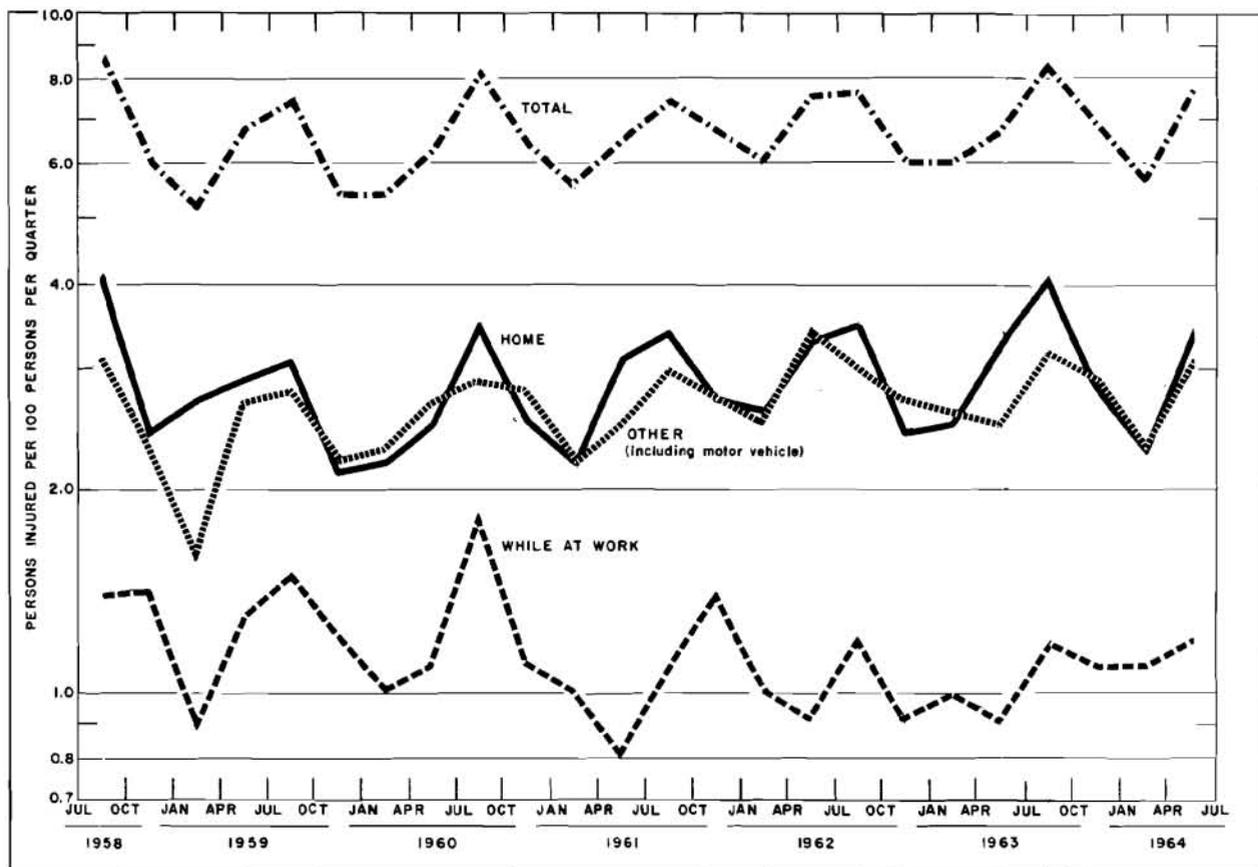


Figure 2. Persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by class of accident.

Table 21. number of disability days per person per quarter, by sex, type of disability, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[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. 1963	Oct.-Dec. 1963	Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964	July-Sept. 1963	Oct.-Dec. 1963	Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964	July-Sept. 1963	Oct.-Dec. 1963	Jan.-Mar. 1964	Apr.-June 1964
Number of disability days per quarter												
<u>Restricted-activity days</u>												
All ages-----	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.2	2.9	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.4
Under 6 years-----	1.8	2.8	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.7	3.4	3.4	1.7	2.9	3.4	2.6
6-16 years-----	1.5	2.7	3.2	2.9	1.3	2.7	3.1	3.0	1.7	2.6	3.3	2.8
17-44 years-----	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.5	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.5
45-64 years-----	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.9	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.7
65+ years-----	9.0	9.2	9.9	10.1	7.8	7.2	10.5	9.0	10.0	10.8	9.4	10.9
<u>Bed-disability days</u>												
All ages-----	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7
Under 6 years-----	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.4
6-16 years-----	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.2
17-44 years-----	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4
45-64 years-----	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0
65+ years-----	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.5
<u>Work-loss days-17+ years</u>												
All ages-17+ years-----	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
17-44 years-----	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3
45-64 years-----	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.8
65+ years-----	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0
School-loss days-6-16 years-----	0.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.5	1.9	1.6

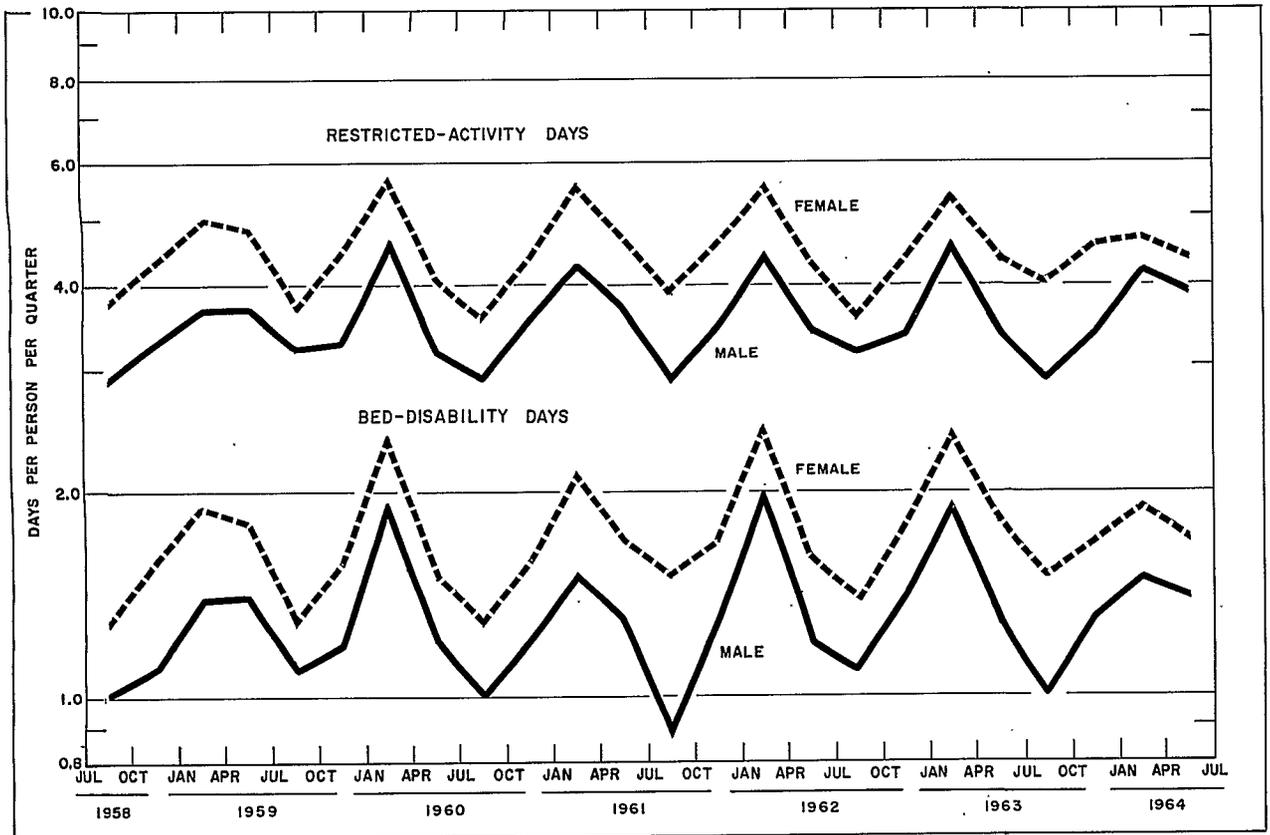


Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability and sex.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the 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 1964.

