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Chronic Conditions Causing Activity Limitation

United States - July 1963 - June 1965

Statistics on persons with activity limitation caused by specified types of chronic conditions, tabulated by degree of limitation, age, sex, family income, living arrangements, geographic region, and residence. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1963-June 1965.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented on the distribution of selected types of chronic conditions reported as causes of activity limitation. This publication, based on data collected in health interviews during the period July 1963-June 1965, is the third report from the Health Interview Survey in a chronological sequence dealing with this topic.

Demographic factors used in describing the population of limited persons include degree of limitation, age, sex, family income, living arrangements, geographic region, and location of residence.

During this time period, an estimated 22.6 million persons, or 12.1 percent of the civilian, noninstitutional population, were limited in activity because of chronic illness. A total of about 31.1 million conditions caused these limitations. Therefore, on the average, there were 1.4 limitation-causing chronic conditions per limited person. Most often reported as causes of limitation were (1) heart conditions, (2) arthritis and rheumatism, (3) mental and nervous conditions, (4) impairments of back or spine (except paralysis), (5) hypertension without heart involvement, (6) impairments of lower extremities and hips (except paralysis and absence), and (7) visual impairments.

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-----	*

CHRONIC CONDITIONS CAUSING ACTIVITY LIMITATION

Adele G. Dingfelder, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

This is the third report from the Health Interview Survey dealing with causes of activity limitation. Previous reports on this subject are "Chronic Conditions and Activity Limitation, United States, July 1961-June 1963" (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 17) and "Chronic Conditions Causing Limitation of Activities, United States, July 1959-June 1961" (*Health Statistics*, Series B, No. 36).

Some of the statistics in the earlier reports have been updated in the present publication. For example, the distribution of selected causes of limitation among chronically limited persons according to the degree of severity of limitation is shown in each of these reports, and the chronological sequence of these distributions forms a source of data for valid trend comparisons. Comparability has been ensured by the absence of major alterations of questionnaire items related to this subject and by the use of the same chronic condition list for each report.

The formats of tables 3, 4, and 16-18 in Series 10, No. 17, outlining distributions of causes of limitation according to age, sex, and family income of limited persons, are essentially repeated in tables 4-9 of this report. Thus, further trend comparisons are possible between these more recent pairings of survey years, Series B, No. 36 is excluded because it shows data by sex and age only for those persons in the two most severe limitation categories—limitations affecting major activity (e.g., working or keeping house), while the two more recent reports combine all three

limitation categories in distributions according to age and sex.

In addition to updating certain previously published statistics, this report contributes new dimensions of analysis to the subject under discussion. The additional variables according to which causes of limitation are distributed are: living arrangement classes indicating household relationships, geographic region of residence, and metropolitan or nonmetropolitan designation of residence.

All of the detailed tables in this report have been coordinated with population tables on pages 45-54 in "Age Patterns in Medical Care, Illness, and Disability, United States, July 1963-June 1965" (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 32). For each distribution of causes of limitation among limited persons according to demographic characteristics, there is a corresponding distribution of chronic condition and limitation status among the entire civilian, non-institutional population. Therefore, by using these two reports together, one may consider the number of limitations caused by various chronic conditions in terms of their prevalence in the total population.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The information presented in this publication is derived from data collected in household interviews in the nationwide Health Interview Survey, a continuing program of the National Center for Health Statistics. These interviews were con-

ducted in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is so designed that interviews are conducted each week in a representative sample of the Nation's households by trained personnel of the Bureau of the Census. During the 24 months from July 1963-June 1965 the cumulative weekly samples included some 84,000 households containing about 268,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

Because the survey excludes the institutional population, statistics such as the prevalence of specific chronic conditions for which the rate of institutionalization is high, may considerably underestimate rates for the total population. Furthermore, persons 65 years and over, with a greater share being residents of nursing homes and other long-term-stay institutions, are incompletely described. Thus, other sources of data must be used to supplement Health Interview Survey data. For example, the records maintained in resident institutions are used in the Division of Health Resources Statistics to obtain sample data which will describe the health and health-care status of institutionalized persons. Certain types of estimates are also reduced by the exclusion of information for persons who died prior to the household interview.

A brief description of the design of the survey, the methods of estimation, and the general qualifications of data obtained from surveys is presented in appendix I. Based on a sample of the population, the estimates shown in this report are subject to sampling error. Although most of these errors are of relatively low magnitude, the sampling error may be high where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small. For this reason, particular attention should be directed to the section in appendix I entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are also presented in appendix I.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings, this appendix is vitally important.

The questionnaire used by the Health Interview Survey during the period July 1964-June 1965 is illustrated in appendix III. The chronic illness

experience of household members was derived from answers to the illness-recall questions (6-12 on the questionnaire shown), used in conjunction with the check lists of chronic conditions and impairments. Each person who reported one or more chronic conditions was shown the one card out of four (cards E-H used with columns (t) and (u) of table I) which was appropriate to his usual activity class and was asked to select the statement which best described his limitation-of-activity status. The interview respondent made the selection for children and for adults not present at the time of interview. If a person indicated by his choice that he was limited, he was asked to specify which chronic condition(s) caused his limitation.

CHRONIC CONDITIONS CAUSING ACTIVITY LIMITATION

Leading Causes of Limitation

With only one inconsequential exception,¹ the same seven condition groups have led all other tabulated causes of activity limitation for three consecutive 2-year periods beginning with July 1959 (table A). Heart conditions and arthritis and rheumatism have consistently exceeded all other condition groups, and there were essentially no differences in the order of prominence of the next five leading causes for each set of data.

Nor were there more than minor changes in the magnitude of percentage of limitations caused by a given condition group. For example, in the course of these 6 years, the percentage of limited persons with limitation due to hypertension fell just seven-tenths of a percentage point, from 6.8 percent in fiscal years 1960-1961 to 6.1 percent in fiscal years 1964-1965. During this time period, impairments of lower extremities and hips as causes of limitation dropped less than one percentage unit, from 6.8 percent to 5.9 percent. An increasing trend, although a very gradual one, appears to be reflected in the proportion of disability due to mental and nervous conditions and impairments of back or spine.

¹Visual impairments ranked eighth in fiscal years 1960-1961.

Table A. Seven most frequent causes of activity limitation, United States, July 1959-June 1965

July 1963-June 1965		July 1961-June 1963		July 1959-June 1961	
	Per- cent		Per- cent		Per- cent
Heart conditions-----	16.0	Heart conditions----	16.0	Heart conditions----	16.7
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	15.4	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	14.8	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	15.9
Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.8	Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.7	Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.0
Impairments of back or spine-----	7.8	Impairments of back or spine-----	7.5	Hypertension without heart involvement--	6.8
Hypertension without heart involvement----	6.1	Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.2	Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.8
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-	5.9	Hypertension without heart involvement--	6.0	Impairments of back or spine-----	6.6
Visual impairments----	5.7	Visual impairments--	5.5	Conditions of genito- urinary system-----	5.8

NOTE: Percentages refer to number of persons with condition per 100 limited persons.

