

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

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Current Estimates

From the Health Interview Survey

United States-July 1966 - June 1967

Provisional estimates of incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting one or more chronic conditions, number of persons injured, hospital discharges, disability days, and frequency of physician visits. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1966-June 1967.

Washington, D. C.

January 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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Secretary

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IN THIS REPORT provisional statistics are presented, based on data collected in household interviews for the Health Interview Survey during July 1966-June 1967, on the incidence of acute illnesses and injuries and associated disability days; the percent of the civilian, noninstitutional population with one or more chronic conditions; the number of persons injured and associated disability days; the number of hospital discharges; the number of disability days associated with illness; and the frequency of physician visits.

This report is the fifth in a series of annual publications providing provisional estimates from the Health Interview Survey based on consolidation of quarterly data. Due to the provisional nature of these estimates, they may, in some instances, differ slightly from revised data released at a later date.

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

Paul I. Ahmed, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

On July 1, 1966, the starting date for the collection of the 12 months of data basic to the estimates shown in this report, the major provisions of the Medicare legislation were enacted. The coincidence of these two events provides a unique opportunity to compare the current estimates of the Health Interview Survey with those of earlier years of the survey to obtain some rough measures of the impact of the legislation on the use of medical services.

Since the Medicare legislation provides hospital care for persons 65 years and older, as well as supplemental coverage for physicians' services and other health services and supplies, there are several items in the interview survey that can serve as measures of change (table A). During the period, July 1966-June 1967, there were 3.5 million discharges from short-stay hospitals among

persons 65 years and older, in contrast to 3.1 million during the previous year. These estimates represent an increase from 17.7 to 19.7 discharges per 100 persons 65 years and older, a relative increase of 11.3 percent. Due to a compensating decrease in hospitalizations during the current year among females 17-44 years, a decline which may be related to the decreasing birth rate, the rate of hospitalizations in the total population was quite similar for the 2 years.

During the current year there was an even more dramatic increase in hospital utilization in terms of days. For persons 65 years and older, the days spent in short-stay hospitals increased to 48.4 million from 39.6 million days in the period, July 1965-June 1966. This rise from 225.3 days per 100 population in the earlier year to 271.1 days in the year ending June 1967 represents an increase of 20.3 percent in hospital utilization by persons 65 years and older. The increase in the

Table A. Comparison of measures of the Health Interview Survey relating to the use of medical services among persons 65 years and older

Survey measure	July 1965- June 1966	July 1966- June 1967	Percent change
Discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 persons-----	17.7	19.7	+11.3
Days in short-stay hospitals per 100 persons-----	225.3	271.1	+20.3
Average length of hospital stay in days-----	12.7	13.8	+8.7

number of hospital days per 100 population for persons of all ages amounted to approximately 5 percent.

The percentage of persons 65 years and older who were seen by a physician during the past year rose to 70.5 percent during the current year from 68.8 percent during the period, July 1963-June 1964, the most recent year for which comparable data are available from the survey. However, the frequency of physician visits among persons 65 years and older during the current year, 6.0 visits per person per year, was actually less than the estimate of 6.7 visits during July 1963 through June 1964. This lower volume of physician visits was characteristic of persons in all age groups and is no doubt associated with the low incidence of acute conditions during the period, with the rate of 190.2 conditions per 100 population representing the lowest annual incidence since the beginning of the Health Interview Survey in 1957.

Acute Conditions

From July 1966 through June 1967, an estimated incidence of 365.9 million acute illnesses and injuries requiring either medical attention or restriction of daily activity occurred among the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States (tables 1 and 2). This estimate represents an average of about 190.2 acute conditions per 100 persons per year. This rate also represents a substantial decline from the incidence rate of 212.0

conditions in the preceding year, July 1965-June 1966. A decline in the incidence of influenza was primarily responsible for the reduction in the overall rate (table B). Injuries constituted the only condition class that increased in incidence during the current year. From figure 1, which shows the seasonal variation by calendar quarters of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions, it can be seen that in each of the quarters the incidence of acute respiratory conditions was lower than during the previous year. During October-December 1966 and January-March 1967, the quarters for which respiratory conditions contribute most heavily to the rate for all acute conditions, the decrease in the rate of respiratory conditions from that for the previous year was noted in all age-sex groups.

The comparatively low incidence rate of acute conditions led to a decline in the rates of associated restricted activity and bed disability. Acute illness or injury was responsible for an average of 7.2 restricted-activity days per person during the year, and 3.0 days of bed disability (tables 3-6). In contrast, the corresponding figures for the previous year were 8.2 and 3.7 days, respectively. Similarly, acute conditions during July 1966-June 1967 were responsible for an estimated 3.9 days lost from school per child 6-16 years of age and 3.1 days lost from work per currently employed person (tables 7 and 8). The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4.6 days and 3.7 days, respectively.

Table B. Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year and percent change: United States, July 1965-June 1966 and July 1966-June 1967

Condition	July 1965- June 1966	July 1966- June 1967	Percent change
	Number per 100 population		
All acute conditions-----	212.0	190.2	-10.3
Infective and parasitic conditions-----	25.1	23.7	-5.6
Influenza-----	43.7	28.8	-34.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	82.2	75.7	-7.9
Digestive conditions-----	10.4	9.0	-13.5
Injuries-----	25.4	28.1	+10.6
All other acute conditions-----	25.2	24.9	-1.2

Persons With Chronic Conditions

An estimated 96.0 million persons or about half of the population, excluding inmates of institutions and Armed Forces personnel, reported one or more chronic diseases or impairments (table 9). The proportion represents a slightly higher percentage than the 49.1 reported during the previous year. The increase in reporting of chronic conditions occurred in all age groups for males and females, except among males 25-44 years, reaching a peak of 86.6 percent for females aged 65 years and over with one or more chronic diseases or impairments. The substantial increase in the percentage of persons with chronic conditions noted for the years, July 1965-June 1966 and July 1966-June 1967, in comparison with earlier years, probably is due to better reporting of conditions rather than to a natural increase in the prevalence of chronic conditions. Major revision of the check lists of chronic conditions on the questionnaire initiated in July 1965 led to the improved reporting of chronic conditions of long duration.

Persons Injured

An estimated 51.8 million persons, or a rate of 26.9 per 100 persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population, were injured during the period July 1966-June 1967 (table 10). This rate per 100 population, although appreciably higher than the 23.7 during July 1965-June 1966, was somewhat lower than the 28.8 during July 1964-June 1965 and the 28.6 for the period of July 1963-June 1964. During the current year about 54 percent of the injured restricted their activities for 1 or more days; some of these persons were medically attended, others were not. About 40 percent of the persons injured reported both medical attention and restricted activity; another 46 percent were medically attended with no restriction of activity. Approximately 21 percent spent 1 or more days in bed as a result of injury.

Persons injured were classified in one or more of four classes of accidents: moving motor vehicle, while at work, home, and other. The "other" category is residual, as it includes all accidents that could not be placed in the first three

categories, such as accidents occurring at school, on public sidewalks, or in department stores. In general, the rate of restricted activity due to injury increased because of the substantial increase in home and "other" accidents.

For males the overall rates of restricted activity per 100 persons per year resulting from injury remained the same as those of the previous year (table 11). There was an increase, however, over last year for males in the 17-44-year age group and a decline for those 45 years and over. For females the rate of restricted activity increased in all age groups. This increase can be attributed to the substantial rise in home accidents.

The number of both males and females injured per 100 persons increased over the preceding year, and the increase was consistent in each age group except for those 65 years and over (table C).

Increases in bed disability from injuries followed essentially the same pattern as that for restricted activity, but the differences in rates for the 2 years were considerably smaller (table 12). An exception to this pattern was noted for disability caused by moving motor vehicles, where the rate of bed disability decreased while restricted-activity days remained the same. For females there was a substantial increase in the rate of disability associated with home and "other" accidents. By class of accident, the percent of persons with short-term disability was as follows:

	<i>Activity restricting</i>	<i>Bed disabling</i>
Moving motor vehicle-	57.1	37.4
While at work-----	49.5	17.9
Home-----	51.5	17.7
Other-----	58.3	24.4

Although the number of persons injured in moving motor-vehicle accidents was much lower than for other classes of accidents, e.g., 3.5 million in contrast to 22.6 million persons injured at home (table 10), the proportion of motor vehicle injuries resulting in activity restriction and bed disability was markedly higher than for persons injured at home or at work.

Table C. Number of persons injured and number of restricted-activity days per 100 population: United States, July 1966-June 1967 and July 1965-June 1966

Sex and age	Persons injured		Restricted-activity days	
	July 1966-June 1967	July 1965-June 1966	July 1966-June 1967	July 1965-June 1966
<u>Male</u>				
Number per 100 population				
All ages-----	32.9	29.0	338.8	335.3
Under 6 years-----	41.0	26.9	49.5	42.8
6-16 years-----	37.1	34.8	164.3	163.0
17-44 years-----	36.9	35.6	432.0	381.3
45-64 years-----	25.0	19.8	500.1	567.8
65 years and over-----	10.6	10.7	507.1	536.6
<u>Female</u>				
All ages-----	21.4	18.7	271.2	224.1
Under 6 years-----	26.5	23.8	44.8	30.7
6-16 years-----	22.5	17.6	108.1	76.8
17-44 years-----	22.8	19.1	245.1	196.3
45-64 years-----	16.5	15.7	383.4	346.0
65 years and over-----	18.3	19.2	741.1	621.3

Hospital Discharge, and Length of Stay

An estimated 24.2 million discharges from short-stay hospitals involving 1 or more nights of hospital stay, or 12.6 discharges per 100 persons, occurred for the period July 1966-June 1967 (table 13). These data are derived from health interviews and are comparable to those shown in other issues of the Current Estimates series (Series 10, Numbers 5, 13, 25, and 37). They will differ, however, from those published in the report on hospital discharges (Series 10, Number 30), since they exclude hospitalization of decedents. They will differ also from data reported by the Hospital Discharge Survey because of differences in population covered and types of hospitals included.

The average length of stay per discharge was 8.6 days. The average stay for males (10.4 days) was about 40 percent longer than that for females (7.4 days), with the greatest difference due to the

shorter average stay of females of childbearing age, 17-44 years.

Even though the rate of short-stay hospital discharges for persons 65 years and older increased from 17.7 discharges per 100 persons during July 1965-June 1966 to 19.7 discharges during the current year, the rate of hospitalization for the total population was quite similar for the 2 years. A marked decrease in the rates of hospitalization for females 17-44 years, which compensated for the higher rates among older persons, is probably related to the continuing decline in the birth rates in this country (*Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 16, No.8, Oct. 20, 1967).

Disability Days

For the 12-month period ending June 1967, there was a marked decline in the rate of bed disability, work loss, and school loss noted for the

preceding year (tables 14 and 15). From illness or injury, the population averaged 5.6 days of bed disability and 5.4 days of work loss (per currently employed person) in contrast to 6.3 days of bed disability and 5.8 work-loss days for the previous year. Similarly, children aged 6 to 16 years averaged 4.5 days lost from school in contrast to 5.2 days during the previous year. These differences are due, for the most part, to the absence of an influenza epidemic during the current year.

Physician Visits

It is estimated that during the period of July 1966-June 1967, there were 831.1 million visits to physicians in the United States (table 16). For the purpose of the survey, 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 have been provided by the physician himself or by a nurse, or by another person acting under the supervision of the physician. Visits to inpatients of hospitals were not included as a physician visit. Only osteopaths and doctors of medicine were considered as "physicians."

Table 16 indicates that the rates of physician visits varied greatly by age and sex. The rate per person per year was highest for those 65 years and older, and the rate of visits for females exceeded that for males except among persons under 15 years of age. The higher rates for females can be explained by prenatal and postnatal care as well as the tendency on the part of women to visit a physician more frequently even when such care is excluded (Series 10, Number 18, "Physician Visits").

More than half of the children under 15 years of age, and about three-fifths of the persons 65 years and over, visited a physician during the 6 months prior to interview (table 17). A higher proportion of females than of males visited the physician during the 6 months preceding the interview. While this difference by sex was present for all age-groups, with the exception of those under 15 years, it was greatest in the childbearing ages, 15-24 and 25-44 years.

Seasonal Variation

Tables 19-21 and figures 1-3 present quarterly trends of three health topics: acute conditions, persons injured, and person-disability days.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The information contained in this publication is derived from household interviews conducted by the Health Interview Survey in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed so that interviews are conducted during every week of the year. During the 52-week period from July 1966 through June 1967, 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 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 and the condition pages. Information about hospital discharges and physician visits was obtained from the questionnaire pages concerning these topics.

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.