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 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 this 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 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 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 27, 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 28-31. 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 32. 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.

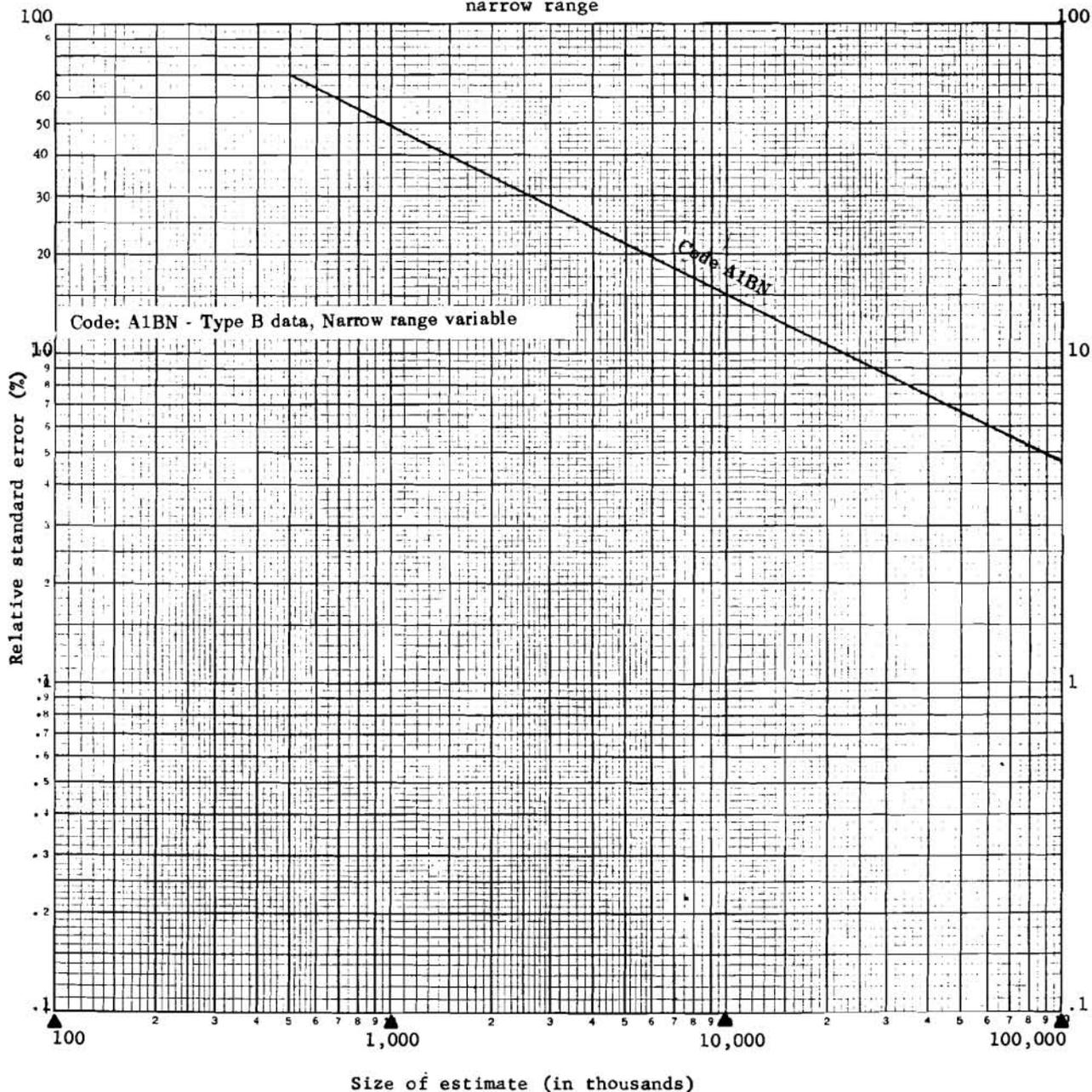
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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 26; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 26.

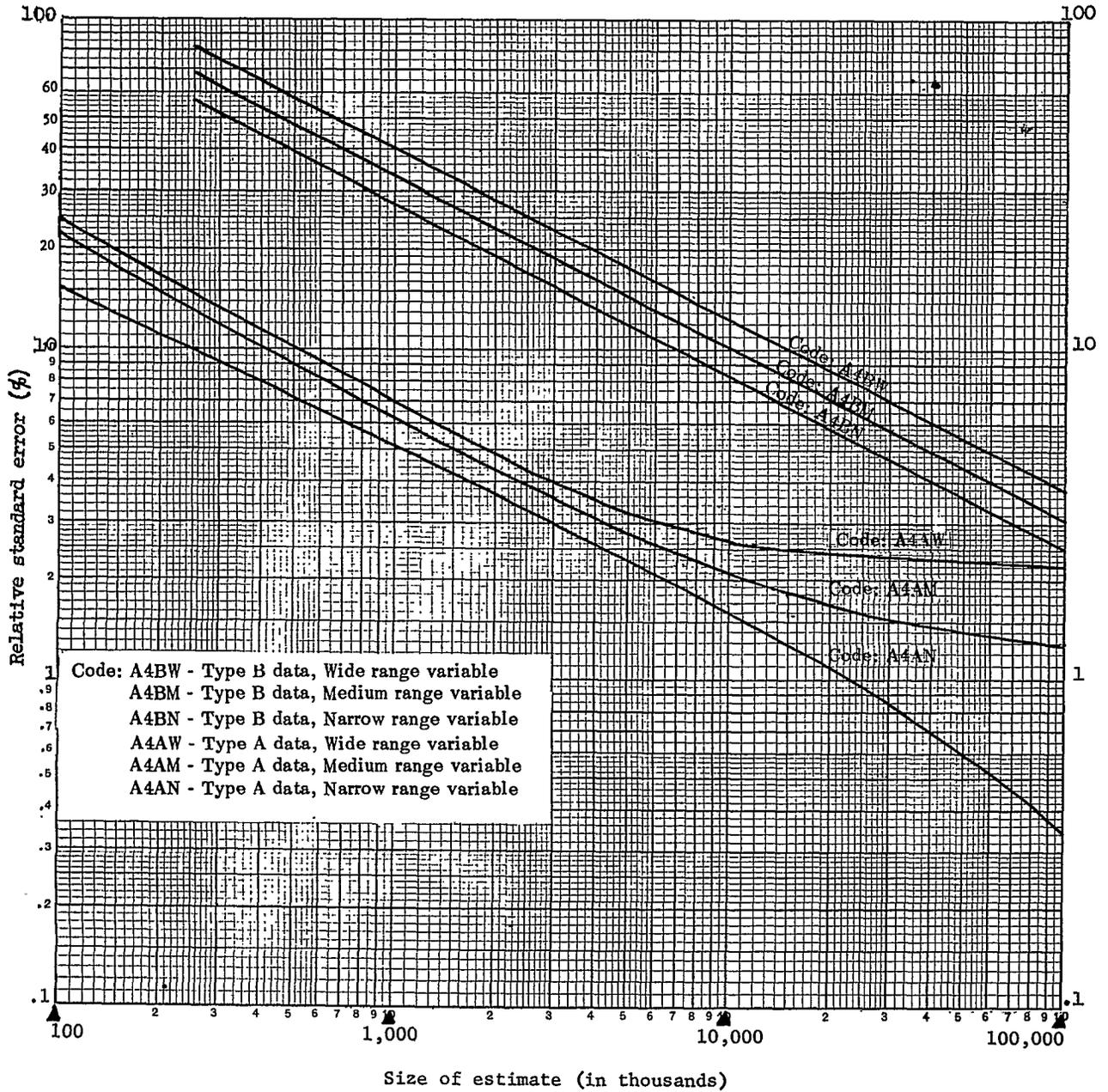
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex category-----	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A4AN	29
Acute conditions:			
Per quarter-----	1	A1BN	28
Per year-----	1	A4BN	29
Persons with 1+ chronic conditions-----	1	A4AN	29
Persons injured-----	1	A4BN	29
Hospital discharges-----	1	A4CN	30
Disability days:			
Per quarter-----	1	A1BW	31
Per year-----	1	A4BW	29
Physician/dental visits:			
Per year-----	1	A4BM	29
Rates per 100 persons:			
Acute conditions:			
Per quarter-----	4(a)	A1BN	28
Per year-----	4(a)	A4BN	29
Persons injured-----	4(a)	A4BN	29
Hospital discharges-----	4(a)	A4CN	30
Disability days:			
Per quarter-----	4(a)	A1BW	31
Per year-----	4(a)	A4BW	29
Physician/dental visits:			
Per year-----	4(a)	A4BM	29
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons with 1+ chronic conditions-----	2	P4AN-M	32
Persons by interval since last physician/dental visit-----	2	P4AN-M	32