In this discussion, it must be remembered that the figures are estimates based on reported causes of reported limitations. Record-check studies have shown that certain conditions are widespread causes of disability and yet are grossly underreported in a household interview. Among this class of conditions are malignant neoplasms and mental and nervous conditions. Thus, the survey may be understating that portion of the disability picture concerning such conditions as causes of activity limitation.

Degree of Limitation

About one-half of the total civilian, non-institutional population is estimated to have had at least one chronic condition during the period July 1963-June 1965. Approximately one-fourth of these persons had activity limitation because of long-term illness or impairment; this number represents 12.1 percent of the total population.

Among these 22.6 million persons with chronic limitation of activity, 4.1 million were prevented from carrying on the major activity for their age-sex group (working, keeping house, going to school, or engaging in preschool ac-

tivities); 12.3 million were limited in the amount or kind of major activity in which they could participate; and 6.1 million were limited, but not in their major activity.

Progressively more severe limitation was associated with an increasing number of limiting conditions per person. As shown in table B, the average number per person of chronic conditions causing limitation was 1.1 for persons limited in activities outside their major activity, 1.3 for those restricted in amount or kind of major activity, and 1.8 for those unable to perform their major activity at all.

The above trend would seem to be due to differences in the age distributions of the three limitation categories. However, even though the most severely limited group was heavily weighted with older persons as compared with the other limitation groups, the number of multiple conditions was more closely related to degree of limitation than to age. When each age class is examined separately (table C), the number of conditions per person increases along with degree of limitation. However, when the degree of limitation is held constant (table C), there is no general pattern of an increase in multiple con-

Table B. Number of chronic conditions per person and activity-limiting conditions per person, by activity limitation status: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Activity limitation status	Number of chronic conditions per person	Number of limiting chronic conditions per person
Persons with 1+ chronic conditions-----	2.1	...
Persons not limited in activities-----	1.7	...
Persons with activity limitation-----	3.1	1.4
Limited, but not in major activity ¹ -----	2.7	1.1
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	3.2	1.3
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	3.6	1.8

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or pre-school activities.

ditions with age. Thus, the only apparent effect of aging was the increase in the multiple condition rate from 1.5 to 1.9 for persons with the most severe limitation as they reached 45 years of age.

Table D shows the chronic conditions most often reported as causes of each of the degrees of activity limitation. In all three limitation categories, arthritis and rheumatism and heart conditions involved the largest percentages of limited persons; when major activity was affected, the importance of these condition groups is particularly evident. Visual impairments and paralysis were prominent only as causes of the

most severe limitations, while asthma and hay fever and impairments of lower extremities and hips ranked high in causing the least severe limitations.

Typically, the percentage of limitations due to a given condition group increased as the degree of limitation became greater (table 3). However, among the conditions listed in table D, there were some notable exceptions to the pattern in table 3. Asthma and hay fever, and impairments of lower extremities and hips caused a fairly high percentage of those limitations not affecting major activity, while they were responsible for a

Table C. Number of limiting chronic conditions per person per year, by degree of limitation and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Degree of limitation	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of limiting conditions per person		
Limited, but not in major activity ¹ -----	1.1	1.2	1.1
Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	1.2	1.4	1.3
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	1.5	1.9	1.9

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or pre-school activities.

smaller share of those limitations which did affect major activity. Impairments of the back or spine were relatively important in the lesser two limitation groups, but were not even among the principal causes of limitation among persons entirely unable to carry on their major activity. Hypertension without heart involvement was most prominent for persons limited in amount or kind of major activity, the intermediate classification of degree of limitation.

Sex and Age

Table E, based on detailed tables 4 and 5, shows the most frequent causes of activity limitation for each sex-age class. Among males 45 years and over, heart conditions caused the largest percentage of limitations, with arthritis and rheumatism ranking a high second. Among females in this age range, the same two condition groups headed the list of causes, but arthritis and rheumatism took precedence over heart conditions.

Certain frequently reported condition groups characterized each sex at particular age intervals, while other condition groups appeared to be the most frequent causes of limitation for both sexes in a given age range. These age-specific sex patterns of chronic conditions causing activity limitation can be derived by determining which conditions are among the leading causes of limitation in a specified age class for males only, for females only, or for both sexes. For example, it is observed that paralysis was an important cause of limitation among males only, and then only for the age class under 45 years. Similarly, among females, genitourinary conditions (under 65 years of age) and digestive conditions other than ulcer and hernia (45 years and over) were distinctively important as causes of limitation.

Sex-specific age patterns relating to causes of activity limitation can also be obtained. Here, conditions which were important in one age class only are: under 45 years—asthma-hay fever (male and female), paralysis (male), and diseases of muscles, bones, and joints other than arthritis

Table D. Most frequent causes of activity limitation, by degree of limitation:
United States, July 1963-June 1965

Limited, but not in major activity ¹		Limited in amount or kind of major activity ¹		Unable to carry on major activity ¹	
	Per- cent		Per- cent		Per- cent
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	11.9	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	16.8	Heart conditions-----	24.9
Heart conditions-----	10.7	Heart conditions-----	15.7	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	16.5
Impairments of back or spine-----	7.7	Impairments of back or spine-----	9.2	Visual impairments---	11.7
Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.0	Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.5	Paralysis, complete or partial-----	10.8
Asthma-hay fever-----	6.8	Hypertension without heart involvement---	6.8	Mental and nervous conditions-----	10.1
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-	6.3				

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or pre-school activities.

NOTE: Percentages refer to number of persons with condition per 100 persons in each limitation category.

and rheumatism (male); and 65 years and over—visual impairments (male and female).

In the older age groups, the impact of certain condition groups was much greater in relation to that of the other causes of limitation. Corresponding to increases in age, four condition groups—heart disease, hypertension, arthritis and rheumatism, and visual impairments—were associated with increases in total prevalence as well as in percent of reported conditions that

produced activity limitation. For example, among males, heart conditions caused 5.7, 21.1, and 22.2 percent of the limitations in the age classes under 45, 45-64, and 65 years and over, respectively (fig. 1). The equivalent percentages of heart conditions causing limitation in females were 5.7, 15.9, and 22.1 percent.

In contrast, some condition groups showed a marked decline in importance with advancing

Table E. Most frequent causes of activity limitation, by age and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Under 45 years		45-64 years		65+ years	
Male					
	Percent		Percent		Percent
Impairments of back or spine-----	11.9	Heart conditions-----	21.1	Heart conditions-----	22.2
Asthma-hay fever-----	9.1	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	13.1	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	15.9
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	8.8	Impairments of back or spine-----	9.6	Visual impairments-----	7.8
Mental and nervous conditions-----	6.6	Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.1	Hypertension without heart involvement-----	5.3
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	5.8	Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.8		
Heart conditions-----	5.7				
Diseases of muscles, bones, and joints, other than arthritis and rheumatism-----	5.4				
Female					
Mental and nervous conditions-----	11.0	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	22.1	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	26.6
Impairments of back or spine-----	10.6	Heart conditions-----	15.9	Heart conditions-----	22.1
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	8.1	Mental and nervous conditions-----	10.5	Hypertension without heart involvement-----	11.2
Asthma-hay fever-----	7.4	Hypertension without heart involvement-----	9.9	Visual impairments-----	11.0
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	6.2	Impairments of back or spine-----	7.7	Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.7
Heart conditions-----	5.7	Conditions of genitourinary system-----	7.2	Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.2
		Conditions of digestive system other than ulcer or hernia-----	5.9	Conditions of digestive system other than ulcer or hernia-----	5.7

NOTE: Percentages refer to number of persons with condition per 100 persons in each age-sex class.