TABLE 1. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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		BOTH SEXES		BOTH SEXES		BOTH SEXES		BOTH SEXES	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR			
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	365,936	172,682	193,654	100.0	100.0	100.0	190.2	185.4	194.7	
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	45,526	21,208	24,318	12.4	12.3	12.5	23.7	22.9	24.4	
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	9,918	5,230	4,688	2.7	3.0	2.4	5.2	5.6	4.7	
THE VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	26,249	11,467	14,762	7.2	6.7	7.6	13.6	12.4	14.6	
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	9,359	4,511	4,848	2.6	2.6	2.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	201,016	93,314	107,702	54.9	54.2	55.6	104.5	100.6	108.2	
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	138,939	64,762	74,177	38.0	37.6	38.3	72.2	69.8	74.5	
COMMON COLD-----	109,713	51,572	58,140	30.0	30.0	30.0	57.0	55.6	58.4	
OTHER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	29,227	13,190	16,037	8.0	7.7	8.3	15.2	14.2	16.1	
INFLUENZA-----	55,382	25,698	30,284	15.1	14.6	15.6	28.8	27.0	30.4	
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	10,524	4,632	5,892	2.9	2.7	3.0	5.5	5.0	5.9	
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	44,858	20,466	24,392	12.3	11.9	12.6	23.3	22.1	24.5	
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	6,695	3,454	3,240	1.8	2.0	1.7	3.5	3.7	3.3	
PNEUMONIA-----	2,013	1,232	782	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.8	
BRONCHITIS-----	3,411	1,491	1,920	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	
OTHER ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	1,270	731	*	0.3	0.4	*	0.7	0.8	*	
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	17,292	8,244	9,048	4.7	4.8	4.7	9.0	8.9	9.1	
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	5,951	2,843	3,108	1.6	1.7	1.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	3,847	1,601	2,246	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	7,494	3,801	3,694	2.0	2.2	1.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	
INJURIES-----	54,127	31,516	22,611	14.8	18.3	11.7	28.1	34.0	22.7	
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	15,298	8,447	6,851	4.2	4.9	3.5	8.0	9.1	6.9	
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	5,768	3,150	2,618	1.6	1.8	1.4	3.0	3.4	2.6	
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	9,530	5,297	4,233	2.6	3.1	2.2	5.0	5.7	4.3	
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	16,657	10,421	6,236	4.6	6.1	3.2	8.7	11.2	6.3	
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	9,500	4,885	4,615	2.6	2.8	2.4	4.9	5.3	4.6	
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	12,672	7,764	4,908	3.5	4.5	2.5	6.6	8.4	4.9	
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	47,975	17,799	30,176	13.1	10.3	15.6	24.9	19.2	30.3	
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	10,003	5,082	4,921	2.7	3.0	2.5	5.2	5.5	4.9	
HEADACHES-----	4,520	1,671	2,849	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.9	
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	6,520	740	5,780	1.8	0.4	3.0	3.4	0.8	5.6	
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	3,800	...	3,800	1.0	...	2.0	2.0	...	3.8	
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	5,236	2,764	2,471	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.7	3.0	2.5	
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	3,783	1,722	2,062	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	14,113	5,820	8,293	3.9	3.4	4.3	7.3	6.3	8.3	

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. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS					NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	365,936	79,541	100,657	118,359	67,379	190.2	335.3	232.6	173.5	117.9
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	45,526	12,637	16,309	11,340	5,241	23.7	53.3	37.7	16.6	9.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	201,016	47,023	56,497	61,574	35,923	104.5	198.2	130.5	90.3	62.9
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	138,939	37,185	39,961	38,366	23,428	72.2	156.8	92.3	56.2	41.0
INFLUENZA-----	55,382	7,345	15,339	21,595	11,103	28.8	31.0	35.4	31.7	19.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	6,695	2,493	1,197	1,612	1,392	3.5	10.5	2.8	2.4	2.4
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	17,292	2,951	4,419	5,825	4,097	9.0	12.4	10.2	8.5	7.2
INJURIES-----	54,127	8,188	13,300	21,151	11,487	28.1	34.5	30.7	31.0	20.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	47,975	8,743	10,132	18,470	10,630	24.9	36.9	23.4	27.1	18.6
<u>MALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	172,082	41,623	51,900	48,656	29,903	185.4	343.6	236.3	151.3	112.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	21,208	6,618	8,442	4,202	1,946	22.9	54.6	38.4	13.1	7.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	93,314	23,971	27,773	25,520	16,050	100.6	197.9	126.4	79.4	60.4
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	64,762	18,578	19,689	16,134	10,362	69.8	153.4	89.6	50.2	39.0
INFLUENZA-----	25,098	3,829	7,431	8,759	5,079	27.0	31.6	33.8	27.2	19.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	3,454	1,564	*	*	*	3.7	12.9	*	*	*
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	8,244	1,957	2,314	2,078	1,896	8.9	16.2	10.5	6.5	7.1
INJURIES-----	31,516	5,004	8,350	12,264	5,899	34.0	41.3	38.0	38.1	22.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	17,799	4,074	5,021	4,593	4,111	19.2	33.6	22.9	14.3	15.5
<u>FEMALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	193,854	37,918	48,757	69,703	37,476	194.7	326.7	228.8	193.3	122.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	24,318	6,019	7,867	7,138	3,294	24.4	51.9	36.9	19.8	10.8
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	107,702	23,052	28,724	36,054	19,873	108.2	198.6	134.8	100.0	65.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	74,177	18,607	20,272	22,232	13,066	74.5	160.3	95.1	61.6	42.7
INFLUENZA-----	30,284	3,515	7,908	12,837	6,024	30.4	30.3	37.1	35.6	19.7
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	3,240	929	*	985	782	3.3	8.0	*	2.7	2.6
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	9,048	994	2,105	3,747	2,201	9.1	8.6	9.9	10.4	7.2
INJURIES-----	22,611	3,185	4,950	8,888	5,588	22.7	27.4	23.2	24.6	18.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	30,176	4,669	5,111	13,877	6,519	30.3	40.2	24.0	38.5	21.3

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

TABLE 3. 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 1966-JUNE 1967

[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-----	1,378,425	620,153	758,273	716.6	668.3	761.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	182,699	88,475	94,224	95.0	95.3	94.6
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	61,359	34,699	26,659	31.9	37.4	26.8
THE VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	75,229	30,877	44,352	37.1	33.3	44.5
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	46,112	22,899	23,212	24.0	24.7	23.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	590,783	266,560	324,223	307.1	287.2	325.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	354,297	162,791	191,506	184.2	175.4	192.4
COMMON COLD-----	268,622	124,751	143,872	139.6	134.4	144.5
OTHER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	85,675	38,040	47,635	44.5	41.0	47.6
INFLUENZA-----	186,514	81,479	105,035	97.0	87.8	105.5
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	27,665	11,011	16,655	14.4	11.9	16.7
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	158,849	70,468	88,380	82.6	75.9	88.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	49,972	22,291	27,681	26.0	24.0	27.8
PNEUMONIA-----	26,409	13,256	13,153	13.7	14.3	13.2
BRONCHITIS-----	19,966	7,172	12,794	10.4	7.7	12.9
OTHER ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	3,597	1,863	1,734	1.9	2.0	1.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	62,822	27,921	34,902	32.7	30.1	35.1
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	14,530	3,907	10,623	7.6	4.2	10.7
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	9,129	4,377	4,752	4.7	4.7	4.6
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	39,163	19,637	19,526	20.4	21.2	19.6
INJURIES-----	324,543	171,337	153,206	168.7	184.6	153.9
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	186,671	97,752	88,919	97.0	105.3	89.3
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	119,116	57,371	61,745	61.9	61.8	62.0
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	67,555	40,382	27,174	35.1	43.5	27.3
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	49,656	32,008	17,648	25.8	34.5	17.7
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	43,179	15,814	27,365	22.4	17.0	27.5
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	45,036	25,763	19,274	23.4	27.8	19.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	217,578	65,860	151,719	113.1	71.0	152.4
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	31,021	15,810	15,211	16.1	17.0	15.3
HEADACHES-----	5,618	*	3,617	2.6	*	3.6
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	32,675	6,653	26,222	17.1	7.2	26.3
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	35,979	...	35,979	18.7	...	36.1
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	18,693	4,840	13,853	9.7	5.2	13.9
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	28,694	12,627	16,267	15.0	13.6	16.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	65,098	24,529	40,569	33.8	26.4	40.7

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

TABLE 4. 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 1966-JUNE 1967

[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	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	572,171	252,669	319,302	297.4	272.5	320.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	85,526	38,827	46,699	44.5	41.8	46.9
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	23,327	11,994	11,334	12.1	12.9	11.4
THE VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	38,407	15,576	22,831	20.0	16.8	22.9
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	23,792	11,257	12,534	12.4	12.1	12.6
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	283,324	129,501	153,823	147.3	139.5	154.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	152,621	71,233	81,588	79.4	76.8	82.0
COMMON COLD-----	109,999	51,308	58,692	57.2	55.3	59.0
OTHER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	42,622	19,926	22,896	22.3	21.5	23.0
INFLUENZA-----	102,016	44,195	57,821	53.0	47.6	58.1
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	13,950	5,758	8,193	7.3	6.2	8.2
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	88,066	38,437	49,628	45.8	41.4	49.8
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	28,487	14,072	14,415	14.8	15.2	14.5
PNEUMONIA-----	16,406	9,743	6,663	8.5	10.5	6.7
BRONCHITIS-----	10,392	3,637	6,755	5.4	3.9	6.8
OTHER ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	1,690	*	*	0.9	*	*
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	31,331	15,618	15,713	16.3	16.8	15.6
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	4,998	*	3,578	2.6	*	3.6
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	4,190	2,177	2,013	2.2	2.3	2.0
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	22,143	12,021	10,123	11.5	13.0	10.2
INJURIES-----	87,264	44,292	42,972	45.4	47.7	43.2
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	48,950	24,949	24,001	25.4	26.9	24.1
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	35,811	18,722	17,089	18.6	20.2	17.2
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	13,139	6,227	6,912	6.8	6.7	6.9
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	12,358	7,544	4,814	6.4	8.1	4.8
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	10,557	3,677	6,880	5.5	4.0	6.9
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	15,398	8,122	7,277	8.0	8.8	7.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	84,726	24,632	60,094	44.0	26.5	60.4
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	11,295	5,513	5,782	5.9	5.9	5.6
HEADACHES-----	2,300	*	1,578	1.2	*	1.6
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	16,162	3,250	12,912	8.4	3.5	13.0
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	16,401	***	16,401	8.5	***	16.5
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	5,094	*	4,264	2.6	*	4.3
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	8,982	4,072	4,909	4.7	4.4	4.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	24,493	10,244	14,248	12.7	11.0	14.3

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

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 1966-JUNE 1967

[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 III]

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	1,378,425	202,861	328,895	450,589	396,080	716.6	855.2	759.9	660.5	693.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	182,699	46,718	71,880	37,716	26,386	95.0	197.0	166.1	55.3	46.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	590,783	116,031	160,616	163,370	150,766	307.1	489.2	371.1	239.5	263.9
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	354,257	86,654	108,082	85,657	73,905	184.2	365.3	249.7	125.6	129.4
INFLUENZA-----	186,514	20,170	45,150	63,810	57,385	97.0	85.0	104.3	93.5	100.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	49,972	9,207	7,384	13,903	19,477	26.0	38.8	17.1	20.4	34.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	62,822	7,296	11,415	20,178	23,934	32.7	30.8	26.4	29.6	41.9
INJURIES-----	324,543	12,148	55,194	135,196	122,004	168.7	51.2	127.5	198.2	213.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	217,578	20,668	29,790	94,129	72,990	113.1	87.1	68.8	138.0	127.8
<u>MALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	620,153	109,260	167,249	182,601	161,043	668.3	902.0	761.4	567.9	606.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	88,475	27,232	36,920	13,730	10,593	95.3	224.8	168.1	42.7	39.9
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	266,560	61,449	77,951	63,531	63,629	287.2	507.3	354.9	197.6	239.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	162,791	44,494	53,699	34,129	30,469	175.4	367.3	244.5	106.1	114.7
INFLUENZA-----	81,479	11,032	21,236	25,652	23,559	87.8	91.1	96.7	79.8	88.7
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	22,291	5,923	3,016	3,751	9,601	24.0	48.9	13.7	11.7	36.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	27,921	4,776	5,460	6,872	10,813	30.1	39.4	24.9	21.4	40.7
INJURIES-----	171,337	5,454	33,801	85,169	46,912	184.6	45.0	153.9	264.9	176.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	65,860	10,349	13,117	13,298	29,096	71.0	85.4	59.7	41.4	109.5
<u>FEMALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	758,273	93,602	161,645	267,989	235,037	761.6	806.4	758.4	743.0	768.9
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	94,224	19,486	34,960	23,985	15,793	94.6	167.9	164.0	66.5	51.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	324,223	54,582	82,664	99,839	87,137	325.7	470.2	387.9	276.8	285.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	191,506	42,160	54,383	51,528	43,435	192.4	363.2	255.2	142.9	142.1
INFLUENZA-----	105,035	9,138	23,913	38,158	33,826	105.5	78.7	112.2	105.8	110.7
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	27,681	3,284	4,368	10,153	9,876	27.8	28.3	20.5	28.2	32.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	34,902	2,520	5,955	13,306	13,120	35.1	21.7	27.9	36.9	42.9
INJURIES-----	153,266	6,694	21,393	50,028	75,092	153.9	57.7	100.4	138.7	245.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	151,719	10,319	16,673	80,831	43,895	152.4	88.9	78.2	224.1	143.6