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



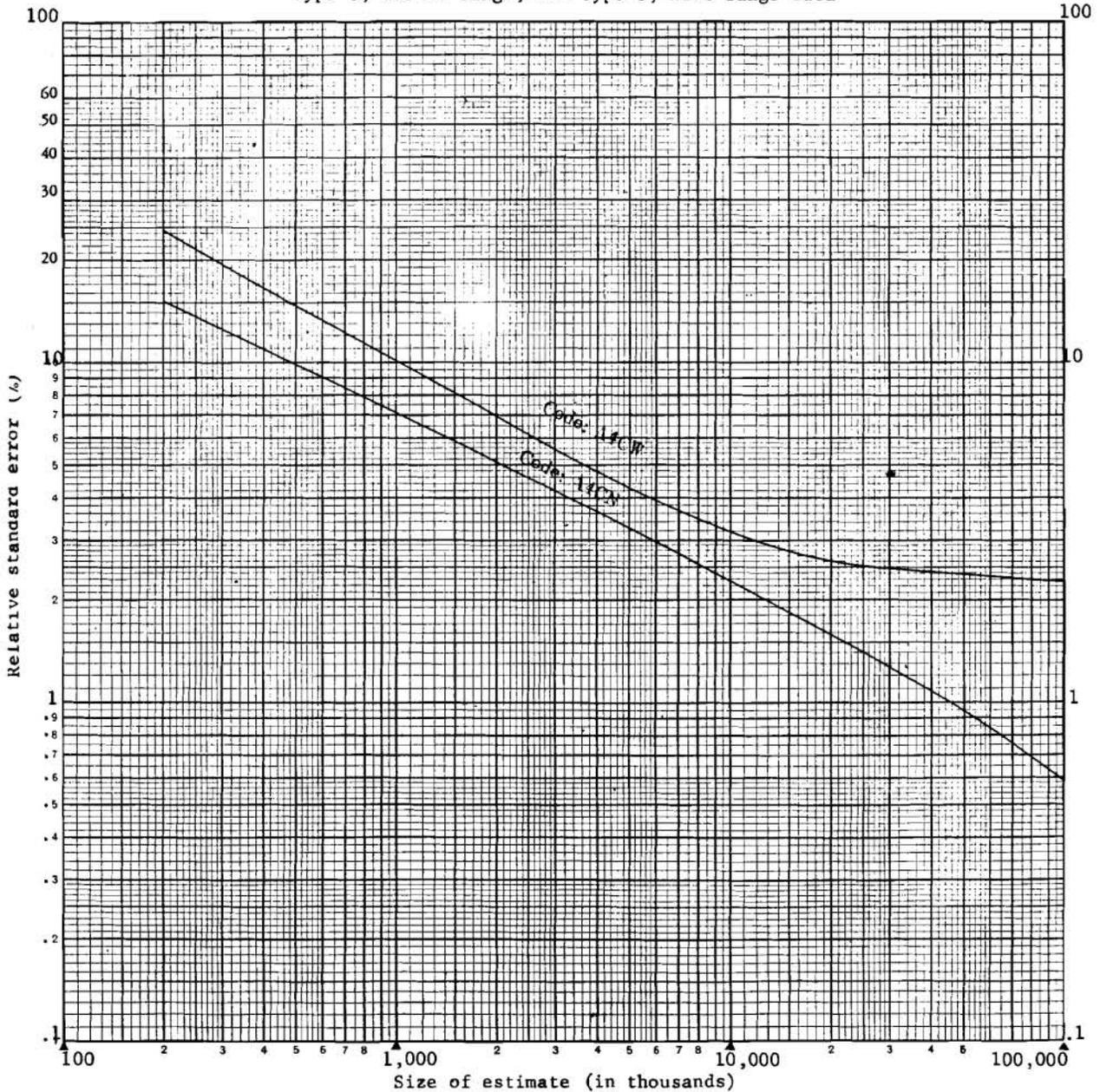
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type B statistic has a relative standard error of 19.3 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 1,158,000 (19.3 percent of 6,000,000).