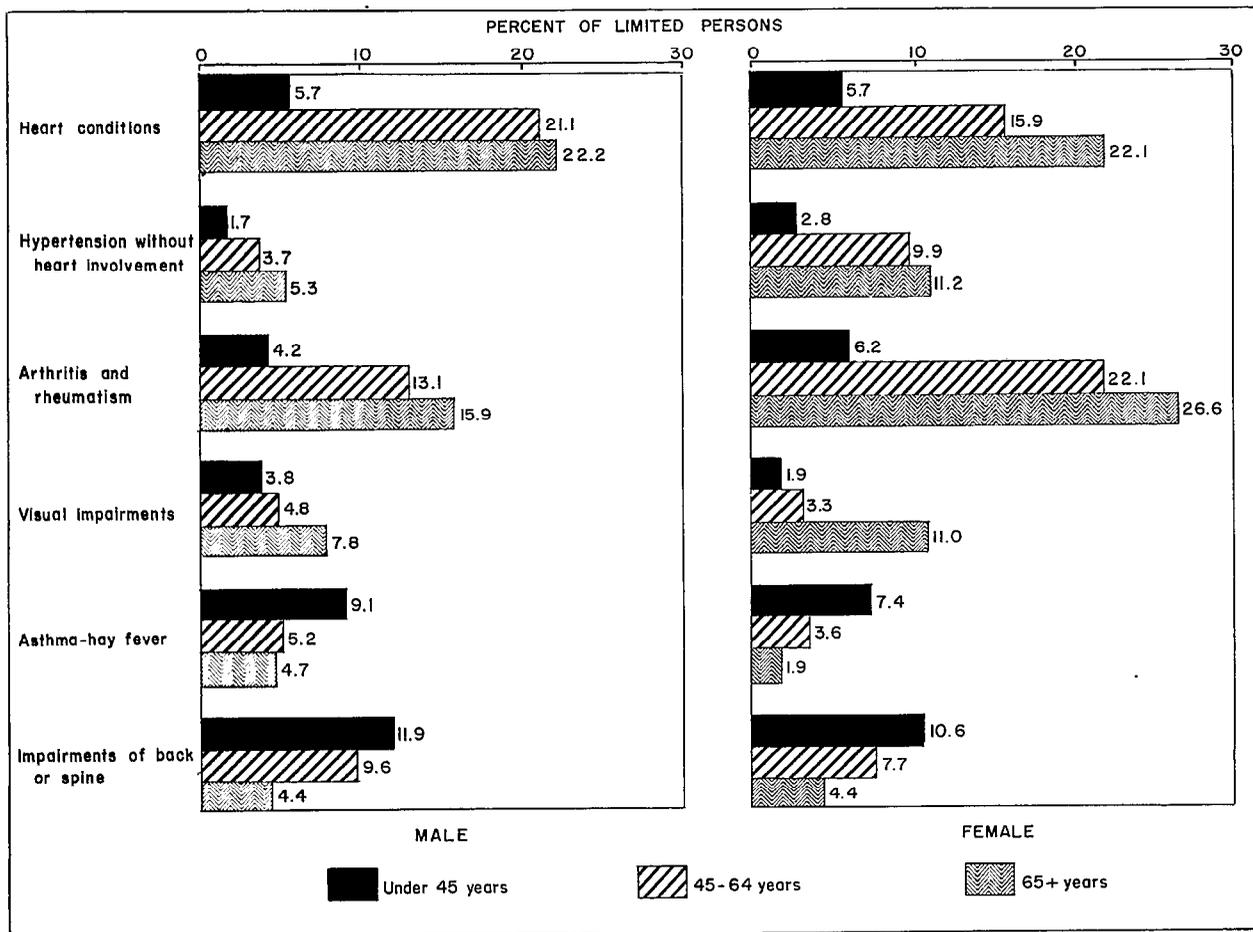


Figure 1. Percent of persons with activity limitation who reported selected chronic conditions as a cause of their limitation, by sex and age.

age (fig. 1). Asthma and hay fever and impairments of back or spine illustrate this inverse relationship for both males and females.

Family Income and Age

Tables 6 and 7 present chronic activity limitation estimates for five categories of family income. The conditions most frequently reported as causing activity limitation among persons in each of these income levels are shown in table F. In every income category, heart conditions and arthritis and rheumatism were the leading condition groups associated with limitation. Ar-

thritis and rheumatism were particularly prominent among persons with family incomes of less than \$3,000, where these conditions were responsible for an estimated 19.5 percent of activity limitations.

Genitourinary conditions and conditions of digestive system other than ulcer or hernia were among the most frequent causes of limitation, but only for the income group below \$3,000. At incomes under \$4,000, hypertension and visual impairments appear to have had relatively more impact than at higher incomes. As family income increased to \$10,000 or more, diseases of muscles, bones, and joints (excluding arthritis

Table F. Most frequent causes of activity limitation, by family income: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Family income and chronic conditions	Percent
<u>Under \$3,000</u>	
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	19.5
Heart conditions-----	17.6
Mental and nervous conditions-----	9.2
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	8.2
Visual impairments-----	7.6
Impairments of back or spine-----	6.5
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.5
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	5.5
Conditions of digestive system, other than ulcer or hernia-----	5.2
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.0
<u>\$3,000-\$3,999</u>	
Heart conditions-----	16.1
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	14.3
Mental and nervous conditions-----	8.4
Impairments of back or spine-----	8.2
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	5.7
Visual impairments-----	5.6
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.2
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	5.1
<u>\$4,000-\$6,999</u>	
Heart conditions-----	14.9
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	11.7
Impairments of back or spine-----	8.6
Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.1
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.2
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	5.1
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>	
Heart conditions-----	13.4
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	12.4
Impairments of back or spine-----	9.4
Mental and nervous conditions-----	6.4
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.1
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.2
<u>\$10,000+</u>	
Heart conditions-----	15.3
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	12.7
Impairments of back or spine-----	9.1
Diseases of muscles, bones and joints, other than arthritis and rheumatism--	6.1
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.0
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.6
Mental and nervous conditions-----	5.6

NOTE: Percentages refer to number of persons with condition per 100 persons in each income category.

and rheumatism) became more important as causes of limitation, in relation to other conditions reported in each income category.

Survey data suggest that the amount of limitation caused by each of several condition groups was systematically related to the level of family income. These trends are depicted in figure 2. Increasing levels of family income were associated with declines in the proportion of chronically limited persons who attributed their disability to each of the following condition groups—mental and nervous conditions, hyper-

tension without heart involvement, visual impairments,² conditions of the genitourinary system,² and conditions of digestive system other than ulcer or hernia. The opposite pattern characterized diseases of muscles, bones, and joints (excluding arthritis and rheumatism) and impairments of back or spine; that is, these conditions causes increasing amounts of limitation in conjunction with a corresponding increase in family income. An initially decreasing

²Slight deviations in trend may be due to sampling error.