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 1966-JUNE 1967

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER
BOTH SEXES	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	572,171	82,525	152,687	187,243	149,716	297.4	347.9	352.8	274.5	262.0
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	85,526	16,235	36,762	19,754	12,775	44.5	68.4	84.9	29.0	22.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	283,324	49,519	84,950	86,567	62,288	147.3	208.8	196.3	126.9	109.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	152,821	32,209	55,213	42,128	25,272	79.4	135.8	122.9	61.8	44.2
INFLUENZA-----	102,016	9,835	27,992	36,625	27,564	53.0	41.5	64.7	53.7	48.2
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	28,487	7,476	3,745	7,614	9,452	14.8	31.5	8.7	11.5	16.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	31,331	3,747	7,235	8,639	11,710	16.3	15.8	16.7	12.7	20.5
INJURIES-----	87,264	5,152	11,915	33,306	36,891	45.4	21.7	27.5	48.8	64.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	84,726	7,873	11,824	38,977	26,052	44.0	33.2	27.3	57.1	45.6
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	252,869	43,450	75,755	69,839	63,825	272.5	358.7	344.9	217.2	240.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	38,827	8,982	16,179	6,860	4,806	41.8	74.2	82.8	21.3	18.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	129,501	27,396	41,583	34,620	25,902	139.5	226.2	189.3	107.7	97.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	71,233	17,089	27,288	17,732	9,125	76.8	141.1	124.2	55.1	34.3
INFLUENZA-----	44,155	5,189	12,660	14,453	11,893	47.6	42.8	57.6	44.9	44.8
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	14,072	5,119	1,636	2,435	4,883	15.2	42.3	7.4	7.6	18.4
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	15,618	2,475	3,705	3,084	6,354	16.8	20.4	16.9	9.6	23.9
INJURIES-----	44,252	1,614	6,528	20,199	15,950	47.7	13.3	29.7	62.8	60.0
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	24,632	2,983	5,761	5,075	10,813	26.5	24.6	26.2	15.8	40.7
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	319,302	39,075	76,931	117,404	85,892	320.7	336.6	361.0	325.5	281.0
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	46,699	7,253	18,583	12,894	7,969	46.9	62.5	87.2	35.8	26.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	153,823	22,123	43,367	51,947	36,387	154.5	190.6	203.5	144.0	119.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	81,566	15,120	25,925	24,396	16,147	82.0	130.3	121.6	67.6	52.8
INFLUENZA-----	57,821	4,646	15,332	22,172	15,671	58.1	40.0	71.9	61.5	51.3
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	14,415	2,357	2,109	5,379	4,569	14.5	20.3	9.9	14.9	14.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	15,713	*	3,530	5,554	5,356	15.8	*	16.6	15.4	17.5
INJURIES-----	42,972	3,537	5,388	13,107	20,940	43.2	30.5	25.3	36.3	68.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	60,094	4,890	6,063	33,902	15,239	60.4	42.1	28.4	94.0	49.9

TABLE 7. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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 LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	170,609	86,940	83,670	394.2	395.8	392.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	41,954	22,265	19,689	96.9	101.4	92.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	96,560	48,039	48,521	223.1	218.7	227.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	67,273	33,437	33,836	155.4	152.2	158.8
INFLUENZA-----	26,031	13,218	12,813	60.1	60.2	60.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	3,256	*	1,873	7.5	*	8.8
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	6,439	3,235	3,205	14.9	14.7	15.0
INJURIES-----	11,881	7,056	4,825	27.5	32.1	22.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	13,775	6,345	7,430	31.8	28.9	34.9

TABLE 8. DAYS LOST FROM WORK ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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- 17 & OVER	17-44	45 & OVER	ALL AGES- 17 & OVER	17-44	45 & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	DAYS LOST FROM WORK IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	234,129	140,330	93,799	312.4	311.9	313.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	19,290	12,464	6,826	25.7	27.7	22.8
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	94,400	54,575	39,825	126.0	121.3	133.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	44,293	26,435	17,858	59.1	58.8	59.6
INFLUENZA-----	40,828	23,614	17,214	54.5	52.5	57.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	9,279	4,526	4,753	12.4	10.1	15.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	10,650	4,786	5,864	14.2	10.6	19.6
INJURIES-----	73,883	46,825	27,058	98.6	104.1	90.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	35,905	21,680	14,225	47.9	48.2	47.5
<u>MALE</u>						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	143,318	82,318	61,000	301.4	289.7	318.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	12,107	7,325	4,782	25.5	25.8	25.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	57,218	31,801	25,416	120.3	111.9	132.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	25,240	14,740	10,500	53.1	51.9	54.9
INFLUENZA-----	25,900	14,227	11,673	54.5	50.1	61.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	6,077	2,834	3,243	12.8	10.0	16.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	6,284	1,931	4,352	13.2	6.8	22.7
INJURIES-----	52,627	35,632	16,996	110.7	125.4	88.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	15,082	5,628	9,454	31.7	19.8	49.4
<u>FEMALE</u>						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	90,810	58,011	32,799	331.6	349.8	303.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	7,183	5,139	2,045	26.2	31.0	18.9
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	37,182	22,774	14,408	135.8	137.3	133.4
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	19,053	11,695	7,358	69.6	70.5	68.1
INFLUENZA-----	14,928	9,387	5,541	54.5	56.6	51.3
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	3,201	1,692	1,510	11.7	10.2	14.0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	4,367	2,854	1,512	15.9	17.2	14.0
INJURIES-----	21,256	11,193	10,063	77.6	67.5	93.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	20,823	16,051	4,771	76.0	96.8	44.2

TABLE 9. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONS WITH ONE OR MORE CHRONIC CONDITIONS, BY SEX AND AGE:
UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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 ONE OR MORE CHRONIC CONDITIONS	
		NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT OF POPULATION
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>			
ALL AGES-----	192,359	96,035	49.9
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	67,001	15,564	23.2
17-24 YEARS-----	23,074	10,286	44.6
25-44 YEARS-----	45,149	26,713	59.2
45-64 YEARS-----	39,270	28,112	71.6
65 & OVER YEARS-----	17,865	15,361	86.0
<u>MALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	92,802	45,235	48.7
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	34,080	8,379	24.6
17-24 YEARS-----	10,641	4,720	44.4
25-44 YEARS-----	21,515	12,276	57.1
45-64 YEARS-----	18,806	13,248	70.4
65 & OVER YEARS-----	7,761	6,613	85.2
<u>FEMALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	99,557	50,800	51.0
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	32,921	7,185	21.8
17-24 YEARS-----	12,433	5,566	44.8
25-44 YEARS-----	23,634	14,437	61.1
45-64 YEARS-----	20,465	14,863	72.6
65 & OVER YEARS-----	10,104	8,748	86.6

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

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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			
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE	WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	51,824	3,535	10,304	22,647	17,448
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	8,049	*	...	5,493	2,291
6-16 YEARS-----	12,927	*	...	5,589	7,133
17-44 YEARS-----	20,094	2,353	6,983	6,580	5,408
45-64 YEARS-----	8,078	*	3,137	3,994	1,970
65 & OVER YEARS-----	2,676	*	*	1,891	*
<u>MALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	30,503	1,554	9,163	10,988	10,728
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	4,969	*	...	3,436	1,381
6-16 YEARS-----	8,140	*	...	3,398	4,709
17-44 YEARS-----	11,866	1,052	6,017	2,639	3,286
45-64 YEARS-----	4,704	*	2,961	976	1,168
65 & OVER YEARS-----	825	*	*	*	*
<u>FEMALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	21,320	1,981	1,141	11,659	6,720
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	3,081	*	...	2,057	910
6-16 YEARS-----	4,787	*	...	2,190	2,424
17-44 YEARS-----	8,228	1,301	966	3,941	2,122
45-64 YEARS-----	3,374	*	*	2,118	862
65 & OVER YEARS-----	1,851	*	*	1,354	*
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	26.9	1.8	5.4	11.8	9.1
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	33.9	*	...	23.2	9.7
6-16 YEARS-----	29.9	*	...	12.9	16.5
17-44 YEARS-----	29.5	3.4	10.2	9.6	7.9
45-64 YEARS-----	20.6	*	8.0	7.9	5.0
65 & OVER YEARS-----	15.0	*	*	10.6	*
<u>MALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	32.9	1.7	9.9	11.8	11.6
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	41.0	*	...	28.4	11.4
6-16 YEARS-----	37.1	*	...	15.5	21.4
17-44 YEARS-----	36.9	3.3	16.7	8.2	10.2
45-64 YEARS-----	25.0	*	15.7	5.2	6.2
65 & OVER YEARS-----	10.6	*	*	*	*
<u>FEMALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	21.4	2.0	1.1	11.7	6.7
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	26.5	*	...	17.7	7.8
6-16 YEARS-----	22.5	*	...	10.3	11.4
17-44 YEARS-----	22.8	3.6	2.7	10.9	5.9
45-64 YEARS-----	16.5	*	*	10.3	3.9
65 & OVER YEARS-----	18.3	*	*	13.4	*

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention. The sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

TABLE 11. 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 1966-JUNE 1967

[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-----	584,396	120,024	159,680	176,461	162,708
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	11,194	1,575	...	5,669	4,516
6-16 YEARS-----	59,127	3,622	...	19,389	36,215
17-44 YEARS-----	227,313	66,475	80,524	40,933	55,367
45-64 YEARS-----	172,519	35,783	64,464	51,847	33,412
65 & OVER YEARS-----	114,243	12,566	14,692	58,624	33,198
<u>MALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	314,406	59,002	131,897	52,040	98,220
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	5,990	*	...	2,499	2,955
6-16 YEARS-----	36,083	1,862	...	11,094	23,127
17-44 YEARS-----	138,920	32,127	66,856	12,673	39,994
45-64 YEARS-----	94,054	18,271	52,439	12,882	20,597
65 & OVER YEARS-----	39,359	6,206	12,602	12,893	11,547
<u>FEMALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	269,990	61,023	27,782	124,421	64,488
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	5,204	*	...	3,169	1,561
6-16 YEARS-----	23,044	1,760	...	8,295	13,088
17-44 YEARS-----	88,392	34,348	13,668	28,260	15,373
45-64 YEARS-----	78,465	17,513	12,025	38,965	12,815
65 & OVER YEARS-----	74,884	6,363	2,090	45,731	21,651
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	303.6	62.4	83.0	91.7	84.6
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	47.2	23.9	19.0
6-16 YEARS-----	136.6	8.4	...	44.8	83.7
17-44 YEARS-----	333.2	97.4	118.0	60.0	81.2
45-64 YEARS-----	439.3	91.1	164.2	132.0	85.1
65 & OVER YEARS-----	639.5	70.3	82.2	328.2	185.8
<u>MALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	338.8	63.6	142.1	56.1	105.8
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	49.5	*	...	20.6	24.4
6-16 YEARS-----	164.3	8.5	...	50.5	105.3
17-44 YEARS-----	432.0	99.9	207.9	39.4	124.4
45-64 YEARS-----	500.1	97.2	278.8	68.5	109.5
65 & OVER YEARS-----	507.1	80.0	162.4	166.1	148.8
<u>FEMALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	271.2	61.3	27.9	125.0	64.8
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	44.8	*	...	27.3	13.4
6-16 YEARS-----	108.1	8.3	...	38.9	61.4
17-44 YEARS-----	245.1	95.2	37.9	78.4	42.6
45-64 YEARS-----	383.4	85.6	58.8	190.4	62.6
65 & OVER YEARS-----	741.1	63.0	20.7	452.6	214.3

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

NOTE: The sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

TABLE 12. 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 1966-JUNE 1967

[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-----	148,232	33,315	37,608	46,124	40,240
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	4,368	*	...	1,659	2,106
6-16 YEARS-----	12,177	1,693	...	3,906	6,577
17-44 YEARS-----	52,227	17,055	17,283	8,733	12,625
45-64 YEARS-----	45,697	9,771	15,822	14,737	9,621
65 & OVER YEARS-----	33,764	3,627	4,503	17,088	9,311
<u>MALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	76,903	15,301	31,098	13,442	23,659
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	2,150	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	6,106	*	...	2,042	3,555
17-44 YEARS-----	28,962	7,788	13,373	1,604	8,945
45-64 YEARS-----	25,561	4,883	13,223	4,615	6,188
65 & OVER YEARS-----	14,124	1,585	4,503	4,720	3,820
<u>FEMALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	71,329	18,014	6,510	32,682	16,580
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	2,219	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	6,071	*	...	1,865	3,023
17-44 YEARS-----	23,265	9,267	3,910	7,130	3,680
45-64 YEARS-----	20,135	4,887	2,599	10,122	3,433
65 & OVER YEARS-----	19,639	2,043	*	12,368	5,491
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	77.1	17.3	19.6	24.0	20.9
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	18.4	*	...	7.0	8.9
6-16 YEARS-----	28.1	3.9	...	9.0	15.2
17-44 YEARS-----	76.6	25.0	25.3	12.8	18.5
45-64 YEARS-----	116.4	24.9	40.3	37.5	24.5
65 & OVER YEARS-----	189.0	20.3	25.2	95.7	52.1
<u>MALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	82.9	16.5	33.5	14.5	25.5
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	17.7	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	27.8	*	...	9.3	16.2
17-44 YEARS-----	90.1	24.2	41.6	5.0	27.8
45-64 YEARS-----	135.9	26.0	70.3	24.5	32.9
65 & OVER YEARS-----	182.0	20.4	58.0	60.8	49.2
<u>FEMALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	71.6	18.1	6.5	32.8	16.7
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	19.1	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	28.5	*	...	8.8	14.2
17-44 YEARS-----	64.5	25.7	10.8	19.8	10.2
45-64 YEARS-----	98.4	23.9	12.7	49.5	16.8
65 & OVER YEARS-----	194.4	20.2	*	122.4	54.3

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

NOTE: The sum of data for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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-----	24,186	9,775	14,411	12.6	10.5	14.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	4,582	2,575	2,008	6.8	7.6	6.1
17-24 YEARS-----	3,700	803	2,897	16.0	7.5	23.3
25-34 YEARS-----	3,462	851	2,611	15.9	8.3	22.9
35-44 YEARS-----	3,160	1,161	1,999	13.5	10.4	16.4
45-64 YEARS-----	5,765	2,715	3,050	14.7	14.4	14.9
65 & OVER YEARS-----	3,517	1,671	1,847	19.7	21.5	18.3
	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
ALL AGES-----	207,427	101,244	106,183	8.6	10.4	7.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	25,766	14,682	11,084	5.6	5.7	5.5
17-24 YEARS-----	19,831	6,903	12,929	5.4	8.6	4.5
25-34 YEARS-----	21,496	7,401	14,095	6.2	8.7	5.4
35-44 YEARS-----	29,364	15,263	14,102	9.3	13.1	7.1
45-64 YEARS-----	62,537	32,946	29,591	10.8	12.1	9.7
65 & OVER YEARS-----	48,433	24,051	24,382	13.8	14.4	13.2

NOTE: These statistics are based on data collected in health interviews. They will differ from those reported by the Hospital Discharge Survey because of differences in population covered and types of hospitals included.