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



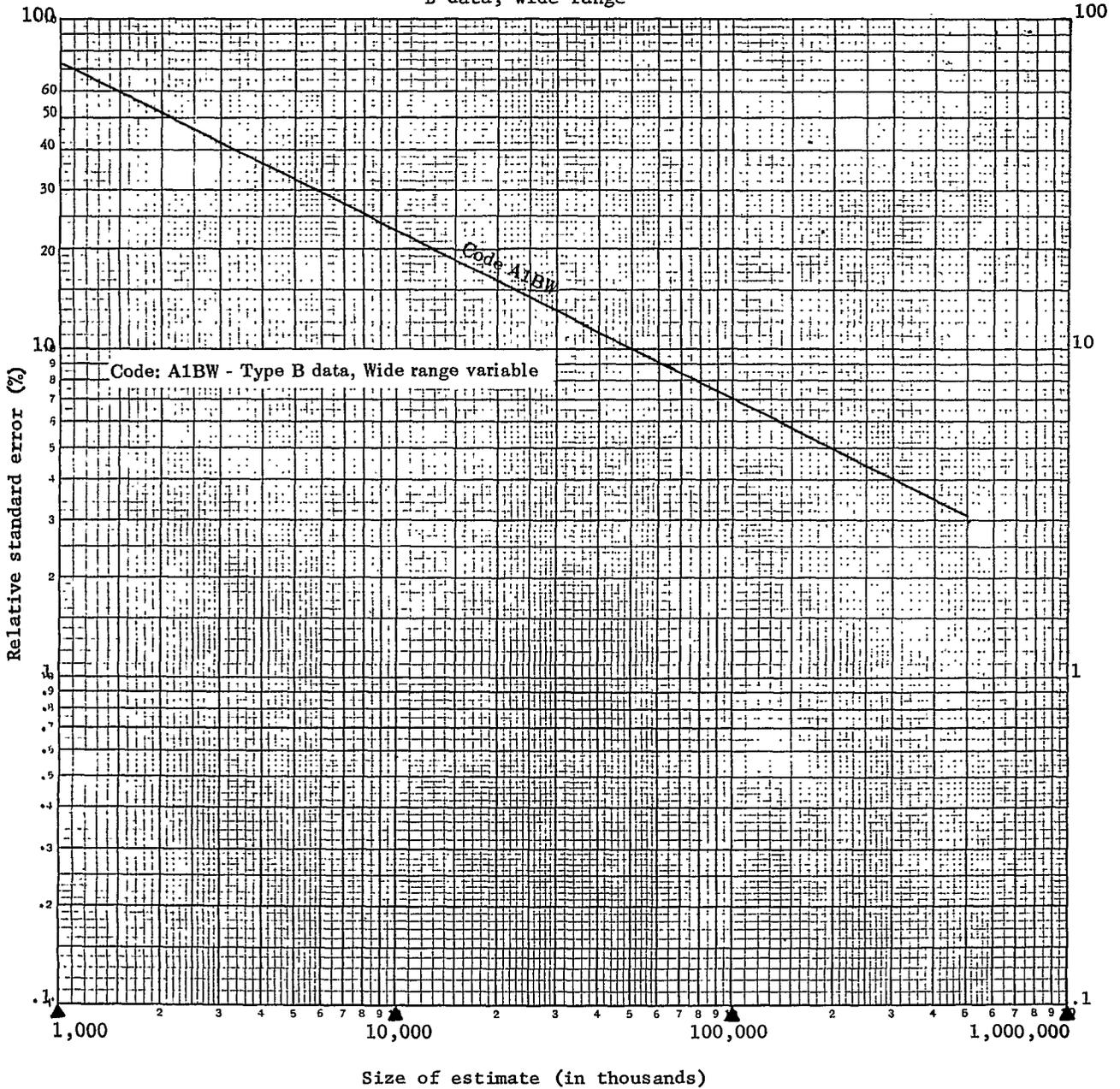
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic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



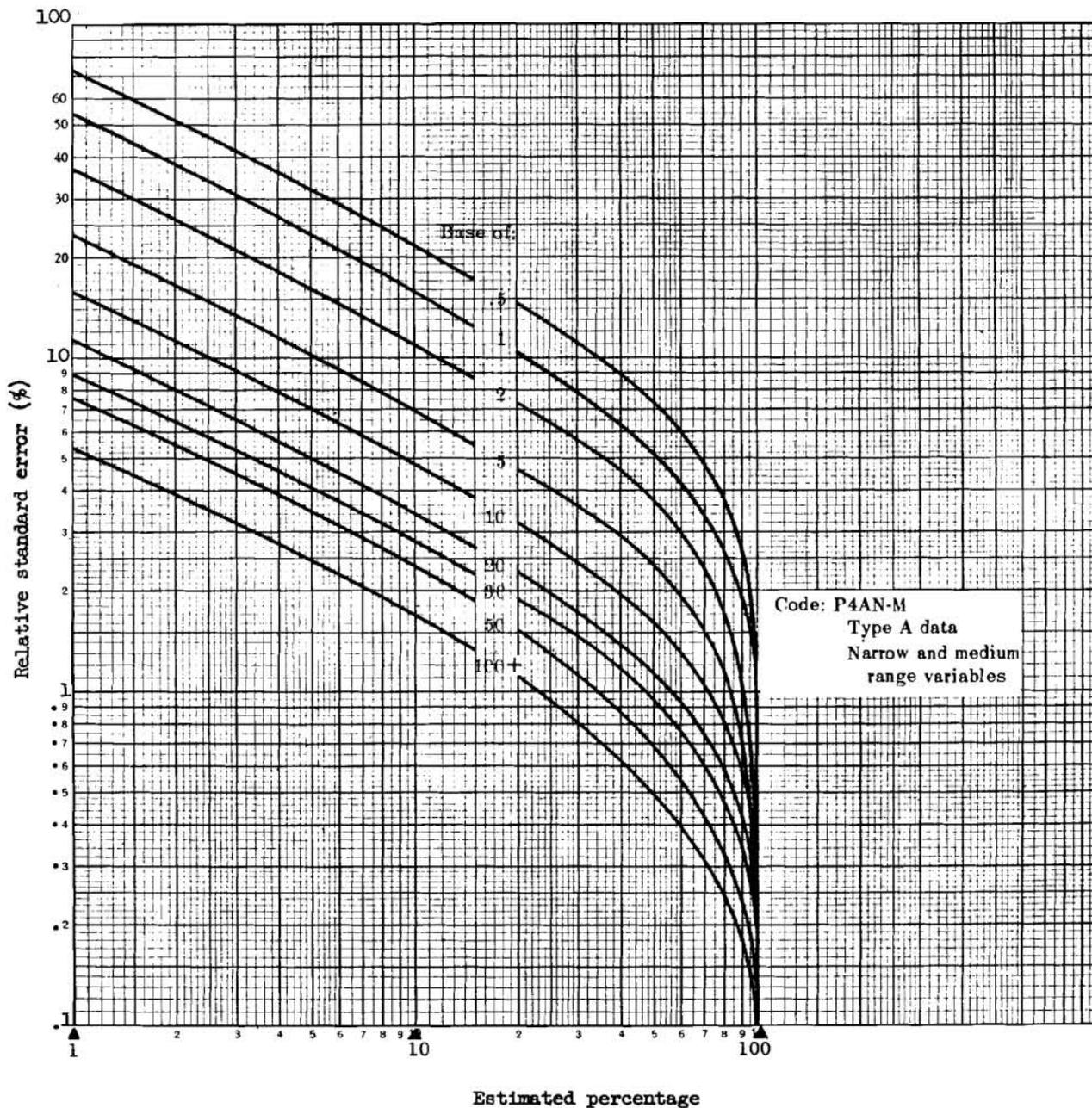
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 7.1 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 71,000 (7.1 percent of 1,000,000).