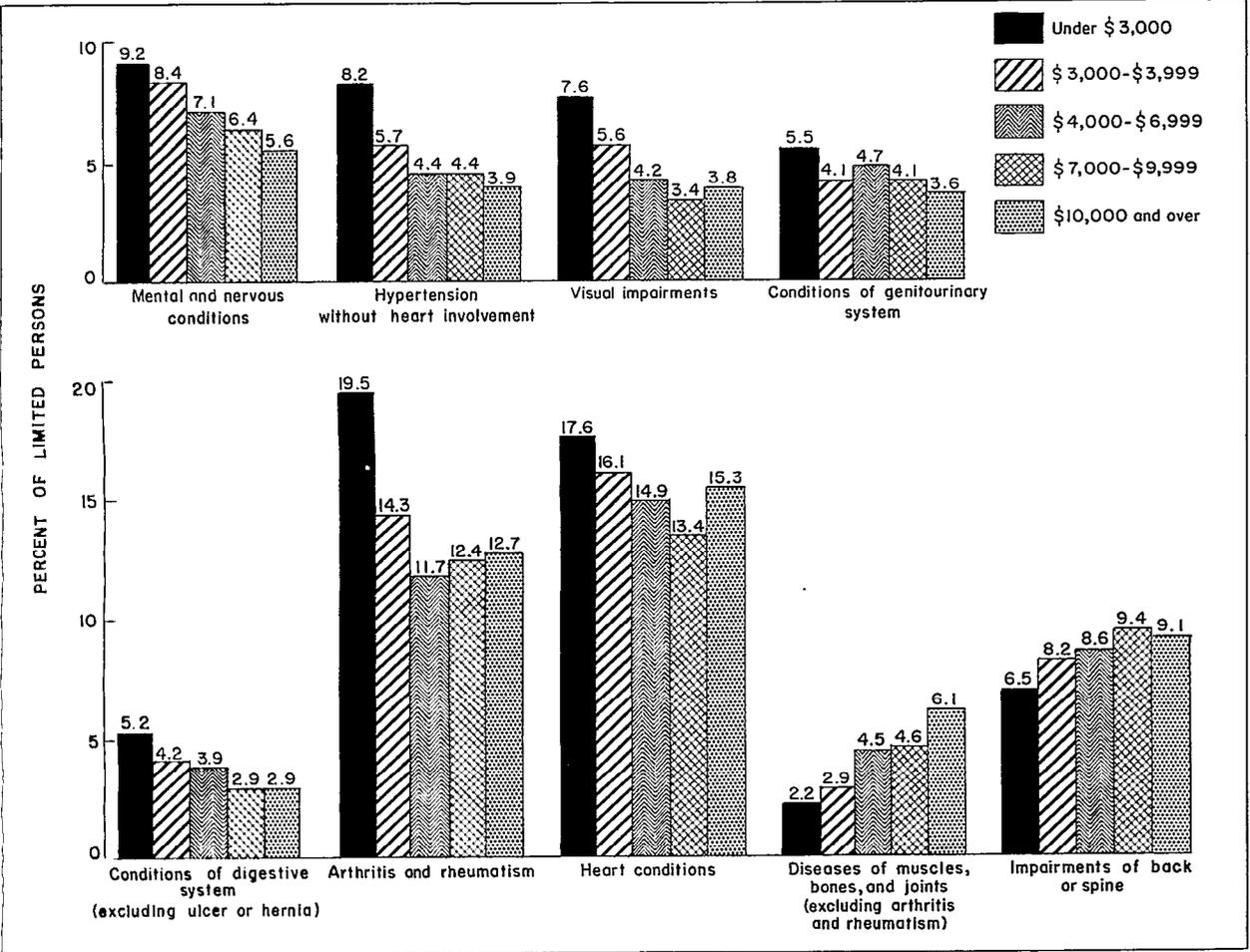


Figure 2. Percent of persons with activity limitation who reported selected chronic conditions as a cause of their activity limitation, by family income.

trend in the impact of arthritis and rheumatism and heart conditions was followed by an upward shift in the higher income levels.

Since age is an important variable related to both income and illness, more meaningful analysis might evolve from the examination of separate age classes within each income category. By such a detailed cross-classification, however, the reliability of the estimates would be extremely poor. Therefore, as an alternative procedure and at the cost of reducing the precision of income categories, tables 8 and 9 were prepared with broader income groupings (under \$4,000 and \$4,000 and over) to demonstrate relationships among income, cause of disability, and age.

This rearrangement of the data into income-age classes reveals the main causes of limitation among persons under 45 years of age in high and low income families. Thus, mental and nervous conditions and impairments of the back or spine were the most important causes of activity limitation among low income persons in

this age range. In the case of high income persons under 45 years of age, impairments of back or spine accounted for the largest percentage of limitations.

Certain condition groups had a greater impact on one income segment of the population than on the other, and this difference was generally specific to particular age levels. The following condition groups were reported as causing substantially larger proportions of activity limitation in low income persons for the ages given: mental and nervous conditions (all age groups), arthritis and rheumatism (45 years and over), and hypertension without heart involvement and visual impairments (45-64 years). High income persons reported relatively more limitation than low income persons for: diseases of muscles, bones, and joints other than arthritis and rheumatism (under 65 years), impairments of back or spine (under 45 years), and heart conditions (45-64 years).

Table G. Most frequent causes of activity limitation among persons 45 years of age and over, by living arrangements: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Living alone or with nonrelatives		Living with relatives-- married		Living with relatives-- other	
	Per- cent		Per- cent		Per- cent
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	23.0	Heart conditions----	20.9	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	21.0
Heart conditions-----	19.8	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	18.3	Heart conditions----	19.3
Visual impairments----	9.6	Impairments of back or spine-----	7.2	Visual impairments--	10.5
Mental and nervous conditions-----	8.8	Hypertension without heart involvement--	7.1	Hypertension without heart involvement--	8.8
Hypertension without heart involvement----	8.4	Mental and nervous conditions-----	6.8	Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.7
Impairments of lower extremities and hips--	6.3	Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	5.1	Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.1
Impairments of back or spine-----	6.0	Visual impairments--	5.0	Paralysis, complete or partial-----	5.2
Conditions of digestive system, other than ulcer or hernia-----	5.6				

NOTE: Percentages refer to number of persons with condition per 100 persons in each living arrangement category.

Living Arrangements

The classification of persons according to living arrangements is derived from survey data pertaining to family relationship and marital status of household members. The three categories—living alone or with nonrelatives; living with relatives—married; and living with relatives—other (not married)—are meaningful only in terms of certain specified age intervals. Furthermore, the most appropriate use for these categories is to differentiate household status among older persons. Hence, table 10, showing causes of limitation by living arrangements, deals only with persons 45 years of age and over.