TABLE 14. DAYS OF DISABILITY AND DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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-LOSS DAYS ¹
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>			
DAYS OF DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	2,953,836	1,080,619	401,069
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	641,629	287,149	...
17-24 YEARS-----	222,513	95,599	54,334
25-44 YEARS-----	621,663	215,355	150,370
45-64 YEARS-----	839,851	270,522	175,585
65 & OVER YEARS-----	628,180	211,993	20,781
<u>MALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	1,311,271	450,160	253,289
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	332,818	144,425	...
17-24 YEARS-----	91,807	33,694	27,273
25-44 YEARS-----	241,537	74,115	91,669
45-64 YEARS-----	399,507	117,354	118,867
65 & OVER YEARS-----	245,602	80,573	15,481
<u>FEMALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	1,642,565	630,458	147,780
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	308,811	142,725	...
17-24 YEARS-----	130,706	61,905	27,061
25-44 YEARS-----	380,127	141,240	58,702
45-64 YEARS-----	440,344	153,168	56,718
65 & OVER YEARS-----	382,578	131,420	5,300
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>			
DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	15.4	5.6	5.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	9.6	4.3	...
17-24 YEARS-----	9.6	4.1	3.9
25-44 YEARS-----	13.8	4.8	4.8
45-64 YEARS-----	21.4	6.9	6.6
65 & OVER YEARS-----	35.2	11.9	6.3
<u>MALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	14.1	4.9	5.3
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	9.8	4.2	...
17-24 YEARS-----	8.6	3.2	3.5
25-44 YEARS-----	11.2	3.4	4.4
45-64 YEARS-----	21.2	6.2	7.0
65 & OVER YEARS-----	31.6	10.4	7.0
<u>FEMALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	16.5	6.3	5.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	9.4	4.3	...
17-24 YEARS-----	10.5	5.0	4.5
25-44 YEARS-----	16.1	6.0	5.6
45-64 YEARS-----	21.5	7.5	5.8
65 & OVER YEARS-----	37.9	13.0	4.8

¹Work loss reported for currently employed persons aged 17 years and over.

TABLE 15. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER CHILD 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR, BY SEX: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS-----	DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS		
	195,062	98,431	96,630
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS-----	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-LOSS DAYS PER CHILD PER YEAR		
	4.5	4.5	4.5

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS AND NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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	All ages	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
Number of physician visits in thousands							
Both sexes-----	831,077	223,118	120,770	196,982	182,971	68,109	39,127
Male-----	353,461	117,321	44,126	69,882	80,215	28,085	13,831
Female-----	477,616	105,797	76,643	127,100	102,757	40,024	25,296
Number of physician visits per person per year							
Both sexes-----	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.7	6.0	6.0
Male-----	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.2	4.3	5.6	5.1
Female-----	4.8	3.6	4.8	5.4	5.0	6.3	6.7

Table 17. NUMBER OF PERSONS AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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 given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total population	Time interval since last physician visit						
		Under 6 months	6-11 months	1 year	2-4 years	5+ years	Never	Unknown
<u>Both sexes</u>		Number of persons in thousands						
All ages-----	192,359	103,017	27,981	26,304	22,548	8,922	1,120	2,467
Under 15 years-----	59,894	31,430	9,857	9,174	6,502	1,677	709	547
15-24 years-----	30,180	16,296	4,836	4,167	3,185	1,028	198	469
25-44 years-----	45,149	23,811	6,549	6,445	5,605	2,019	82	638
45-64 years-----	39,270	20,703	4,921	4,911	5,228	2,819	86	602
65 years and over-----	17,865	10,778	1,817	1,607	2,029	1,379	*	212
<u>Male</u>		Number of persons in thousands						
All ages-----	92,802	46,507	13,920	13,565	12,112	4,670	584	1,444
Under 15 years-----	30,478	16,210	5,050	4,554	3,256	792	335	280
15-24 years-----	14,243	6,963	2,479	2,172	1,714	504	114	297
25-44 years-----	21,515	9,734	3,200	3,519	3,318	1,247	64	434
45-64 years-----	18,806	9,159	2,373	2,557	2,860	1,471	*	336
65 years and over-----	7,761	4,441	818	762	965	656	*	98
<u>Female</u>		Number of persons in thousands						
All ages-----	99,557	56,510	14,060	12,740	10,437	4,251	536	1,023
Under 15 years-----	29,416	15,219	4,807	4,620	3,246	885	374	267
15-24 years-----	15,937	9,333	2,357	1,995	1,471	524	84	173
25-44 years-----	23,634	14,077	3,349	2,926	2,288	771	*	204
45-64 years-----	20,465	11,544	2,548	2,354	2,368	1,348	*	266
65 years and over-----	10,104	6,336	999	845	1,064	723	*	114
<u>Both sexes</u>		Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	53.6	14.5	13.7	11.7	4.6	0.6	1.3
Under 15 years-----	100.0	52.5	16.5	15.3	10.9	2.8	1.2	0.9
15-24 years-----	100.0	54.0	16.0	13.8	10.6	3.4	0.7	1.6
25-44 years-----	100.0	52.7	14.5	14.3	12.4	4.5	0.2	1.4
45-64 years-----	100.0	52.7	12.5	12.5	13.3	7.2	0.2	1.5
65 years and over-----	100.0	60.3	10.2	9.0	11.4	7.7	*	1.2
<u>Male</u>		Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	50.1	15.0	14.6	13.1	5.0	0.6	1.6
Under 15 years-----	100.0	53.2	16.6	14.9	10.7	2.6	1.1	0.9
15-24 years-----	100.0	48.9	17.4	15.2	12.0	3.5	0.8	2.1
25-44 years-----	100.0	45.2	14.9	16.4	15.4	5.8	0.3	2.0
45-64 years-----	100.0	48.7	12.6	13.6	15.2	7.8	*	1.8
65 years and over-----	100.0	57.2	10.5	9.8	12.4	8.5	*	1.3
<u>Female</u>		Percent distribution						
All ages-----	100.0	56.8	14.1	12.8	10.5	4.3	0.5	1.0
Under 15 years-----	100.0	51.7	16.3	15.7	11.0	3.0	1.3	0.9
15-24 years-----	100.0	58.6	14.8	12.5	9.2	3.3	0.5	1.1
25-44 years-----	100.0	59.6	14.2	12.4	9.7	3.3	*	0.9
45-64 years-----	100.0	56.4	12.5	11.5	11.6	6.6	*	1.3
65 years and over-----	100.0	62.7	9.9	8.4	10.5	7.2	*	1.1

TABLE 18. POPULATION USED IN COMPUTING ANNUAL RATES SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY SEX AND AGE:
UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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-----	192,359	92,802	99,557
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	67,001	34,080	32,921
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	23,720	12,113	11,608
6-16 YEARS-----	43,281	21,967	21,313
17-44 YEARS-----	68,223	32,156	36,067
17-24 YEARS-----	23,074	10,641	12,433
25-44 YEARS-----	45,149	21,515	23,634
25-34 YEARS-----	21,719	10,303	11,416
35-44 YEARS-----	23,430	11,212	12,218
45 & OVER YEARS-----	57,135	26,566	30,569
45-64 YEARS-----	39,270	18,806	20,465
65 & OVER YEARS-----	17,865	7,761	10,104
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION			
ALL AGES-17 & OVER YEARS-----	74,937	47,551	27,386
17-44 YEARS-----	44,995	28,411	16,584
17-24 YEARS-----	13,806	7,762	6,045
25-44 YEARS-----	31,189	20,649	10,539
45 & OVER YEARS-----	29,941	19,139	10,802
45-64 YEARS-----	26,627	16,918	9,709
65 & OVER YEARS-----	3,315	2,222	1,093

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 1966-JUNE 1967

[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. 1966	Oct.-Dec. 1966	Jan.-Mar. 1967	Apr.-June 1967	July-Sept. 1966	Oct.-Dec. 1966	Jan.-Mar. 1967	Apr.-June 1967
Number of conditions per 100 persons per quarter								
Both sexes								
All ages-----	34.9	52.3	60.8	42.2	14.0	31.4	38.5	20.6
Under 6 years-----	62.8	96.3	101.8	74.6	28.6	63.6	66.0	40.2
6-16 years-----	38.7	67.3	74.6	51.9	16.0	40.5	47.7	26.2
17-44 years-----	34.4	44.5	56.0	38.6	13.6	25.5	34.1	17.1
45 years and over-----	20.8	31.9	39.3	25.9	6.8	18.1	25.4	12.5
Male								
All ages-----	34.0	51.6	58.0	41.8	13.3	30.0	37.4	19.8
Under 6 years-----	67.9	94.0	103.1	78.6	27.5	61.9	68.1	40.3
6-16 years-----	39.5	68.0	73.4	55.3	15.6	38.1	47.3	25.4
17-44 years-----	29.6	41.2	47.1	33.4	12.2	23.2	28.8	15.1
45 years and over-----	19.3	31.1	38.0	24.1	6.3	17.0	25.4	11.7
Female								
All ages-----	35.7	52.9	63.5	42.6	14.7	32.7	39.6	21.3
Under 6 years-----	57.5	98.7	100.3	70.4	29.7	65.2	63.8	40.0
6-16 years-----	38.0	66.5	75.9	48.3	16.4	43.0	48.2	27.0
17-44 years-----	38.7	47.4	63.9	43.2	14.8	27.6	38.7	18.8
45 years and over-----	22.1	32.6	40.4	27.5	7.3	19.0	25.3	13.3

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

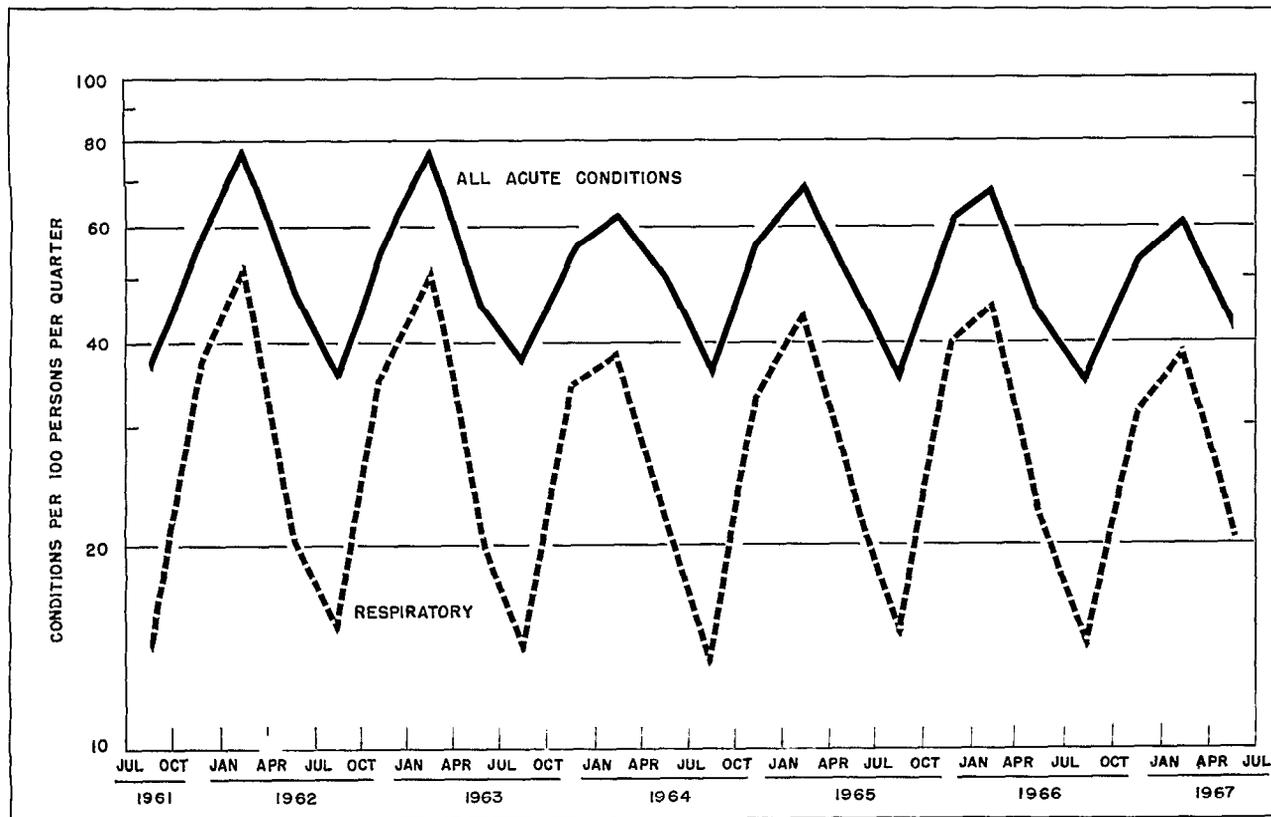


Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX, AGE, AND CLASS OF ACCIDENT: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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. 1966	Oct.-Dec. 1966	Jan.-Mar. 1967	Apr.-June 1967	July-Sept. 1966	Oct.-Dec. 1966	Jan.-Mar. 1967	Apr.-June 1967	July-Sept. 1966	Oct.-Dec. 1966	Jan.-Mar. 1967	Apr.-June 1967
<u>Age</u>	Number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter											
All ages-----	7.0	6.2	6.4	7.3	8.8	8.1	7.0	9.1	5.4	4.5	5.9	5.7
Under 6 years-----	8.3	6.7	8.3	10.7	11.3	7.3	9.4	13.1	5.3	6.0	7.2	8.2
6-16 years-----	8.2	7.4	6.2	8.1	9.9	9.3	7.1	10.8	6.4	5.5	5.2	5.3
17 years and over-----	6.4	5.7	6.2	6.4	7.8	7.7	6.5	7.6	5.1	3.8	5.9	5.3
<u>Class of accident</u>												
All classes-----	7.0	6.2	6.4	7.3	8.8	8.1	7.0	9.1	5.4	4.5	5.9	5.7
Moving motor vehicle-----	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8
While at work-----	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Home-----	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.0	3.3	3.0	2.3	3.4	3.1
Other-----	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.5

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention. The sum of the rates for the four classes of accidents may be greater than the total because the classes are not mutually exclusive.