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



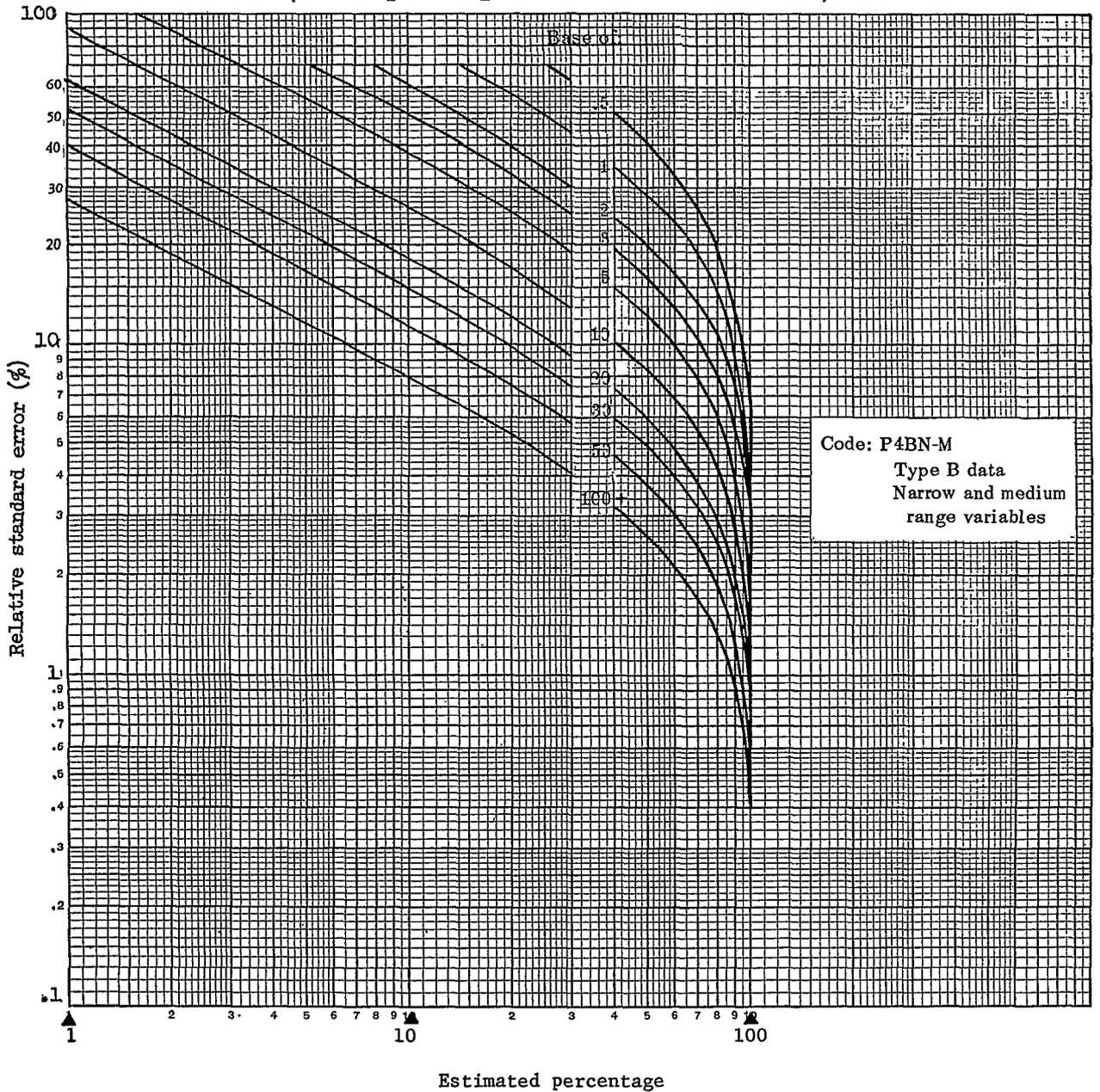
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 20,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a wide range type B statistic has a relative standard error of 16.0 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 3,200,000 (16.0 percent of 20,000,000).

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)



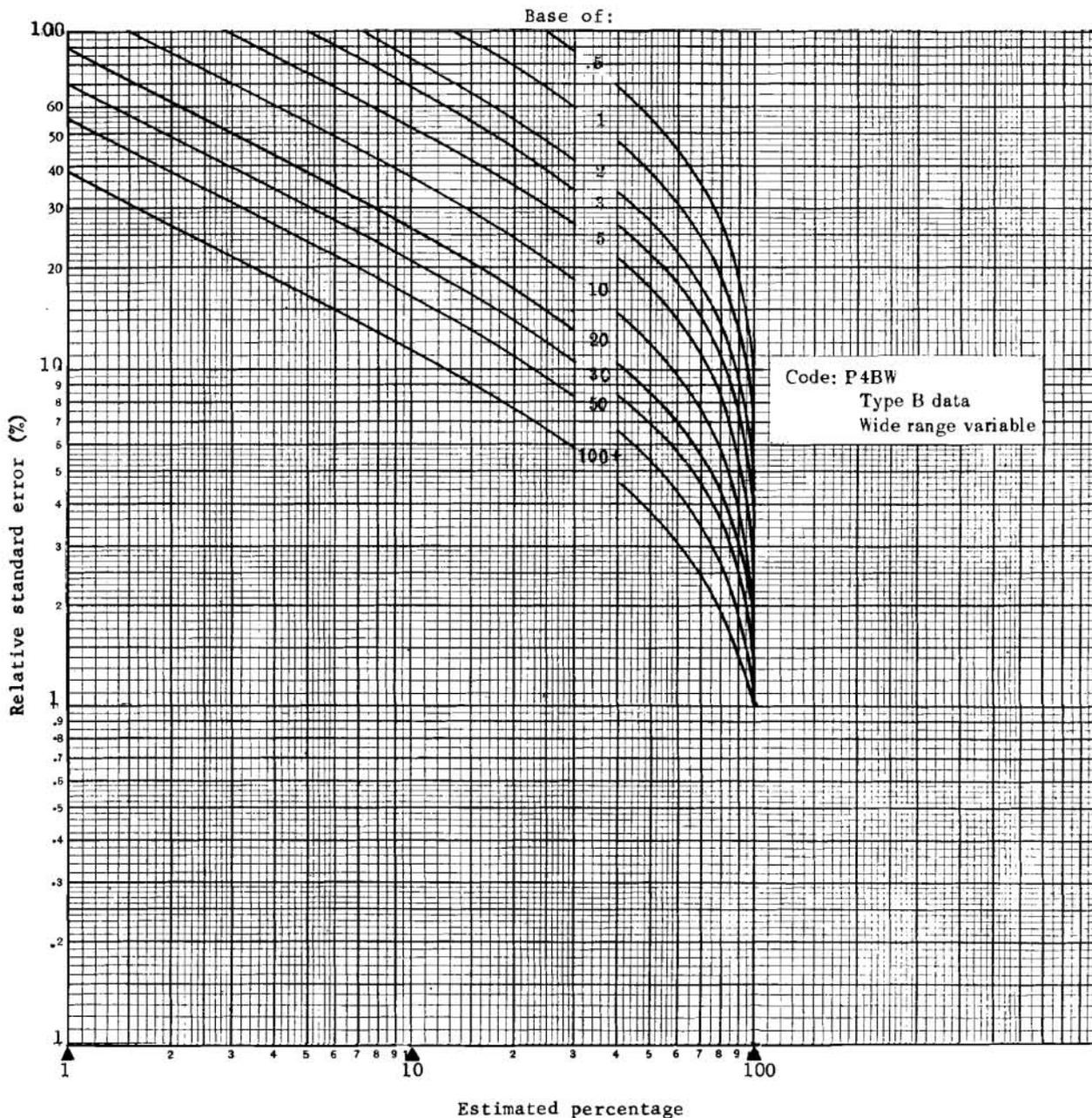
Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.2 percent or 0.64 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
for type B 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 17.0 percent (read from 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 17.0 percent or 3.4 percentage points.