As shown in table G, which is a summary of table 10, the conditions reported most often as causes of limitation varied only slightly according to living arrangements. Arthritis and rheumatism and heart conditions as causes of limitation clearly led all other condition groups in each living arrangement category. A noteworthy contrast was visual impairments, which held a relatively less important position in the category "living with relatives—married" than in either of the remaining two categories. This difference was due primarily to the higher proportion of persons under 65 years of age in the group of presently married persons living with relatives, as compared with the other living arrangement categories.

Substantial differences³ among living arrangement categories in the percent of limited persons who reported a given condition group as a cause of their limitations, existed for five condition groups—visual impairments, impairments of back or spine, paralysis, mental and nervous conditions, and arthritis and rheumatism. This reflects differences in the age composition of the three living arrangement categories (fig. 3) except in the case of mental and nervous conditions, where it appears that real differences existed among living arrangement groups in spite of the heterogeneous mixtures of age (table G).

³Computed as percentage differences of compared percentage values.

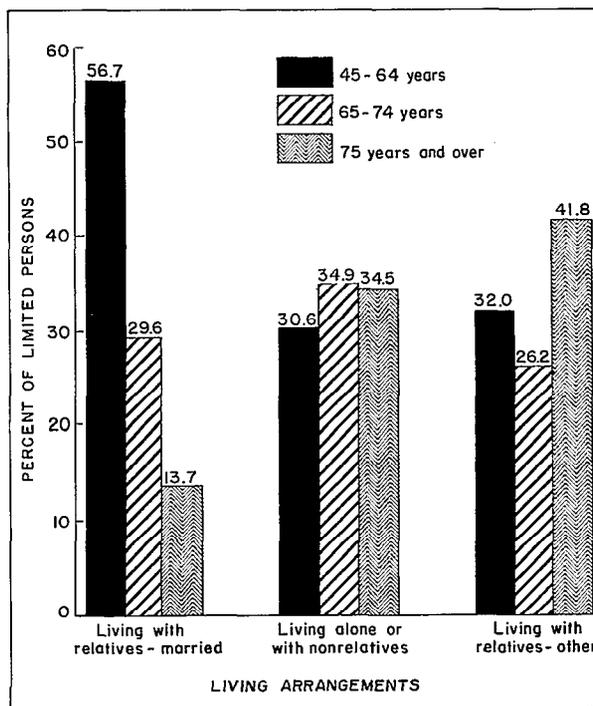


Figure 3. Percent distribution of limited persons 45 years and over, by age according to living arrangements.

Geographic Region and Age

Essentially the same condition groups led all other reported causes of limitation for each geographic region (table H). There were, however, slight variations. For example, among persons under 65 years of age, heart conditions ranked high in all regions. Nevertheless, they were clearly the one leading cause of limitation in the Northeast Region, with a reported level of 14.6 percent of all limitations. The second highest condition group in this region, arthritis and rheumatism, causes considerably less limitation (11.3 percent). In the same age range, impairments of the back or spine seem to have been relatively more important in the West Region and less important in the South Region. For persons 65 years and over, there was even less variation among regions in the leading causes of limitation than for persons under 65 years.

Persons in the South Region reported more conditions, on the average, as causing each activity limitation (table J), and the rate of limitations caused by each specific condition group was most often higher in this region (tables 11 and 12). Those condition groups for which the South had considerably higher disability rates in both age classes were: mental and nervous conditions, hypertension without heart involvement, and conditions of the genitourinary system. For ages 65 years and over, this list also included conditions of digestive system other than ulcer or hernia.

It is noteworthy that among persons under 65 years of age, the South reported a relatively

Table J. Number of limiting chronic conditions per limited person, by age and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Region	Under 65 years	65+ years
	Number of limiting conditions per person	
Northeast-----	1.29	1.32
North Central-----	1.30	1.35
South-----	1.40	1.64
West-----	1.28	1.41

Table H. Most frequent causes of activity limitation, by geographic region and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Northeast		North Central		South		West	
Under 65 years of age							
	Per-cent		Per-cent		Per-cent		Per-cent
Heart conditions---	14.6	Heart conditions--	12.9	Arthritis and	12.9	Impairments of	11.3
Arthritis and		Arthritis and		rheumatism-----	11.6	back or spine----	11.2
rheumatism-----	11.3	Impairments of	11.1	Heart conditions--	11.2	Heart conditions--	10.7
Impairments of back		back or spine----	8.1	Mental and nervous	8.0	Arthritis and	7.3
or spine-----	10.4	Mental and nervous	6.1	conditions-----	7.1	rheumatism-----	7.2
Mental and nervous		conditions-----	6.1	Impairments of	6.5	Mental and nervous	6.1
conditions-----	6.9	Asthma-hay fever--	6.1	back or spine----	6.4	conditions-----	5.5
Impairments of		Impairments of		Conditions of	6.2	Asthma-hay fever--	5.0
lower extremities	5.9	lower extremities	6.1	genitourinary		Impairments of	
and hips-----	5.0	and hips-----	6.1	system-----		lower extremities	
Asthma-hay fever---		Diseases of mus-		Impairments of		and hips-----	
Diseases of muscles,		cles, bones, and		lower extremities		Diseases of mus-	
bones, and joints		cles, bones, and		and hips-----		cles, bones, and	
other than arthri-		other than arthritis		Hypertension		joints, other	
tis and rheumatism-	4.9	and rheumatism---	5.0	without heart		than arthritis	
Paralysis, complete				involvement-----		and rheumatism---	
or partial-----	4.9					Conditions of	
						genitourinary	
						system-----	5.0
65+years of age							
Heart conditions---	23.4	Heart conditions--	21.7	Arthritis and	23.6	Heart conditions--	21.6
Arthritis and		Arthritis and		rheumatism-----	21.9	Arthritis and	20.9
rheumatism-----	19.2	rheumatism-----	20.8	Heart conditions--	11.2	rheumatism-----	8.3
Visual impairments-		Visual impair-		Hypertension	10.8	Visual impair-	7.0
Hypertension with-		ments-----	8.7	without heart	8.3	ments-----	5.5
out heart involve-		Hypertension		involvement----	6.2	ment-----	5.0
ment-----	6.7	without heart		Visual impair-		ment-----	
Impairments of		involvement----	7.0	ments-----		ment-----	
lower extremities	5.5	Mental and nervous	5.4	Conditions of di-		ment-----	
and hips-----		conditions-----		gestive system,		ment-----	
Conditions of the				other than ulcer		ment-----	
circulatory sys-				or hernia-----	6.1	ment-----	
tem, other than				Conditions of	5.8	ment-----	
heart conditions,				genitourinary		ment-----	
hypertension,				system-----		ment-----	
varicose veins,	5.0			Impairments of		ment-----	
and hemorrhoids---				lower extremities		ment-----	
				and hips-----		ment-----	

NOTE: Percentages refer to number of persons with condition per 100 persons in each geographic region.