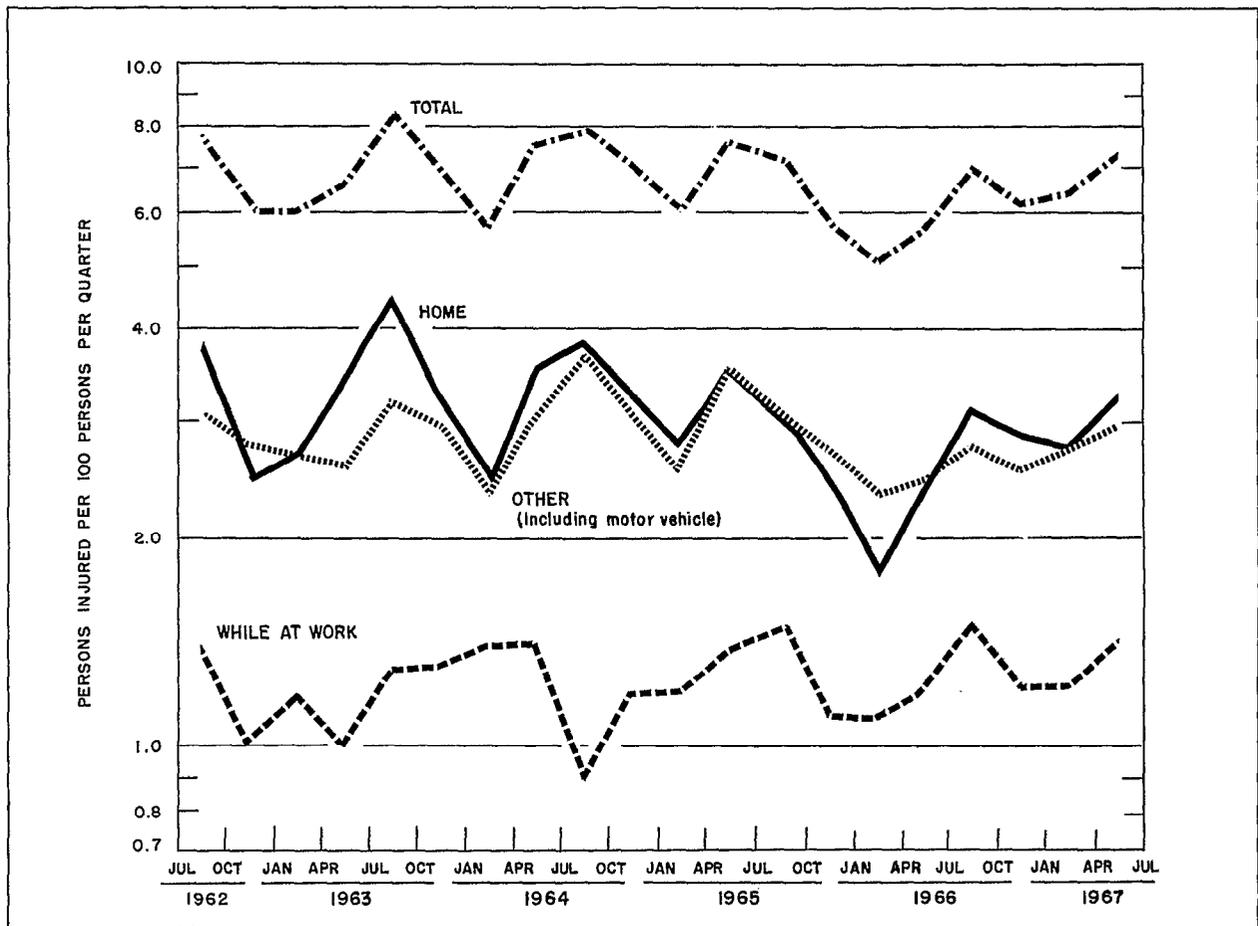


Figure 2. Persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by class of accident.

TABLE 21. DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER, BY SEX, TYPE OF DISABILITY, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1966-JUNE 1967

[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. 1966	Oct.-Dec. 1966	Jan.-Mar. 1967	Apr.-June 1967	July-Sept. 1966	Oct.-Dec. 1966	Jan.-Mar. 1967	Apr.-June 1967	July-Sept. 1966	Oct.-Dec. 1966	Jan.-Mar. 1967	Apr.-June 1967
Days of disability per person per quarter												
<u>Days of restricted activity</u>												
All ages-----	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.7	4.1
Under 6 years-----	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.3	1.8	3.0	3.4	2.5	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.2
6-16 years-----	1.7	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.1
17-44 years-----	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.5
45-64 years-----	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.7
65 years and over-----	8.5	8.5	9.1	9.0	7.7	8.0	7.5	8.4	9.1	8.9	10.4	9.4
<u>Days of bed disability</u>												
All ages-----	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6
Under 6 years-----	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.0
6-16 years-----	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.0
17-44 years-----	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3
45-64 years-----	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0
65 years and over-----	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.7
<u>Days of work loss, 17+ years</u>												
All ages, 17+ years-----	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3
17-44 years-----	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.3
45-64 years-----	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4
65 years and over-----	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.7	0.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.8
School-loss days, 6-16 years-----	0.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.1

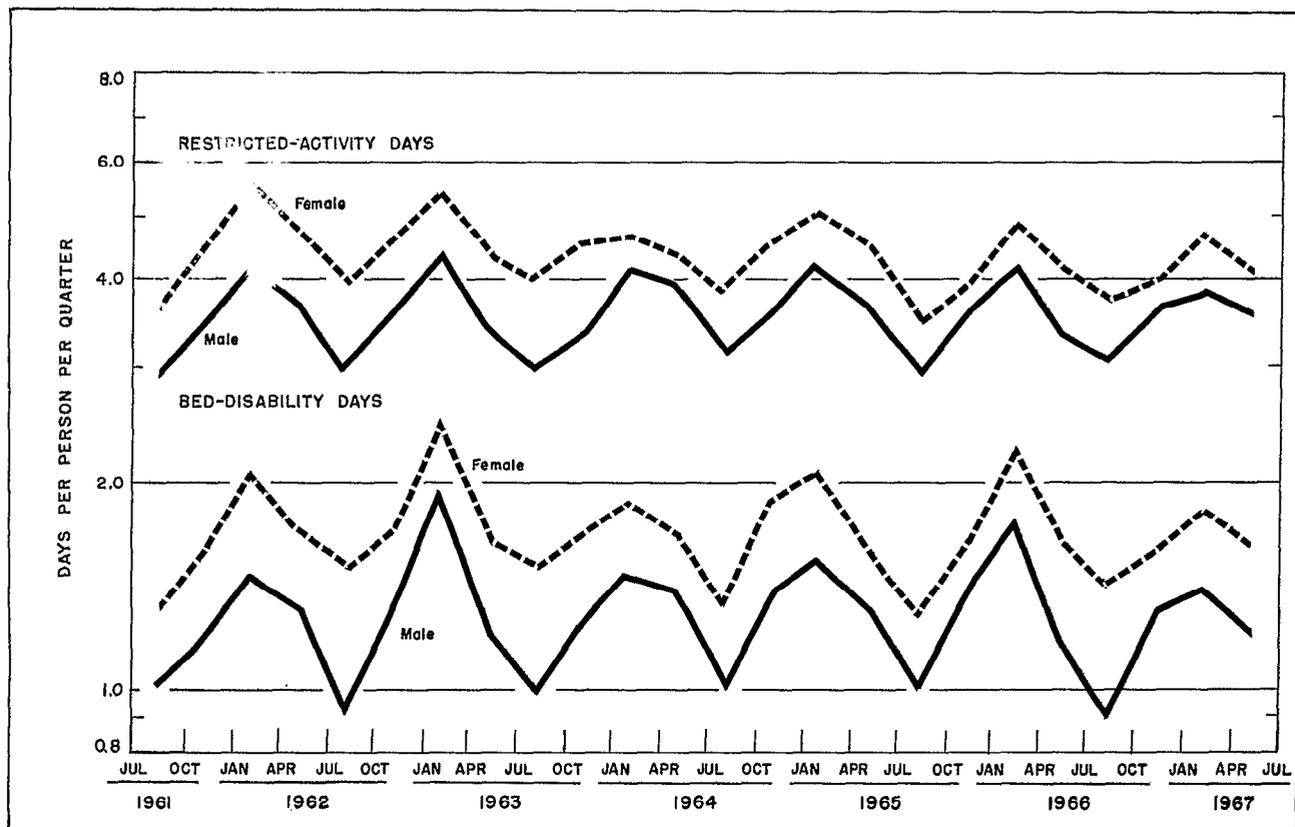


Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability and sex.

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 1967.

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 events experienced during the 2-week period covered by the survey by persons who were not living at the time of the household interview are excluded.

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 about 1,900 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 ninehouse-

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 these 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 Interview 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 infor-

mation 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 31, 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 32-35. 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 36. 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:
- 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.
 - 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.

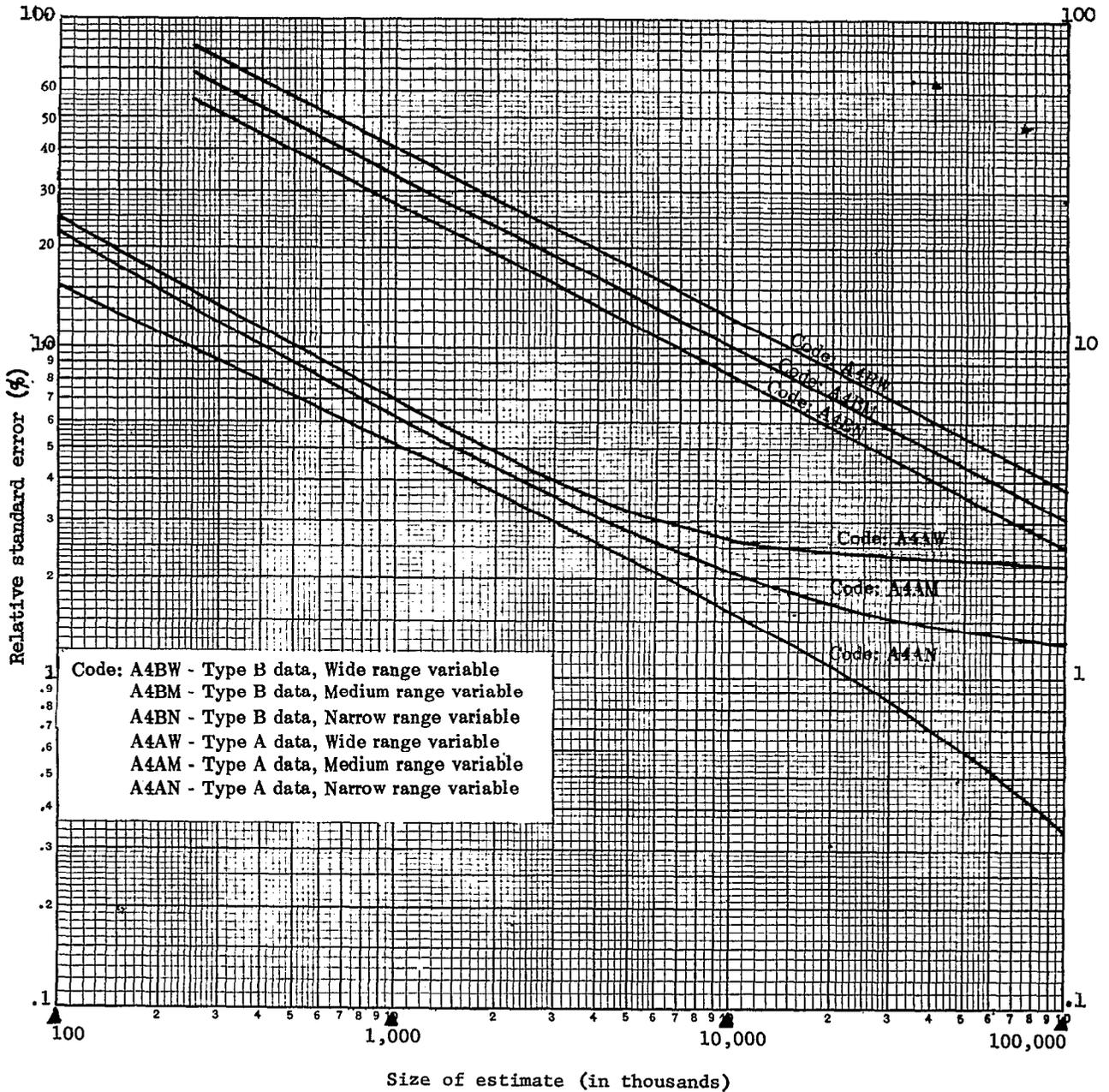
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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 30; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 30.