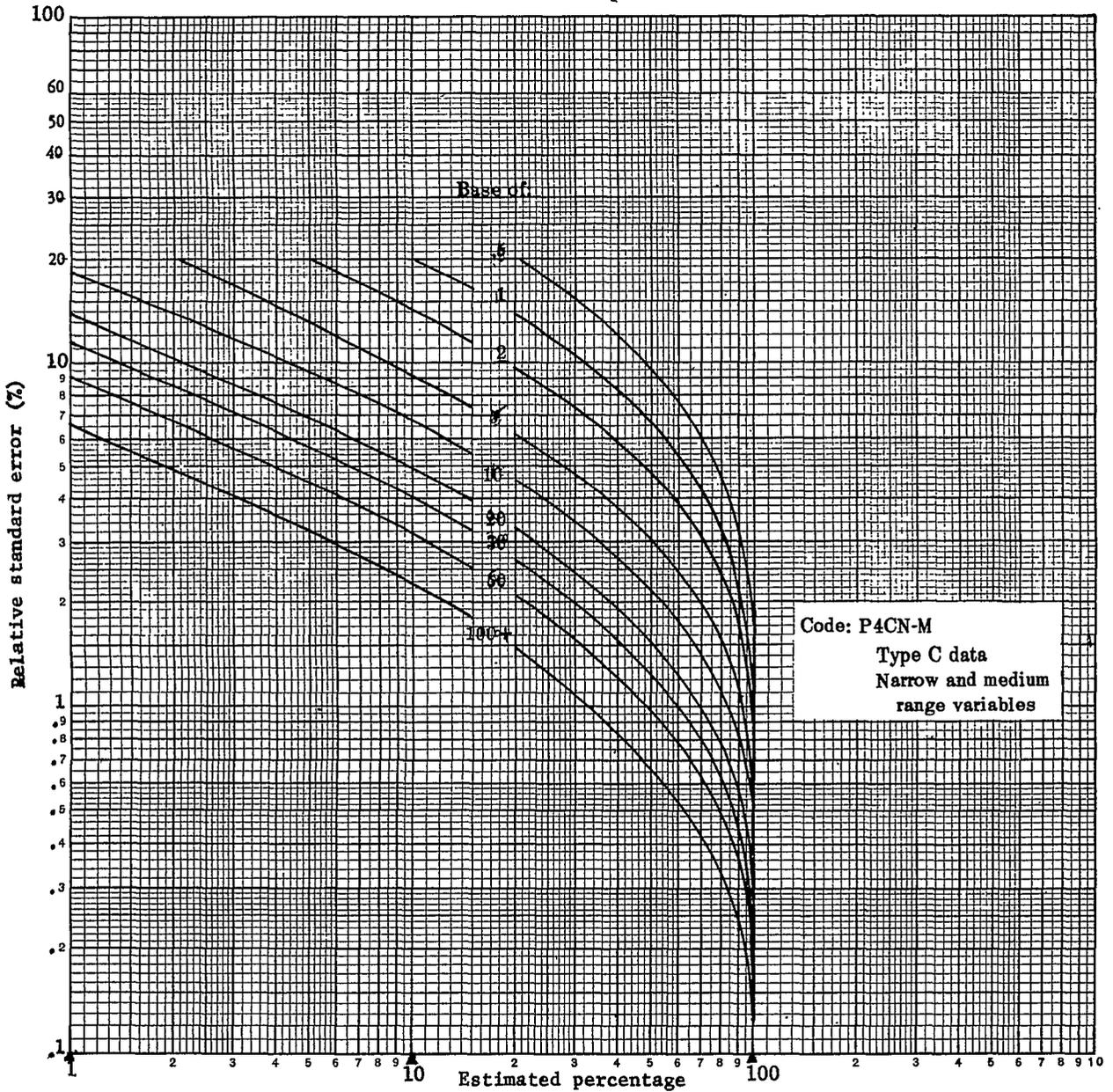
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection
for type B data, Wide range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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 24.5 percent (read from 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 24.5 percent or 4.9 percentage points.

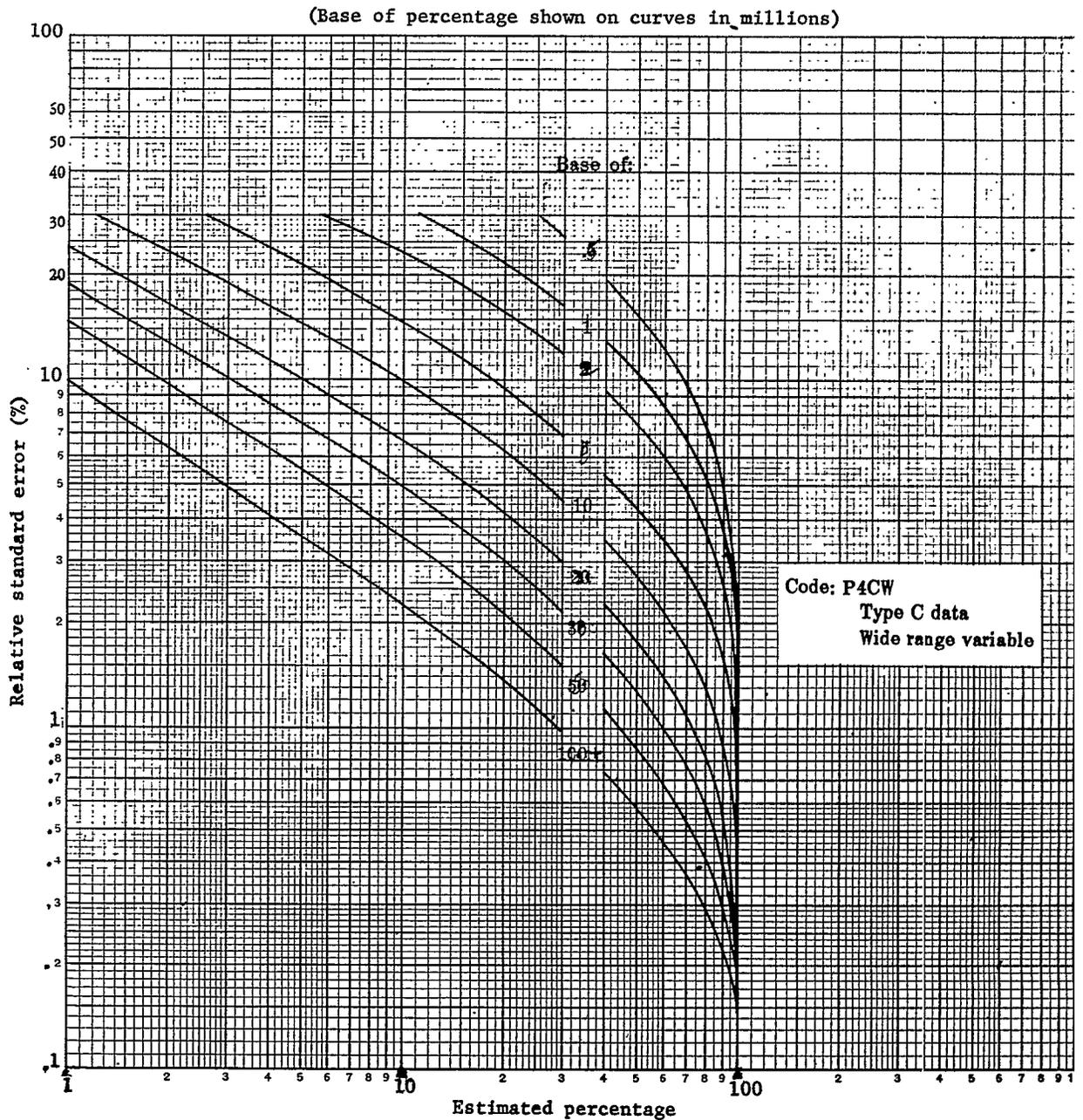
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection for type C data, Narrow and Medium range

(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 4.6 percent (read from 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 4.6 percent or 0.9 percentage points.

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



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 6.3 percent (read from 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 6.3 percent or 1.3 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.

Terms Relating to Physician and Dental Visits

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

Interval since last physician visit.—The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last

consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type whatsoever. (See definition of "Physician visit.")

Dental visit.—Each visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice is considered a dental visit. The visit may involve services provided directly by the dentist or by a technician or a dental hygienist acting under a dentist's supervision. Services provided while a person was a patient in a hospital for overnight or longer are not considered dental visits.