Table K. Most frequent causes of activity limitation, by age and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965

All ages					
SMSA's		Outside SMSA's			
		Nonfarm		Farm	
	Percent		Percent		Percent
Heart conditions-----	16.1	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	16.5	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	18.1
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	14.3	Heart conditions----	16.2	Heart conditions----	15.0
Impairments of back or spine-----	7.9	Mental and nervous conditions-----	9.0	Impairments of back or spine-----	8.4
Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.0	Impairments of back or spine-----	7.6	Hypertension without heart involvement--	8.4
Impairments of lower extremities and hips--	5.9	Hypertension without heart involvement--	6.6	Mental and nervous conditions-----	8.2
Visual impairments-----	5.3	Visual impairments--	6.5	Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.6
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	5.3	Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	5.6	Conditions of genitourinary system-----	6.3
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.0	Conditions of genitourinary system-----	5.5	Asthma-hay fever----	5.7
		Asthma-hay fever----	5.2	Conditions of digestive system, other than ulcer or hernia-----	5.4
				Visual impairments--	5.0

Under 45 years

SMSA's		Outside SMSA's	
	Percent		Percent
Impairments of back or spine-----	11.7	Impairments of back or spine-----	10.2
Mental and nervous conditions-----	8.4	Mental and nervous conditions-----	9.9
Asthma-hay fever-----	8.2	Asthma-hay fever-----	8.2
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.6	Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	6.6
Heart conditions-----	5.8	Heart conditions-----	6.1
Diseases of muscles, bones, and joints, other than arthritis and rheumatism--	5.2	Conditions of genitourinary system--	5.9
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	5.1	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	5.0
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	5.1		

Table K. Most frequent causes of activity limitation, by age and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965--Con.

45-64 years			
SMSA's		Outside SMSA's	
	Percent		Percent
Heart conditions-----	18.9	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	18.4
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	17.0	Heart conditions-----	17.3
Impairments of back or spine-----	8.4	Mental and nervous conditions-----	10.7
Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.7	Impairments of back or spine-----	8.3
Hypertension without heart involve- ment-----	6.2	Hypertension without heart involve- ment-----	7.5
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	5.7	Conditions of genitourinary system---	6.4
		Conditions of digestive system, other than ulcer or hernia-----	5.3
		Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	5.4
65+ years			
	Percent		Percent
Heart conditions-----	22.7	Arthritis and rheumatism-----	22.6
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	20.2	Heart conditions-----	21.7
Visual impairments-----	9.0	Visual impairments-----	10.4
Hypertension without heart involve- ment-----	7.2	Hypertension without heart involve- ment-----	9.1
Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	5.4	Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.1
Mental and nervous conditions-----	5.1	Impairments of lower extremities and hips-----	5.2
		Conditions of digestive system, other than ulcer or hernia-----	5.0

NOTE: Percentages refer to number of persons with condition per 100 persons in each residence category.

low rate of disability due to impairments of the back or spine, in spite of this region's generally unfavorable position in comparisons with the other regions for most other condition groups.

Residence and Age

The most frequently reported causes of limitation according to residence category are shown in table K. For persons of all ages the same leading causes were found for metropolitan residents as for the rural-farm and nonfarm populations, but there were differences among the residence categories in the relative importance of certain specific condition groups. Hypertension without heart involvement ranked higher as a cause of limitation among persons living on farms, while visual impairments were considerably less important in this population sector than in the other groups.

In terms of the percentage of limitations caused by any given condition group, the greatest differences among the three residence categories were for hypertension and conditions of the genitourinary system (tables 13 and 14). Approximately 8.4 percent of limited persons living on a farm were disabled by hypertension, a somewhat larger figure than the 5.3 percent for metropolitan or the 6.6 percent for rural-nonfarm areas. In the case of genitourinary conditions, the metropolitan areas stood out as having a lower percentage of limited persons with limi-

tation assignable to these conditions than did the other two residence categories. The percentages were 4.0 for metropolitan areas, 5.5 for rural-nonfarm, and 6.3 for farm areas.

Because of the low frequencies involved, sampling errors were too large to permit any analysis by age for persons living in farm areas. Therefore, in the age-specific portions of table K and tables 13 and 14, persons living in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) are compared only with persons living in nonfarm areas outside the SMSA's. These comparisons produced almost identical lists of leading conditions in each age range (table K). However, there was an exchange of emphasis in the group 45-64 years of age. In this age group, genitourinary conditions were more important as a cause of limitation among nonfarm persons living outside of metropolitan areas than among metropolitan residents, while impairments of the lower extremities and hips were less important.

The disability rates among persons under 45 years of age, for any condition, were generally at the same level for rural nonfarm as for metropolitan areas (tables 13 and 14). At ages 45 and older, mental and nervous conditions, genitourinary conditions, and conditions of the digestive system other than ulcer or hernia were reported as causing larger proportions of activity limitations among persons living in rural nonfarm areas.



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Table 1. Total population and average number of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status and selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected characteristics	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Average number of persons in thousands ²							
All persons ³ -----	187,109	101,453	85,656	63,073	6,114	12,347	4,122
<u>Sex</u>							
Male-----	90,692	50,782	39,910	29,073	2,384	5,649	2,804
Female-----	96,417	50,671	45,747	34,000	3,730	6,698	1,318
<u>Age</u>							
Under 45 years-----	132,053	85,544	46,509	39,815	2,796	3,337	562
45-64 years-----	37,898	12,962	24,936	17,425	2,058	4,397	1,056
65 years and over-----	17,158	2,946	14,212	5,833	1,260	4,614	2,504
<u>Family income</u>							
Under \$3,000-----	34,787	15,454	19,333	10,529	1,615	5,053	2,137
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	15,921	8,679	7,242	4,909	570	1,325	438
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	57,574	33,302	24,272	19,070	1,663	2,821	718
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	37,747	21,462	16,285	13,518	1,064	1,399	304
\$10,000 and over-----	31,220	16,863	14,357	12,108	927	1,066	256
<u>Living arrangements</u>							
Living alone-----	9,098	2,283	6,815	4,204	595	1,568	448
Living with nonrelatives--	3,407	1,368	2,040	1,488	115	281	157
Living with relatives:							
Married-----	85,367	33,867	51,500	37,813	3,825	7,734	2,129
Other-----	89,237	63,935	25,301	19,568	1,580	2,764	1,389
<u>Geographic region</u>							
Northeast-----	46,578	27,609	18,969	14,521	1,032	2,508	908
North Central-----	53,351	28,781	24,570	18,182	1,956	3,439	994
South-----	56,982	29,892	27,090	18,919	1,867	4,620	1,684
West-----	30,198	15,171	15,027	11,450	1,259	1,781	537
<u>Residence</u>							
SMSA's-----	119,762	66,024	53,738	41,178	3,618	6,725	2,217
Outside SMSA's:							
Nonfarm-----	55,710	29,141	26,569	18,463	2,027	4,465	1,614
Farm-----	11,637	6,288	5,349	3,431	469	1,158	292

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

²Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

³Includes unknown incomes.