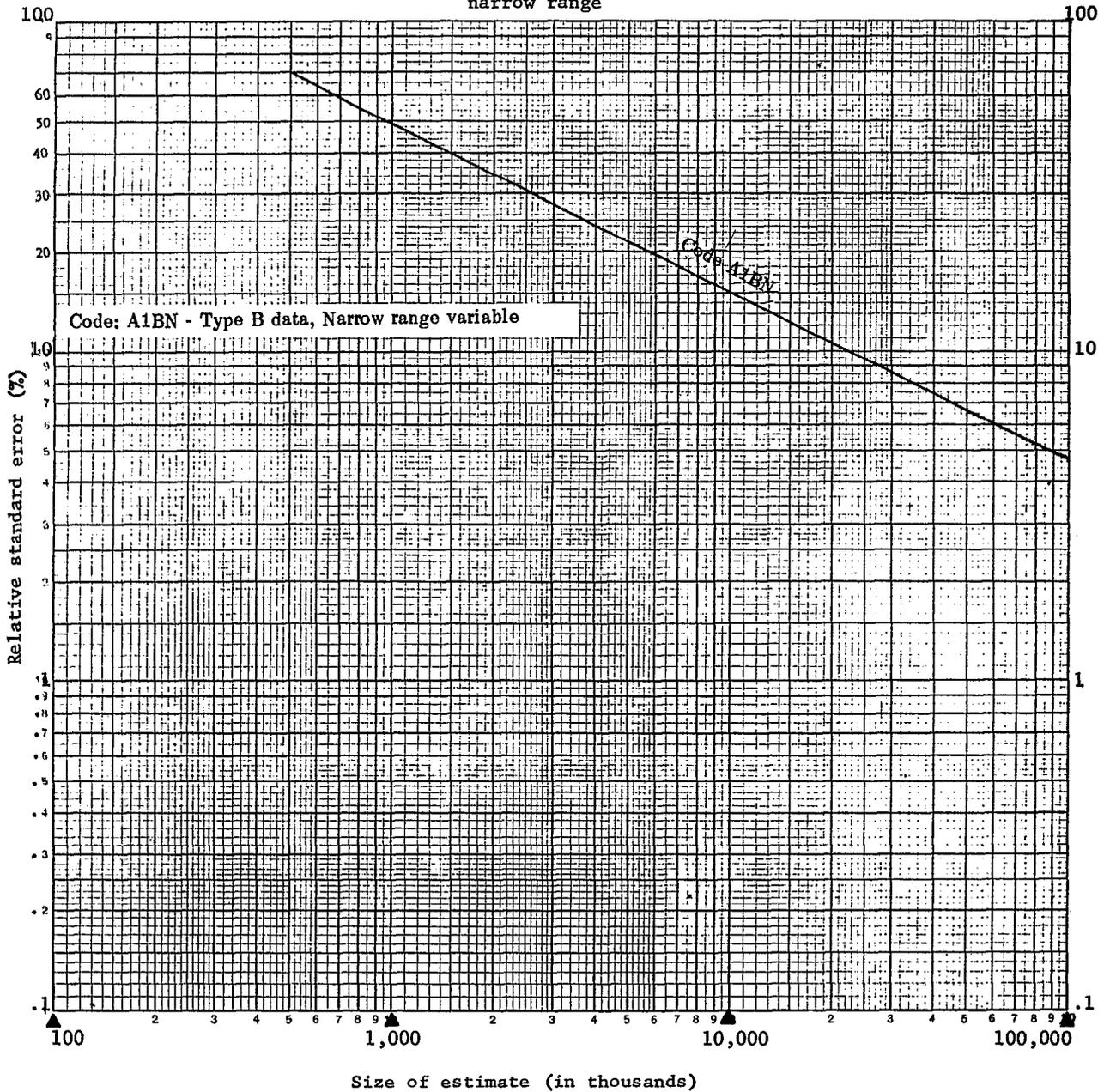
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex category-----	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A4AN	32
Acute conditions:			
Per quarter-----	1	A1BN	33
Per year-----	1	A4BN	32
Persons with 1+ chronic conditions-----	1	A4AN	32
Persons injured-----	1	A4BN	32
Hospital discharges-----	1	A4CN	34
Physician visits-----	1	A4BM	32
Disability days:			
Per quarter-----	1	A1BW	35
Per year-----	1	A4BW	32
Rates per 100 persons:			
Acute conditions:			
Per quarter-----	4(a)	A1BN	33
Per year-----	4(a)	A4BN	32
Persons injured-----	4(a)	A4BN	32
Hospital discharges-----	4(a)	A4CN	34
Disability days:			
Per quarter-----	4(a)	A1BW	35
Per year-----	4(a)	A4BW	32
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons with 1+ chronic conditions-----	2	P4AN-M	36
Persons by interval since last physician visit-----	2	P4AN-M	36
Physician visits per person per year-----	4(a)	A4BM	32

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



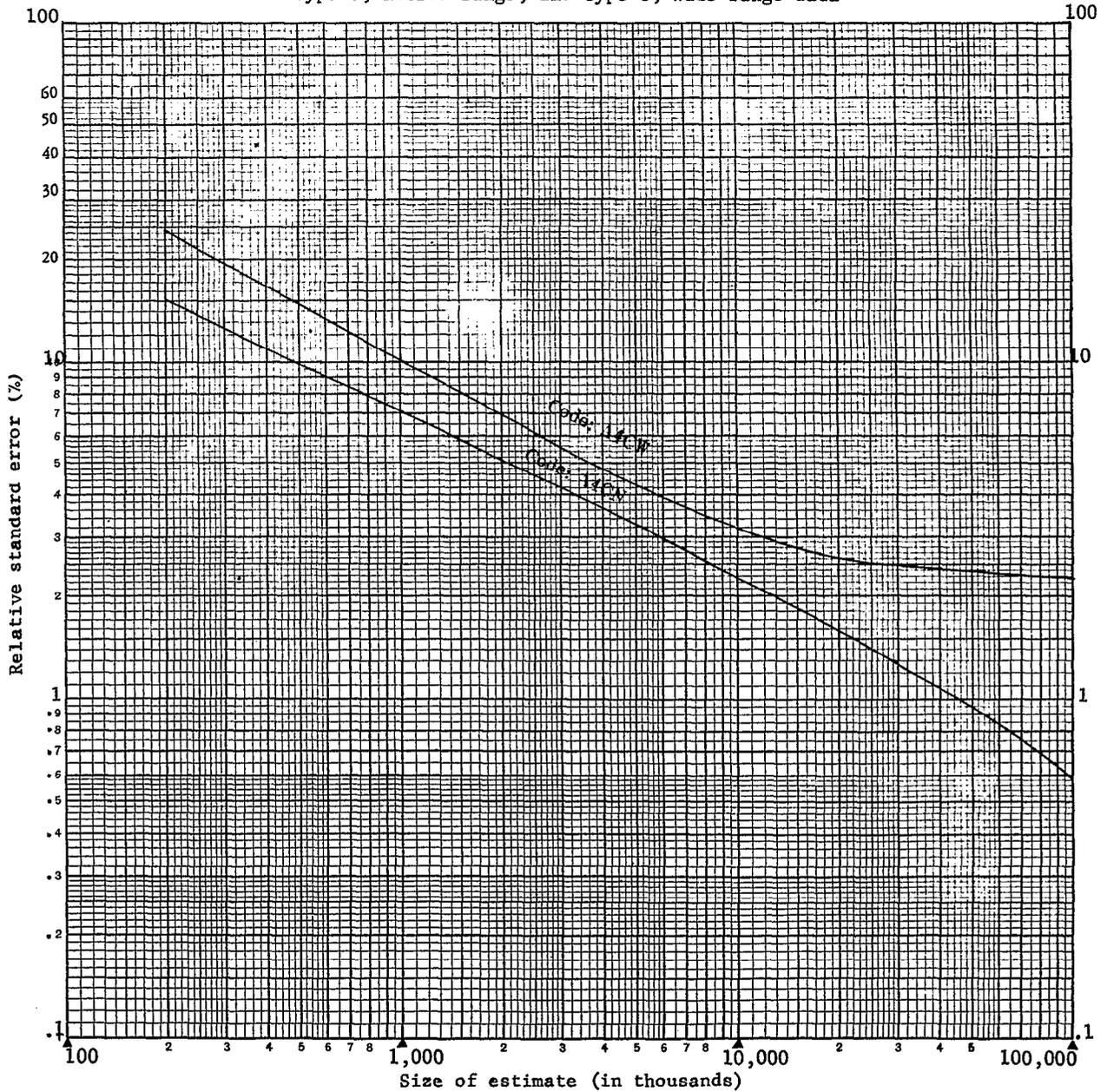
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic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



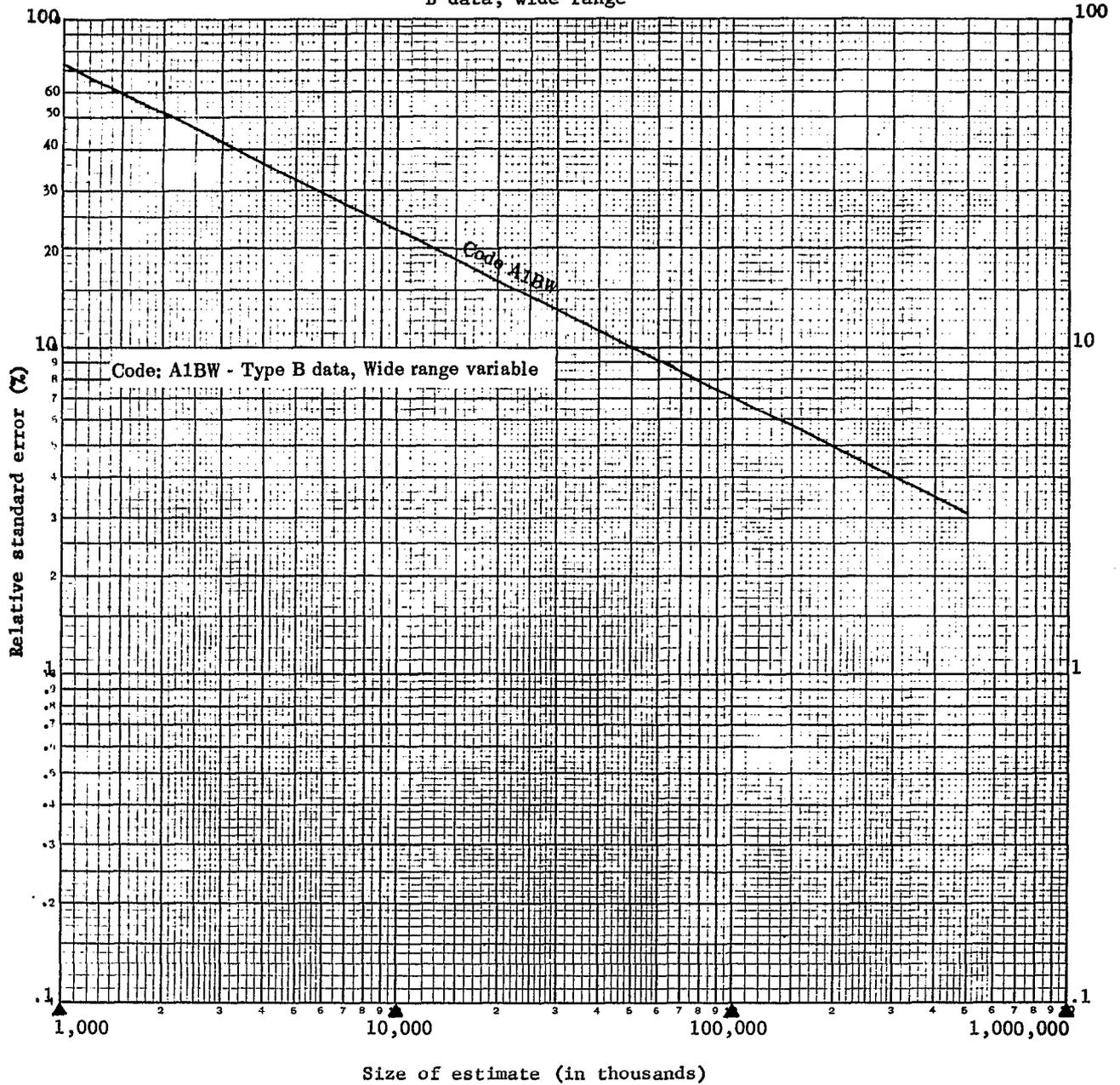
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type B statistic has a relative standard error of 19.3 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 1,158,000 (19.3 percent of 6,000,000).

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



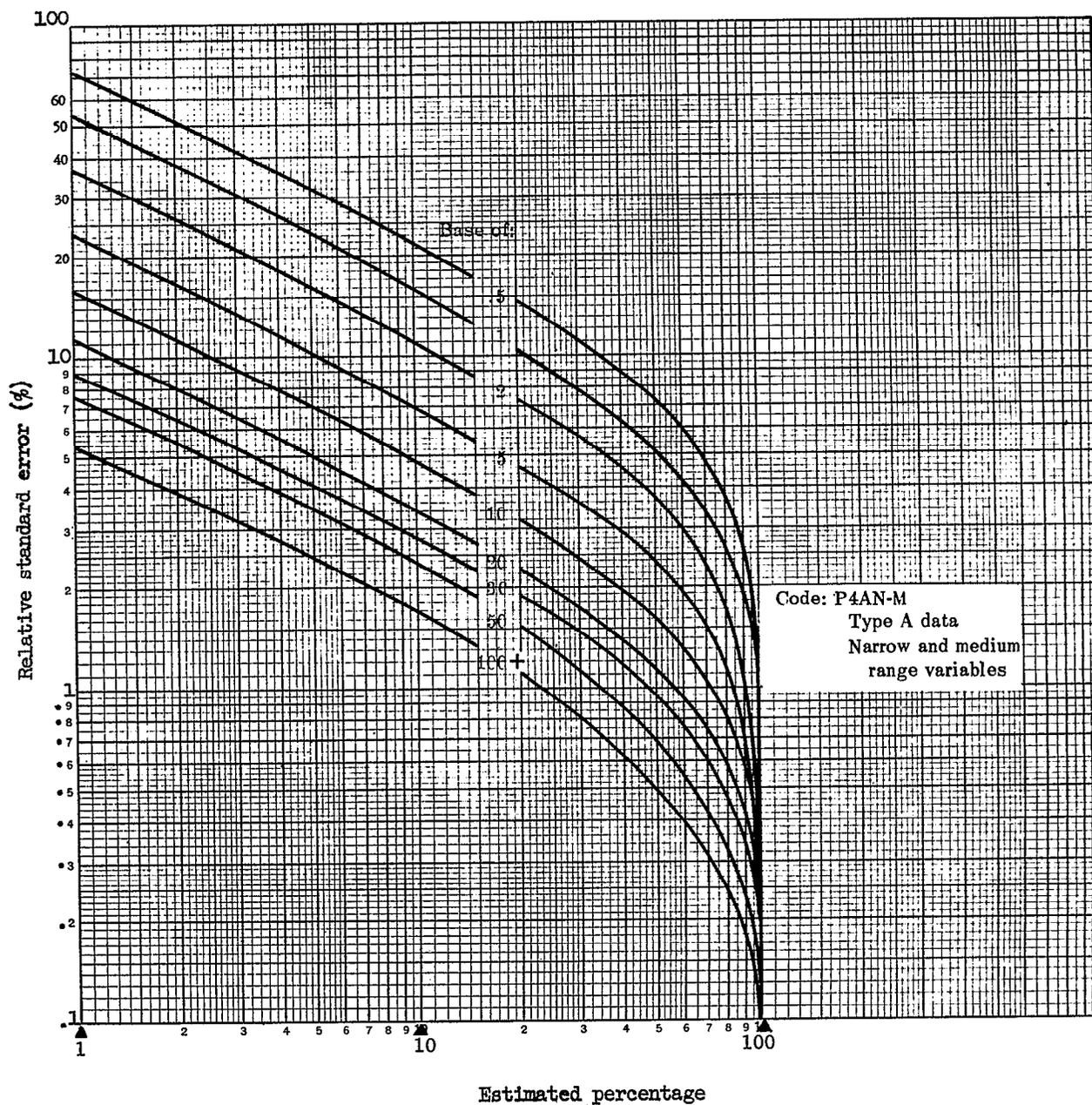
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 7.1 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 71,000 (7.1 percent of 1,000,000).