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

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 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 469; 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).		BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R620.8 APPROVAL EXPIRES JULY 15, 1964																																																															
FORM NHS-HIS-1 (FY-1964) (4-12-63)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY FISCAL YEAR -- 1964																																																															
1. Questionnaire _____ of _____ Questionnaires _____		8. (a) Segment No. _____ 8. (b) Segment type _____																																																															
2. (a) Address or description of location: Include city, zone and State _____		3. Ident. Code _____	4. Reg. office Code _____																																																														
2. (b) Mailing address if not shown in 2(a) OR <input type="checkbox"/> Same as shown in 2(a) _____		5. Sub-sample weight _____	6. Sample _____																																																														
2. (c) Name of special dwelling place _____		7. PSU No. _____	9. Serial No. _____																																																														
L Ask Items 10 and 11 ONLY if "Rural" box is marked <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> All other (Skip to Item 12)		If this questionnaire is for an "EXTRA" unit in a B or NTA segment, enter: Serial No. of original Sample Unit _____ Item No. by which found _____ If in NTA Segment, also enter for FIRST unit listed on property: SEGMENT LIST SHEET NO. _____ LINE NO. _____																																																															
10. Do you own or rent this place? <input type="checkbox"/> Own (Ask 11(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent (Ask 11(b)) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free (Ask 11(c))		12. Type of living quarters (Check one box) <input type="checkbox"/> Housing unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other unit																																																															
11. (a) <input type="checkbox"/> Own or rent free - Does this place have 10 or more acres? (b) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent - Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		13. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters BESIDES YOUR OWN -- -- in the basement? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No -- on this floor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No -- on any other floor of this building? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed.)																																																															
(c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$50 or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		14. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters BESIDES YOUR OWN -- If Item 2(a) identifies entire floor -- on this floor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No If Item 2(a) identifies part of floor, specify part -- in the -- of this floor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed.)																																																															
(d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$250 or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		TA and NTA segments (ask at all units EXCEPT APARTMENT HOUSES). 15. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes -- S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed.)																																																															
B IMPORTANT: TO INTERVIEWER - Check Table I for eye conditions or vision problems (including cataracts and glaucoma) for persons 6 years old or over, then answer the question below. Has anyone in this household, 6 years old or over, been reported as having an eye condition or vision problem? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Fill one line of Table B on Page 3 for each such person.) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Leave "Thank you" letter and depart)		16. What is the telephone number here? Telephone No. _____ OR <input type="checkbox"/> No telephone																																																															
17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD																																																																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Entire household</td> <td>Date _____</td> <td>Com. _____</td> <td>Com. _____</td> <td>Com. _____</td> <td>Com. _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Record of return calls for individual respondents</td> <td>Col. No. _____</td> <td>Date _____</td> <td>Com. _____</td> <td>Com. _____</td> <td>Com. _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Col. No. _____</td> <td>Date _____</td> <td>Com. _____</td> <td>Com. _____</td> <td>Com. _____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Item	1	2	3	4	5	Entire household	Date _____	Com. _____	Com. _____	Com. _____	Com. _____	Record of return calls for individual respondents	Col. No. _____	Date _____	Com. _____	Com. _____	Com. _____	Col. No. _____	Date _____	Com. _____	Com. _____	Com. _____																																							
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18. REASON FOR NONINTERVIEW																																																																	
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	19. Signature of Interviewer _____			20. Code _____																																																													
FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS _____																																																																	
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1																																																																	

1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column) (b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who live here) (c) I have listed (Read names). Is there anyone else staying here now such as friends, relatives, or roomers? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) <input type="checkbox"/> No (d) Have I missed anyone who usually lives here but is now _____ Temporarily in a hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ Away on business? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ On a visit or vacation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) <input type="checkbox"/> No (e) Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Apply household membership rules; if not a household member, delete) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Leave on questionnaire) If any adult males listed, ask: (f) Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Delete) <input type="checkbox"/> No		Last name 1 First name
2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, roomer, roomer's wife, etc.)	Relationship Head	
3. How old were you on your last birthday?	Age <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 year	
4. Race (Check one box for each person)	<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Und 17 yrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 yrs.	
7. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months — (For males): working, or doing something else? (For females): keeping house, working or doing something else? If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask: (b) Are you retired?	<input type="checkbox"/> Working <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Something else <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
H Determine which adults are at home and record this information. Beginning with Question 8 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home. (If person under 19 is the respondent, check the "At home" box.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 19 yrs. <input type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home	
8. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended this past Sunday night.) (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No	
9. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides ... which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
10. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
11. Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that still bothers you or affects you in any way? (a) In what way does it bother you? (Record present effects) (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
12. Has anyone in the family - you, your -, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
13. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
14. Do you have any other ailments, conditions, or problems with your health? (a) What is the condition? (Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.) (b) Any other problems with your health?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
15. (a) Have you been in a hospital at any time since _____, a year ago? If "Yes," ask: (b) How many times were you in the hospital during that period?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ No. of times	
16. (a) Has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home, rest home, or any similar place since _____, a year ago? If "Yes," ask: (b) Who was this? (c) How many times were you in a nursing home or rest home during that period?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ No. of times	
R (For Q. 8-16) 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Col. _____ was respondent	
INTERVIEWER: Examine ages and relationships in Questions 2 and 3 for children one year old or under, then check the appropriate box in Question 17(a).		
17. (a) <input type="checkbox"/> Baby (babies) one year or under listed. (Go to Q. 17b) <input type="checkbox"/> No baby (babies) one year or under listed. (Go to Q. 18)	(b) Are birth(s) for baby (babies) and delivery for mother shown in Table II? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Q. 18) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 17(c))	
(c) Was -- born in the hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Q. 17(d)) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 18)	(d) When was -- born? (Enter month, day and year) Month _____ Day _____ Year _____ (If birthdate is on or after date shown in Qs. 15 and 16, fill one line of Table II for mother and one line for child.)	

INTERVIEWER: After completing Table II for all persons, carry each condition in Col. (h) or Col. (i) back to Table I if it does not already appear there

and either { "1" or more nights in Column (f)
 OR an Impairment
 OR a Condition on Card A.

18. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did anyone in the family go to a dentist?

If "Yes," ask:

(a) Who was this?

(b) Anyone else?

For each person with "Yes" checked, ask:

(c) How many times did you visit the dentist LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?

(d) What did you have done (the last time, the time before, etc.)?

(e) Anything else?

Yes No

No. of times

(1) (2) (3)

Fillings

Extractions or other surgery

Straightening (Orthodontia)

Treatment for gums

Cleaning teeth

Examination

Denture work

Other (Specify) _____

If "No" to Question 18, ask:

19. ABOUT how long has it been since you went to a dentist?

Under 6 mos. 6-12 mos.

No. of years _____ Never

20. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did anyone in the family talk to a doctor or go to a doctor's office or clinic?

If "Yes," ask:

(a) Who was this?

(b) Anyone else?

For EACH person with "Yes" box checked, ask Questions 20(c) through (f):

(c) How many times did you see or talk to a doctor LAST WEEK?

(d) How many times did you see or talk to a doctor the WEEK BEFORE LAST?

Ask for EACH visit to a doctor in last 2 weeks:

(e) Where did you talk to the doctor (the last time, the time before, etc.)?

(f) Why did you go to (call) the doctor (that time)?

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT COUNT doctors seen while an inpatient in a hospital

Place	Purpose
Home = At home	D/T = Diag. or treatment
Off. = At office	Nat. = Pre/post natal care
Clin. = Outpatient Hospital Clinic	Gen. = Gen'l check-up
Co. = Company or industry	I/V = Immun., Vacc.
Tel. = Over telephone	Eye = Eye Exam. (glasses)
Ot. = Other (Specify)	Ot. = Other (Specify)

Yes No

No. of times Last Week _____

No. of times Week Before _____

Place	Purpose
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

If "No" to Question 20, ask:

21. ABOUT how long has it been since you have seen or talked to a doctor?

Under 6 mos. 6-12 mos.