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 2. Percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected characteristics	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Percent distribution ²							
All persons ³ -----	100.0	54.2	45.8	33.7	3.3	6.6	2.2
<u>Sex</u>							
Male-----	100.0	56.0	44.0	32.1	2.6	6.2	3.1
Female-----	100.0	52.6	47.4	35.3	3.9	6.9	1.4
<u>Age</u>							
Under 45 years-----	100.0	64.8	35.2	30.2	2.1	2.5	0.4
45-64 years-----	100.0	34.2	65.8	46.0	5.4	11.6	2.8
65 years and over-----	100.0	17.2	82.8	34.0	7.3	26.9	14.6
<u>Family income</u>							
Under \$3,000-----	100.0	44.4	55.6	30.3	4.6	14.5	6.1
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	100.0	54.5	45.5	30.8	3.6	8.3	2.8
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	100.0	57.8	42.2	33.1	2.9	4.9	1.2
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	100.0	56.9	43.1	35.8	2.8	3.7	0.8
\$10,000 and over-----	100.0	54.0	46.0	38.8	3.0	3.4	0.8
<u>Living arrangements</u>							
Living alone-----	100.0	25.1	74.9	46.2	6.5	17.2	4.9
Living with nonrelatives---	100.0	40.2	59.9	43.7	3.4	8.2	4.6
Living with relatives:							
Married-----	100.0	39.7	60.3	44.3	4.5	9.1	2.5
Other-----	100.0	71.6	28.4	21.9	1.8	3.1	1.6
<u>Geographic region</u>							
Northeast-----	100.0	59.3	40.7	31.2	2.2	5.4	1.9
North Central-----	100.0	53.9	46.1	34.1	3.7	6.4	1.9
South-----	100.0	52.5	47.5	33.2	3.3	8.1	3.0
West-----	100.0	50.2	49.8	37.9	4.2	5.9	1.8
<u>Residence</u>							
SMSA's-----	100.0	55.1	44.9	34.4	3.0	5.6	1.9
Outside SMSA's:							
Nonfarm-----	100.0	52.3	47.7	33.1	3.6	8.0	2.9
Farm-----	100.0	54.0	46.0	29.5	4.0	10.0	2.5

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

²Percentages may add to more than 100 because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may add to less than 100 because only selected conditions are shown.

³Includes unknown incomes.

Table 3. Average number and percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity, by selected chronic conditions causing limitation according to degree of limitation: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	All degrees of activity limitation	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹	All degrees of activity limitation	With limitation, but not in major activity ¹	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹	Unable to carry on major activity ¹
Persons limited in activity-----	22,583	6,114	12,347	4,122	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculosis, all forms---	148	31	74	44	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1
Malignant neoplasms-----	260	35	111	114	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.8
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	227	60	127	40	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Asthma-hay fever-----	1,152	415	543	194	5.1	6.8	4.4	4.7
Diabetes-----	571	122	291	158	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.8
Mental and nervous conditions-----	1,767	429	923	415	7.8	7.0	7.5	10.1
Heart conditions-----	3,619	652	1,941	1,026	16.0	10.7	15.7	24.9
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	1,369	314	836	219	6.1	5.1	6.8	5.3
Varicose veins-----	535	161	313	61	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.5
Hemorrhoids-----	243	54	148	41	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	758	176	371	212	3.4	2.9	3.0	5.1
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	621	204	304	112	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.7
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	501	87	233	181	2.2	1.4	1.9	4.4
Peptic ulcer-----	550	123	313	114	2.4	2.0	2.5	2.8
Hernia-----	556	91	363	102	2.5	1.5	2.9	2.5
Other conditions of digestive system-----	958	206	534	218	4.2	3.4	4.3	5.3
Conditions of genito-urinary system-----	1,071	304	562	205	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.0
Arthritis and rheumatism--	3,481	725	2,076	680	15.4	11.9	16.8	16.5
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	785	234	466	86	3.5	3.8	3.8	2.1
Visual impairments-----	1,285	184	618	483	5.7	3.0	5.0	11.7
Hearing impairments-----	461	97	219	145	2.0	1.6	1.8	3.5
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	923	118	361	444	4.1	1.9	2.9	10.3
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	1,769	469	1,139	160	7.8	7.7	9.2	3.9
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	401	92	258	51	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.0
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	1,325	384	704	237	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.9

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

²Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

³Percentages may add to more than 100 because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may add to less than 100 because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 4. Average number of persons with limitation of activity due to selected chronic conditions, by sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Average number of persons in thousands ¹											
Persons limited in activity-----	22,583	6,694	7,511	8,378	10,837	3,149	3,647	4,040	11,746	3,545	3,864	4,338
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	148	49	65	34	92	*	42	*	57	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	260	37	109	115	120	*	46	62	140	*	63	53
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	227	103	85	40	59	*	*	*	169	81	65	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	1,152	550	330	272	666	287	191	188	486	263	139	84
Diabetes-----	571	81	228	262	228	31	87	110	342	50	142	151
Mental and nervous conditions-----	1,767	598	665	504	637	209	259	169	1,130	390	406	334
Heart conditions-----	3,619	384	1,381	1,854	1,844	181	768	896	1,775	203	614	958
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	1,369	151	516	701	402	53	136	214	967	98	381	488
Varicose veins-----	535	138	195	201	126	*	54	55	409	121	141	146
Hemorrhoids-----	243	73	95	75	117	30	46	41	127	43	49	34
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	758	182	196	381	348	70	86	192	410	112	109	189
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	621	213	222	187	305	87	113	106	316	126	109	81
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	501	99	205	196	370	51	164	155	130	48	41	41
Peptic ulcer-----	550	150	270	129	358	90	182	87	191	60	89	43
Hernia-----	556	102	218	236	377	70	143	164	179	32	75	72
Other conditions of digestive system-----	958	202	374	382	352	74	144	134	606	129	229	248
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	1,071	353	395	323	369	65	115	189	702	288	279	135
Arthritis and rheumatism---	3,481	353	1,331	1,797	1,252	133	476	643	2,229	220	855	1,154
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	785	326	339	120	407	171	184	53	378	155	155	68
Visual impairments-----	1,285	190	301	794	611	121	175	315	674	69	126	479
Hearing impairments-----	461	127	115	219	253	64	68	122	207	63	46	98
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	923	327	252	344	489	182	131	175	434	145	121	169
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	1,769	752	647	369	903	375	351	177	866	377	296	192
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	401	137	150	114	221	93	82	45	181	44	68	69
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	1,325	445	435	445	701	278	247	177	624	167	189	268