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.

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

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

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.

Condition Groups	International Classification Code Number (excluding chronic inclusions)
Infective and parasitic diseases.....	021-139
Common childhood diseases.....	056, 085-087, 089
The virus, H.O.S.....	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	021-055, 057-084, 088, 090-138
Respiratory conditions.....	470-501, 511, 517-525, 527, 783
Upper respiratory conditions.....	470-475, 511, 517
Common cold.....	470
Other acute upper respiratory	
conditions.....	471-475, 511, 517
Influenza.....	480-493
Influenza with digestive	
manifestations.....	482
Other influenza.....	480, 481, 483
Other respiratory conditions.....	480-501, 518-525, 527, 783
Pneumonia.....	480-493
Bronchitis.....	500, 501
Other acute respiratory conditions.....	518-525, 527, 783
Digestive system conditions.....	530-539, 543-553, 570, 571, 573-587, 784, 785
Dental conditions.....	530-535
Functional and symptomatic upper	
gastrointestinal disorders, H.E.C.....	544, 784
Other digestive system conditions.....	535-539, 543, 545-553, 570, 571, 573-587, 785
Injuries.....	1800-1835, 1890-1895, 1800-1894, 1896-1899
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and	
strains.....	1800-1848
Fractures and dislocations.....	1800-1839
Sprains and strains.....	1840-1848
Open wounds and lacerations.....	1870-1885, 1890-1895, 1800-1898
Contusions and superficial injuries.....	1810-1829
Other current injuries.....	1850-1859, 1830-1834, 1896-1899
All other acute conditions.....	All other acute code numbers
Diseases of the ear.....	390-398, 761.3
Headaches.....	781
Genitourinary disorders.....	590-637, 786, 789
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy	
and the puerperium.....	640-689
Diseases of the skin.....	690-716
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system.....	726-743, 787
All other acute conditions.....	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 includes: effects of exposure, such as

sunburn; adverse reactions to immunization and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

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

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

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

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of "accidents" for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all; (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident so 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." Similarly, the classes while at work and home include duplicated counts, e.g., motor vehicle-while at work is included under "while at work."

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 current Guide Issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the 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 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 p
term "doctor" is used in the interview, unless the
"physician," because of the need to keep to popular
usage. However, the concept toward which all instruc-
tions 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 re-
ceived on a mass basis is defined as any service in-
volving 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 per-
sons 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 physi-
cian's office or an outpatient clinic is considered a
physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not in-
cluded.

If a physician is called to the house to see more
than one person, the call is considered a separate physi-
cian 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 con-
sulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice
of any type whatever. A physician visit to a hospital in-
patient may be counted as the last time a physician was
seen.

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.

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 un-
paid work in a family business or farm. Persons who
were temporarily absent from their job or business be-
cause 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. Ex-
cluded from the currently employed are such persons
who have no definite employment schedule but work
only when their services are needed.

Also excluded from the currently employed popu-
lation are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enter-
prise in whose operation they did not participate, (2)
persons doing housework or charity work for which they
receive no pay, and (3) seasonal workers during the
portion of the year they were not working, (4) persons
who were not working, even though having a job or
business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons esti-
mated 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 in-
cludes the 12th of the month.



... 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 spaces are omitted in this illustration.

NOTICE - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, 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 purposes.

Form NHS-MIS-1 (FY67)
 REVISED 9-30-66
 Budget Bureau No. 68-R1600
 Approval Expires 3-31-68

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY 23.3:1 Book of Books

2a. STREET ADDRESS *House No., Street, Apt. No. or other ident.* FOR AREA SEGMENTS, ENTER: Sheet No. Line No.

2b. MAILING ADDRESS *If different from 2a* Same as 2a
 City State Zip Code

2c. SPECIAL DWELLING PLACE - Name and Sample Number
 Name Sample No.

3. Ask → WHEN WAS THIS STRUCTURE ORIGINALLY BUILT?
 Do Not Ask Before 4-1-60 - Continue interview
 After 4-1-60 - Go to Q. 10c, ask if required, and end interview.

10. COMPLETE ITEMS 10-16 AT THE END OF THE INTERVIEW
 a. Ask: ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN IN THIS BUILDING?
 Yes - Fill Table X No
 b. Ask: ARE THERE ANY OCCUPIED OR VACANT LIVING QUARTERS BESIDES YOUR OWN ON THIS FLOOR?
 Yes - Fill Table X No
 c. Ask: IS THERE ANY OTHER BUILDING ON THIS PROPERTY FOR PEOPLE TO LIVE IN - EITHER OCCUPIED OR VACANT?
 Yes - Fill Table X No

4a. SAMPLE Circle One B-38 B-39 B-40 B-41 B-42 B-43
 4b. PSU Write in and mark

5a. SEGMENT NUMBER Write in and mark

b. SEG. TYPE Circle → A B P LSDP

6. SERIAL NUMBER Write in and mark

7. SPECIAL DWELLING PLACE - Type and Code Mark type code
 Type Code

8. NONINTERVIEW REASON Type A Type B Type C
 If "other" is marked describe in footnote space.

9. TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS Mark one circle
 Housing Unit Other Unit

11. DO YOU OWN OR RENT THIS PLACE?
 Own - Ask 12a Rent - Ask 12b Rent Free - Ask 12c

12a. DOES THIS PLACE HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES? Yes - Ask 12c
 12b. DOES THE PLACE YOU RENT HAVE 10 OR MORE ACRES? No - Ask 12d
 c. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$50 OR MORE? Yes (2) No (4)
 d. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS DID SALES OF CROPS, LIVESTOCK, AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS FROM THIS PLACE AMOUNT TO \$250 OR MORE? Yes (3) No (5)

13. HOW MANY ROOMS ARE IN THIS - (UNIT)? COUNT THE KITCHEN BUT NOT THE BATHROOM. Write in and mark Total Rooms

14. HOW MANY BEDROOMS ARE IN THIS - (UNIT)? Write in and mark No. of Bedrooms
 If "None" describe in footnotes

15. WHAT IS THE TELEPHONE NUMBER HERE? Write in and mark

16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM: Check questions 22a-22d & 23c on pages 4 & 5. Is a Home Care Supplement required? Yes - Fill Home Care Supplement No - Leave Thank You Letter and depart

17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD
 DATE AND TIME OF CALL Date Time
 LENGTH OF INTERVIEW Minutes

ITEMS 18-23 ARE TO BE FILLED AFTER THE INTERVIEW

18. NUMBER OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD Mark from item 17

19. DATE OF COMPLETION Enter from item 17
 Month Day

20. NAME OF OBSERVER *If 20b marked "Yes"*

20b. WAS THIS INTERVIEW OBSERVED? Yes No

21a. INTERVIEWER NAME Write-in

21b. INTERVIEWER NUMBER

22. IDENTIFICATION CODE NO. Mark from tab of Segment folder

23. REGIONAL OFFICE NUMBER

WASHINGTON USE

Book Number See item 1

Total Number of Conditions this H.H.

Total Number of Hospitalizations this H.H.

Total Number of Doctor Visits this H.H.

Total Number of Persons this H.H.

Total Persons Requiring Home Care this Household

1a. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? b. WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF ALL OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE? List all Yes No c. I HAVE LISTED read names. IS THERE ANYONE ELSE STAYING HERE NOW? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> d. HAVE I MISSED ANYONE WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE BUT IS NOW AWAY FROM HOME? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> e. DO ANY OF THE PEOPLE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A HOME ANYWHERE ELSE? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> f. ARE ANY OF THE PERSONS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ON FULL-TIME ACTIVE DUTY IN THE ARMED FORCES? If "yes", delete Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	First Name 01	First Name 02		
	Apply household membership rules	Last Name	Last Name	
	Relationship	Age	Relationship	Age
	HEAD			
2. HOW IS -- RELATED TO (head of household)?				
3. PERSON NUMBER First column should have person 01, second column person 02, etc.	Per.No.		Per.No.	
4a. HOW OLD WAS -- ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY Write in next to "relationship" and mark	Age		Age	
b. SEX Mark without asking unless sex is not obvious from name	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>		Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>	
c. RACE Mark without asking	White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>		White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
If 17 years old or over, ask: 5. IS -- NOW MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED, OR NEVER MARRIED?	Mar. <input type="checkbox"/> Wid. <input type="checkbox"/> Div. <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. <input type="checkbox"/> N.M. <input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 <input type="checkbox"/>		Mar. <input type="checkbox"/> Wid. <input type="checkbox"/> Div. <input type="checkbox"/> Sep. <input type="checkbox"/> N.M. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 <input type="checkbox"/>	
If 17 years old or over, ask: 6. WHAT WAS -- DOING MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS -- (for males) WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE? (for females) KEEPING HOUSE, WORKING OR DOING SOMETHING ELSE?	WK <input type="checkbox"/> KH <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>		WK <input type="checkbox"/> KH <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>	
If "SE" marked in Q. 6 and person is 15 years old or over, ask: 7. IS -- RETIRED?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>	
If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the resp., say: H WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ALL ADULTS WHO ARE AT HOME TAKE PART IN THE INTERVIEW. IS YOUR --, ETC., AT HOME NOW? (WOULD YOU PLEASE ASK -- ETC., TO JOIN US?)	Under 19 <input type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> Not home <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>		Under 19 <input type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> Not home <input type="checkbox"/> V <input type="checkbox"/>	
THIS SURVEY COVERS ALL KINDS OF ILLNESSES. THESE FIRST QUESTIONS REFER TO LAST WEEK AND THE WEEK BEFORE, THAT IS, THE 2-WEEK PERIOD OUTLINED IN RED ON THIS CALENDAR. Hand calendar to respondent and ask 8a.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8a. WAS -- SICK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE (THE 2 WEEKS SHOWN ON THAT CALENDAR)?				
b. WHAT WAS THE MATTER? c. DID -- HAVE ANYTHING ELSE DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?				
9a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE OR TREATMENT FOR ANY CONDITION (BESIDES . . . WHICH YOU TOLD ME ABOUT)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. FOR WHAT CONDITION? c. DID -- TAKE ANY MEDICINE FOR ANY OTHER CONDITION?				
10a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, DID -- HAVE ANY ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. WHAT WERE THEY? c. DID -- HAVE ANY OTHER ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD?				
11a. DID -- EVER HAVE AN (ANY OTHER) ACCIDENT OR INJURY THAT STILL BOTHERS HIM OR AFFECTS HIM IN ANY WAY?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. IN WHAT WAY DOES IT BOTHER HIM? Record present effects.				
12. Open your Flashcard booklet to Card A and read both sides of Card A (A-1, A-2) condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
13. Turn to Card B and read both sides of Card B (B-1, B-2), condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
14a. DOES -- HAVE ANY OTHER AILMENTS, CONDITIONS, OR PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. WHAT IS THE CONDITION? Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects. c. ANY OTHER PROBLEMS WITH HIS HEALTH?				
R Q. 8-14 For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for or was present during the asking of Q. 8-14. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them. If eligible respondent is "at home" but did not respond for self, enter the reason in a footnote.	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent		<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent	