No. of years _____ Never

If any children under 17 years in household, ask:

22. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS was- (were --, --, etc.) taken to a doctor for a ROUTINE physical examination, that is, not for a particular illness but for a general check-up?

If "Yes," and more than one child under 17 years, ask:

(a) Who was this?

(b) Any of the other children?

Under 6 mos. 6-12 mos.

No. of years _____ Never

17 years or over

Yes No

23. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has ANYONE in the family - that is, you, your --, etc., - received any services from any of the persons listed on this card? Please check "Yes" or "No" for each one listed.

Hand respondent pencil and card (NHS-HIS-1(a))

For each "Yes" box checked on the card, ask:

(a) Who saw the (specialist)? (Mark (X) for each specialist in person's column.)

(b) About how many times did you see a (specialist) during the past 12 months (not counting any visits while you were in the hospital)?

(c) Did anyone else see a (specialist) during the past 12 months?

If "Yes," ask:

(d) Who was this?

(e) About how many times did you see a (specialist) during the past 12 months (not counting any visits while you were in the hospital)?

Check the "None" box for each person who did not see a specialist.

(Mark (X) Specialist)	Times
Pediatrician	A
Obstetrician or Gynecologist	B
Ophthalmologist	C
Otolaryngologist	D
Psychiatrist	E
Dermatologist	F
Orthopedist	G
Chiropractor	H
Optometrist	I
Podiatrist or Chiropodist	J

None

If male and 17 years old or over, ask:

24. (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?

Yes No

Fem. or under 17 years

War Peace-time only

WW II Korean

Other _____

Yes No

If 17 years old or over, ask:

25. (a) What is the highest grade you attended in school?

(Circle highest grade attended or check "None")

(b) Did you finish the -- grade (year)?

Under 17 years

Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

High: 1 2 3 4

College: 1 2 3 4 5+

None

Yes No

Ask for all persons 17 years old or over:

26. (a) Did you work at any time last week or the week before?

If "No," ask BOTH 26(b) and 26(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?

Under 17 years

Yes No

Yes No

Yes No

27. Which of these income groups represents your total combined 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.

Group 1

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.

Total No. of hospitalizations _____ or None

Line Number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Did you ever AT ANY TIME talk to a doctor about . . . ?	CAUSE			KIND		PART (OF BODY)	
				For all illnesses and present effects of "old" injuries (a) If doctor talked to, ask: 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-4) as required.	If the entry in Col. (d-1) is An IMPAIRMENT, or a SYMPTOM or	came from Question 11 or 13, ask: What was the cause of . . . ? (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A)	For any entry in Col. (d-1) or Col. (d-2) that includes the words: Allergy* Tumor Asthma "Condition" Cyst "Disease" Growth "Trouble" Stroke*	Ask: What kind of . . . is it? *For an allergy or stroke ask: How does the allergy (stroke) affect you?	Ask only for: IMPAIRMENTS, "CURRENT" INJURIES and PRESENT EFFECTS OF "OLD" INJURIES	And for: Abscesses Inflammation Aches Neuralgia Bleeding Neuritis Blood Clot Pains Boils Sores Cancer Scabies Cyst Tumor Growth Ulcers Hemorrhage Weak Infection Weakness
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)				
6		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
7		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
8		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
9		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
10		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								

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 question:	How many of these - nights were in the past 12 months?	How many of these - nights were last week or the week before?	
(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	

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 (injury)
Accident happened last week or week before (Go to Q. 3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(If 1962, 1963, or 1964 also enter month):		
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 (110 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				
Interviewer: Return to Table I and complete the rest of this line.				
FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS				

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES

LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did... cause you to cut down on the things you usually do?	Did you have to cut down for as much as a day?	How many days did you have to cut down during that two-week period?	During that two-week period, how many days did... keep you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6-16 years old ask: How many days did... keep you from school LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?	If 17 yrs. old or over ask: LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE how many days did... 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?		If Col. (k-1) is checked ask: Did you first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time?	To interview: CONTINUE if Col. (k-1) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STOP (aa)	ABOUT how many days during the past 12 months or most of the day?	If 1 or more days in Col. (l) and Col. (h) is blank or checked "None" ask: How many of these days were during last week or the week before?	Ask after completing last condition for each person. 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", "2", or "3" in Col. (o) ask: Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about?	If "Yes" in Col. (o), ask: Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named)	Line Number									
						Check one	Check one									Days or None								
						No (Go to Col. (e))	Yes (Go to Col. (f-1))																	
(e)	(f)	(f-1)	(f-2)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k-1)	(k-2)	(k-3)	(k-4)	(aa)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)							
				Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None			Days or None	Days or None		Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	1						
				Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None			Days or None	Days or None		Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	2						
				Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None			Days or None	Days or None		Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	3						
				Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None			Days or None	Days or None		Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	4						
				Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None			Days or None	Days or None		Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	Days or None	5						

TABLE II - HOSPITALIZATIONS

Ask Col. (j) - (n) ONLY for completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col. (g)) AND delivery or operation shown in Col. (h) or Col. (i)

Ask for all hospitalizations

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?	Was any part of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill paid for by any kind of insurance?	If "No" to Col. (j), ask: Do you expect any of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill to be paid for by insurance of any kind?	Did (will) the insurance pay for 1/2 or more of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill?	Did (will) the insurance pay for 3/4 or more of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill?	What is the name of the insurance company or plan? (If unable to determine whether or not insurance, describe in footnote space below.)	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.)	Line Number							
								(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
								Yes (Go to Col. (i))	No (Go to Col. (j))	Yes (Go to Col. (k))	No (Go to Col. (l))	Yes (Go to Col. (m))	No (Go to Col. (n))	Yes insurance (Check one): Armed Forces Medicare, Free care, Other (Specify in footnotes)
							1							
							2							
							3							
							4							

TABLE B

Col. number of person(s) with eye condition(s) reported in Table I	(READ TO RESPONDENT) Entail in the interview you told me about your eye condition. This is a matter of special interest to the Public Health Service this year and I have some additional questions about it.	Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	Can you see well enough to recognize the features of people you know if they are close enough?	Can you see objects that move, such as cars moving or people walking?	INTERVIEWER ALL "Yes" - Ask Col. (g) and (h) ALL "No" - Fill Sect. B Supp. BOTH "Yes" and "No" - Fill Sect. A Supp.	"Yes" to Cols. (c), (d), (e)	INTERVIEWER Can you see well enough to step down?	INTERVIEWER Can you see well enough to recognize a friend walking on the other side of the street?	"No" to either - Ask Col. (i)	"No" to either Cols. (g) and (h) - STOP	"No" to either Cols. (g) and (h)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
		Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes's (Cols. (g) & (h)), No's (Sect. B Supp.), Both (Sect. A Supp.)	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes (STOP), No (Ask Col. (j))	Great deal, Some, Hardly any or None (STOP)	(FIII Sect. A Supp.)	
		Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes's (Cols. (g) & (h)), No's (Sect. B Supp.), Both (Sect. A Supp.)	Yes/No	Yes (STOP), No (Ask Col. (j))	Great deal, Some, Hardly any or None (STOP)	(FIII Sect. A Supp.)		
		Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes's (Cols. (g) & (h)), No's (Sect. B Supp.), Both (Sect. A Supp.)	Yes/No	Yes (STOP), No (Ask Col. (j))	Great deal, Some, Hardly any or None (STOP)	(FIII Sect. A Supp.)		

<p>Card A</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <p>Has anyone in the family had any of these conditions during the past 12 months?</p> <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 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>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>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 C</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: 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. 	<p>Card D</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Housewives</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 E</p> <p>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>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: 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>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>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 - \$14,999</p> <p>Group J. \$15,000 and over</p>

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