<p>HOSPITAL PAGE</p> <p>Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate.</p> <p>USE YOUR CALENDAR</p>	<p>1. Person number Person number</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Write in and mark <input type="text"/></p> <p>YOU SAID THAT -- WAS IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) DURING THE PAST YEAR:</p> <p>2. WHEN DID -- ENTER THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) (THE LAST TIME)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Write in</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Make sure the YEAR is correct. →</p> <p>Month <input type="text"/></p> <p>Day <input type="text"/></p> <p>Year <input type="text"/></p>	<p>WASHINGTON USE</p> <p>Month</p> <p>Jan <input type="radio"/> Feb <input type="radio"/> Mar <input type="radio"/> Apr <input type="radio"/> May <input type="radio"/> Jun <input type="radio"/> July <input type="radio"/> Aug <input type="radio"/> Sept <input type="radio"/> Oct <input type="radio"/> Nov <input type="radio"/> Dec <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Day</p> <p>Year</p>
<p>Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate.</p> <p>Complete question 4 from entries in questions 2 and 3; if not clear, ask the questions.</p> <p>Do not include any nights in interview week.</p> <p>USE YOUR CALENDAR</p>	<p>3. HOW MANY NIGHTS WAS -- IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)?</p> <p>Total nights in hospital -- nursing home <input type="text"/></p> <p>4a. HOW MANY OF THESE -- NIGHTS WERE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <p>Nights past 12 months <input type="text"/></p> <p>4b. HOW MANY OF THESE -- NIGHTS WERE LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?</p> <p>Nights past 2 weeks <input type="text"/></p> <p>4c. WAS -- STILL IN THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) LAST SUNDAY NIGHT FOR THIS HOSPITALIZATION (STAY)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Nights</p> <p>Q. No. 15 16 17 Hosp. Other</p> <p>Diag.</p> <p>Diagnosis surgically treated</p>
<p>If medical name not known, enter an adequate description.</p> <p>Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.</p>	<p>5. FOR WHAT CONDITION DID -- ENTER THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME) -- DO YOU KNOW THE MEDICAL NAME?</p> <p>For delivery ask: WAS THIS A NORMAL DELIVERY? If "No" ask: WHAT WAS THE MATTER?</p> <p>For newborn, ask: WAS THE BABY NORMAL AT BIRTH? Record in "Condition" box</p> <p>Condition <input type="text"/></p> <p>Cause <input type="text"/></p> <p>Kind <input type="text"/></p> <p>Part of body <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Operation 1</p> <p>Operation 2</p> <p>Operation 3</p> <p>Service</p> <p>Ownership</p> <p>IC or dum. code</p>
<p>If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.</p>	<p>6a. WERE ANY OPERATIONS PERFORMED ON -- DURING THIS STAY AT THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No-Go to 7</p> <p>b. WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE OPERATION?</p> <p>Operation <input type="text"/></p> <p>c. ANY OTHER OPERATIONS? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Describe above <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>Footnotes:</p>
<p>Enter the full name of the hospital or nursing home; the street or highway on which it is located, and the city and State; if the city is not known, enter the county.</p>	<p>7. WHAT IS THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE (HOSPITAL/NURSING HOME)?</p> <p>Name of Hospital <input type="text"/></p> <p>Street <input type="text"/></p> <p>City (or county) <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">→ CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE ←</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">01700000</p>

<p>DOCTOR VISITS PAGE (1) See questions 18-21a on Pages 4 and 5</p> <p>Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate Question 2a of the Doctor Visits Questions.</p> <p>Ask and record the answer to Question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits Questions for each person.</p> <p>Item D: Interviewer Check Item Enter the number of Doctor Visits reported for each person in question 18-21a on pages 4 and 5. If "None" reported for all persons, check here <input type="checkbox"/> None reported Go to Person pages</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:10%;">Person No.</td> <td style="width:10%;">01</td> <td style="width:10%;">02</td> <td style="width:10%;">03</td> <td style="width:10%;">04</td> <td style="width:10%;">05</td> <td style="width:10%;">06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visits</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Fill one Doctor Visit section for each visit or call reported including additional visits or calls reported in question 2b.</p> <p>FOOTNOTES:</p>	Person No.	01	02	03	04	05	06	Visits							<p style="text-align: right;">Person number</p> <p>1. Person number Write in and mark </p> <p>EARLIER YOU TOLD ME THAT -- HAD SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS. Write in and mark Month } Jan Apr July Oct Feb May Aug Nov Mar June Sept Dec LW WB</p> <p>2a. ON WHAT DATES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD DID -- VISIT OR TALK TO A DOCTOR? Day } Month } Day }</p> <p>b. WERE THERE ANY OTHER DOCTOR VISITS FOR -- DURING THAT PERIOD? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Repeat Q. 2a <input type="checkbox"/> No-Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit</p> <p>3. WHERE DID -- SEE THE DOCTOR ON THE (Date)? Mark one circle</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 50px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;"> Home..... Telephone..... Doctor's Office..... Prepaid Insurance Group..... Hospital Emergency Room..... Hospital Outpatient Clinic..... Health Department..... Company or Industry..... Other Specify..... </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">WASHINGTON USE</p> <p>Dollars</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>Cents</p> <p>Dum. Code</p> <p>First Visit? Yes No</p> <p>Kind of Spec.</p> </div> <p>4. HOW MUCH WAS THE DOCTOR'S BILL FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)? If bill not received, ask: HOW MUCH DO YOU EXPECT THE DOCTOR'S BILL TO BE FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:70%;">Dollars</td> <td style="width:30%;">Cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>5. IS THE DOCTOR A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OR A SPECIALIST? <input type="checkbox"/> General Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist If "Specialist" ask: WHAT KIND OF SPECIALIST IS HE? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> </p>	Dollars	Cents		
Person No.	01	02	03	04	05	06													
Visits																			
Dollars	Cents																		
<p>DOCTOR VISITS PAGE (2)</p> <p>Record each date on which a Doctor was visited in a separate Question 2a of the Doctor Visits Questions.</p> <p>Ask and record the answer to Question 2b on the last set of Doctor Visits Questions for each person.</p> <p>FOOTNOTES:</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Person number</p> <p>1. Person number Write in and mark </p> <p>EARLIER YOU TOLD ME THAT -- HAD SEEN OR TALKED TO A DOCTOR DURING THE PAST 2 WEEKS. Write in and mark Month } Jan Apr July Oct Feb May Aug Nov Mar June Sept Dec LW WB</p> <p>2a. ON WHAT DATES DURING THAT 2-WEEK PERIOD DID -- VISIT OR TALK TO A DOCTOR? Day } Month } Day }</p> <p>b. WERE THERE ANY OTHER DOCTOR VISITS FOR -- DURING THAT PERIOD? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Repeat Q. 2a <input type="checkbox"/> No-Ask Q. 3-5 for each visit</p> <p>3. WHERE DID -- SEE THE DOCTOR ON THE (Date)? Mark one circle</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 300px; height: 50px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;"> Home..... Telephone..... Doctor's Office..... Prepaid Insurance Group..... Hospital Emergency Room..... Hospital Outpatient Clinic..... Health Department..... Company or Industry..... Other Specify..... </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">WASHINGTON USE</p> <p>Dollars</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>Cents</p> <p>Dum. Code</p> <p>First Visit? Yes No</p> <p>Kind of Spec.</p> </div> <p>4. HOW MUCH WAS THE DOCTOR'S BILL FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)? If bill not received, ask: HOW MUCH DO YOU EXPECT THE DOCTOR'S BILL TO BE FOR THAT VISIT (CALL)?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:70%;">Dollars</td> <td style="width:30%;">Cents</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>5. IS THE DOCTOR A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OR A SPECIALIST? <input type="checkbox"/> General Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist If "Specialist" ask: WHAT KIND OF SPECIALIST IS HE? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> </p>	Dollars	Cents																
Dollars	Cents																		

<p>Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.</p> <p>24a. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (YEAR) -- ATTENDED IN SCHOOL?</p>		<p>Elementary High school College</p>	<p>None - Go to 25a E I H i C o</p> <p>Under 17</p>	<p>None - Go to 25a E I H i C o</p> <p>Under 17</p>		
<p>b. DID -- FINISH THE -- GRADE (YEAR)?</p>			<p>Yes No ○ ○</p>	<p>Yes No ○ ○</p>		
<p>Ask for all persons 17 years old or over.</p> <p>25a. DID -- WORK AT ANY TIME LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? For females add: NOT COUNTING WORK AROUND THE HOUSE?</p>			<p>Yes No Go to 26a Ask both b and c ○ ○</p>	<p>Yes No Go to 26a Ask both b and c ○ ○</p>		
<p>b. EVEN THOUGH -- DID NOT WORK DURING THOSE 2 WEEKS, DOES HE HAVE A JOB OR BUSINESS?</p>			<p>Yes No ○ ○</p>	<p>Yes No ○ ○</p>		
<p>c. WAS HE LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB?</p>			<p>Yes - Ask d No - Omit d ○ ○</p>	<p>Yes - Ask d No - Omit d ○ ○</p>		
<p>d. WHICH -- LOOKING FOR WORK OR ON LAYOFF FROM A JOB?</p>			<p>Looking Layoff Both ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>Looking Layoff Both ○ ○ ○</p>		
<p>If "Yes" in 25c only, questions 26a through 26d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.</p>	<p>Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 25a, 25b, or 25c.</p> <p>26a. WHO DOES (DID) -- WORK FOR?</p>		Employer	Employer		
	<p>b. WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY IS THIS?</p>		Industry	Industry		
	<p>c. WHAT KIND OF WORK IS (WAS) -- DOING?</p>		Occupation	Occupation		
	<p>Fill 26d from entries in 26a-26c; if not clear, ask.</p> <p>d. CLASS OF WORKER</p>		<p>Pvt.-paid Gov't.-Fed. Gov't.-Other ○ ○ ○ Cwn Non-paid New-Worked ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>Pvt.-paid Gov't.-Fed. Gov't.-Other ○ ○ ○ Own Non-paid New-Worked ○ ○ ○</p>		
<p>Ask for all males 17 years old or over.</p> <p>27a. DID -- EVER SERVE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES?</p>			<p>Yes No - Go to 28 ○ ○</p>	<p>Yes No - Go to 28 ○ ○</p>		
<p>b. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE DURING A WAR?</p>			<p>Yes - Stop No DK ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>Yes - Stop No DK ○ ○ ○</p>		
<p>If "No" or "DK" in 27b ask:</p> <p>c. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE BETWEEN JUNE 27, 1950, AND JANUARY 31, 1955?</p>			<p>Yes - Stop No DK ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>Yes - Stop No DK ○ ○ ○</p>		
<p>If "No" or "DK" in 27c ask:</p> <p>d. WAS ANY OF HIS SERVICE AFTER JANUARY 31, 1955?</p>			<p>Yes No DK ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>Yes No DK ○ ○ ○</p>		
<p>28. WHICH OF THESE INCOME GROUPS REPRESENTS YOUR TOTAL COMBINED FAMILY INCOME FOR THE PAST 12 MONTHS - THAT IS, YOURS, YOUR --S, ETC.? SHOW CARD I. INCLUDE INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES SUCH AS WAGES, SALARIES, SOCIAL SECURITY OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS, HELP FROM RELATIVES, RENTS FROM PROPERTY, AND SO FORTH. Mark income group in each related person's column.</p>			<p>A B C D E F G H I J V ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p>	<p>A B C D E F G H I J V ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p>		
<p>FOCTNCTES</p>	<p>WASHINGTON USE</p>		<p>WASHINGTON USE</p>		<p>WASHINGTON USE</p>	
	<p>*Transcribe codes for Item R (Respondent)</p>		<p>Respondent</p>		<p>Respondent</p>	
	<p>0 - Self-entirely</p>		<p>Age of respondent</p>		<p>Age of respondent</p>	
	<p>1 - Self-partly</p>		<p>Family relationship</p>		<p>Family relationship</p>	
	<p>2 - Spouse</p>		<p>Education of head</p>		<p>Education of head</p>	
	<p>3 - Mother</p>		<p>Industry</p>		<p>Industry</p>	
<p>4 - Father</p>		<p>Occupation</p>		<p>Occupation</p>		
<p>5 - Other female family member</p>						
<p>6 - Other male family member</p>						
<p>7 - Other</p>						

<p>Card A</p> <p>A--1 Now I'm going to read a list of conditions--Please tell me if you, your , etc., have had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma? 2. CHRONIC bronchitis? 3. REPEATED attacks of sinus trouble? 4. TROUBLE with varicose veins? 5. Hemorrhoids or piles? 6. Hay fever? 7. Tumor, cyst, or growth? 8. CHRONIC gallbladder or liver trouble? 9. Stomach ulcer? 10. Any other CHRONIC stomach trouble? 11. Kidney stones or CHRONIC kidney trouble? 	<p>A--2 Have you, your , etc., had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Thyroid trouble or goiter? 13. Any allergy? 14. CHRONIC nervous trouble? 15. CHRONIC skin trouble? 16. Palsy? 17. Paralysis of any kind? 18. REPEATED trouble with back or spine? 19. Cleft palate? 20. Any speech defect? 21. Hernia or rupture? 22. Prostate trouble? 	<p>Card D</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 the above ways. 	<p>Card F</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 the above ways. 	<p>Card H</p> <p>For: Mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must stay in bed all or most of the time. 2. Must stay in the house all or most of the time. 3. Need the help of another person in getting around inside or outside the house. 4. Need the help of some special aid, such as a cane or wheelchair, in getting around inside or outside the house. 5. Does not need the help of another person or a special aid but has trouble in getting around freely. 6. Not limited in any of the above ways.
<p>Card B</p> <p>B--1 Have you, your , etc., EVER had any of these conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tuberculosis? 2. Emphysema? 3. Hardening of the arteries? 4. High blood pressure? 5. Cancer? 6. Heart trouble? 7. Stroke? 8. Rheumatic fever? 9. Arthritis or rheumatism? 10. Mental illness? 11. Diabetes? 12. Epilepsy? 	<p>B--2 Do you, your , etc., 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. Missing fingers, hand or arm -- toes, foot or leg? 4. Missing lung or kidney (or breast)? 5. Club foot? 6. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of foot, leg, fingers, arm or back? 	<p>Card E</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 the above ways. 	<p>Card G</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 the above ways. 	<p>Card I</p> <p>Which of the following income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months? Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rents from property, and so forth.</p> <p>Under \$500 Group A \$500-- \$999 Group B \$1,000-- \$1,999 Group C \$2,000-- \$2,999 Group D \$3,000-- \$3,999 Group E \$4,000-- \$4,999 Group F \$5,000-- \$6,999 Group G \$7,000-- \$9,999 Group H \$10,000--\$14,999 Group I \$15,000 and over Group J</p>

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