¹Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 5. Percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity, by selected chronic conditions causing limitation according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Percent distribution ¹											
Persons limited in activity-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	*	1.2	*	0.5	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	*	1.3	1.5	1.2	*	1.6	1.2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	*	*	*	1.4	2.3	1.7	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.1	8.2	4.4	3.2	6.1	9.1	5.2	4.7	4.1	7.4	3.6	1.9
Diabetes-----	2.5	1.2	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.9	1.4	3.7	3.5
Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.8	8.9	8.9	6.0	5.9	6.6	7.1	4.2	9.6	11.0	10.5	7.7
Heart conditions-----	16.0	5.7	18.4	22.1	17.0	5.7	21.1	22.2	15.1	5.7	15.9	22.1
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	6.1	2.3	6.9	8.4	3.7	1.7	3.7	5.3	8.2	2.8	9.9	11.2
Varicose veins-----	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.2	*	1.5	1.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4
Hemorrhoids-----	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.8
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	3.4	2.7	2.6	4.5	3.2	2.2	2.4	4.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	4.4
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.6	2.8	1.9
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	2.2	1.5	2.7	2.3	3.4	1.6	4.5	3.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9
Peptic ulcer-----	2.4	2.2	3.6	1.5	3.3	2.9	5.0	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.0
Hernia-----	2.5	1.5	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.2	3.9	4.1	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.7
Other conditions of digestive system-----	4.2	3.0	5.0	4.6	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.3	5.2	3.6	5.9	5.7
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	4.7	5.3	5.3	3.9	3.4	2.1	3.2	4.7	6.0	8.1	7.2	3.1
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	15.4	5.3	17.7	21.4	11.6	4.2	13.1	15.9	19.0	6.2	22.1	26.6
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	3.5	4.9	4.5	1.4	3.8	5.4	5.0	1.3	3.2	4.4	4.0	1.6
Visual impairments-----	5.7	2.8	4.0	9.5	5.6	3.8	4.8	7.8	5.7	1.9	3.3	11.0
Hearing impairments-----	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.9	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.2	2.3
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	4.1	4.9	3.4	4.1	4.5	5.8	3.6	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.1	3.9
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	7.8	11.2	8.6	4.4	8.3	11.9	9.6	4.4	7.4	10.6	7.7	4.4
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.0
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	5.9	6.6	5.8	5.3	6.5	8.8	6.8	4.4	5.3	4.7	4.9	6.2

¹Percentages may add to more than 100 because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may add to less than 100 because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 6. Average number of persons with limitation of activity due to selected chronic conditions, by family income: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	Family income					
	All incomes ¹	Under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000+
	Average number of persons in thousands ²					
Persons limited in activity-----	22,583	8,805	2,333	5,202	2,767	2,249
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	148	68	*	37	*	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	260	86	31	61	30	34
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	227	83	*	56	*	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	1,152	443	121	269	144	126
Diabetes-----	571	261	61	113	58	42
Mental and nervous conditions-----	1,767	812	196	368	178	126
Heart conditions-----	3,619	1,548	376	776	370	343
Hypertension without heart involvement---	1,369	720	132	228	123	87
Varicose veins-----	535	231	61	110	57	41
Hemorrhoids-----	243	134	*	51	*	*
Other conditions of circulatory system---	758	324	67	181	84	67
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	621	238	80	145	81	51
Other conditions of respiratory system---	501	220	56	98	50	45
Peptic ulcer-----	550	240	56	120	63	44
Hernia-----	556	279	59	100	49	38
Other conditions of digestive system-----	958	455	98	202	79	65
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	1,071	482	95	244	113	80
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	3,481	1,718	333	609	342	286
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	785	191	68	233	126	137
Visual impairments-----	1,285	673	130	221	94	86
Hearing impairments-----	461	198	60	94	49	37
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	923	348	98	217	125	91
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	1,769	576	192	449	261	205
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	401	156	34	104	49	36
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	1,325	568	118	263	170	134

¹Includes unknown incomes.

²Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 7. Percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity, by selected chronic conditions causing limitation according to family income: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	Family income					
	All incomes ¹	Under \$3,000	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$6,999	\$7,000-\$9,999	\$10,000+
Persons limited in activity-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	0.7	0.8	*	0.7	*	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	1.0	0.9	*	1.1	*	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.6
Diabetes-----	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.9
Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.8	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.4	5.6
Heart conditions-----	16.0	17.6	16.1	14.9	13.4	15.3
Hypertension without heart involvement---	6.1	8.2	5.7	4.4	4.4	3.9
Varicose veins-----	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.8
Hemorrhoids-----	1.1	1.5	*	1.0	*	*
Other conditions of circulatory system---	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.0
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.3
Other conditions of respiratory system---	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.0
Peptic ulcer-----	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0
Hernia-----	2.5	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.7
Other conditions of digestive system----	4.2	5.2	4.2	3.9	2.9	2.9
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	4.7	5.5	4.1	4.7	4.1	3.6
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	15.4	19.5	14.3	11.7	12.4	12.7
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	3.5	2.2	2.9	4.5	4.6	6.1
Visual impairments-----	5.7	7.6	5.6	4.2	3.4	3.8
Hearing impairments-----	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.6
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.0
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	7.8	6.5	8.2	8.6	9.4	9.1
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.6
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips----	5.9	6.5	5.1	5.1	6.1	6.0

¹Includes unknown incomes.

²Percentages may add to more than 100 because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may add to less than 100 because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 8. Average number of persons with limitation of activity due to selected chronic conditions, by family income and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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.]

Selected chronic conditions	All incomes ¹	Under \$4,000			\$4,000+		
		Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	All ages						
	Average number of persons in thousands ²						
Persons limited in activity-----	22,583	2,210	3,335	5,593	4,208	3,743	2,267
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	148	*	34	*	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	260	*	40	69	*	60	36
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	227	34	43	31	66	36	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	1,152	181	177	207	345	142	52
Diabetes-----	571	*	127	167	51	84	79
Mental and nervous conditions-----	1,767	255	379	374	320	251	100
Heart conditions-----	3,619	132	576	1,216	240	721	528
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	1,369	75	278	499	69	200	169
Varicose veins-----	535	39	109	144	90	78	40
Hemorrhoids-----	243	*	59	61	41	*	*
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	758	59	90	242	113	97	122
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	621	66	119	133	136	96	45
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	501	38	102	135	58	86	49
Peptic ulcer-----	550	56	145	94	87	110	*
Hernia-----	556	46	113	180	51	91	45
Other conditions of digestive system-----	958	85	194	275	111	152	83
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	1,071	132	203	242	204	173	60
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	3,481	113	669	1,269	225	594	418
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	785	66	115	79	252	208	35
Visual impairments-----	1,285	85	184	534	92	103	206
Hearing impairments-----	461	49	65	143	71	48	60
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	923	93	132	221	225	103	105
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	1,769	220	276	271	503	337	75
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	401	46	66	78	84	74	31
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	1,325	141	233	312	282	180	105

¹Includes unknown incomes.

²Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 9. Percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity, by selected chronic conditions causing limitation according to family income and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	All incomes ¹	Under \$4,000			\$4,000+		
		Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	All ages						
	Percent distribution ²						
Persons limited in activity-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	0.7	*	1.0	*	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	1.2	*	1.2	1.2	*	1.6	1.6
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.0	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.1	8.2	5.3	3.7	8.2	3.8	2.3
Diabetes-----	2.5	*	3.8	3.0	1.2	2.2	3.5
Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.8	11.5	11.4	6.7	7.6	6.7	4.4
Heart conditions-----	16.0	6.0	17.3	21.7	5.7	19.3	23.3
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	6.1	3.4	8.3	8.9	1.6	5.3	7.5
Varicose veins-----	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.8
Hemorrhoids-----	1.1	*	1.8	1.1	1.0	*	*
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	3.4	2.7	2.7	4.3	2.7	2.6	5.4
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	2.7	3.0	3.6	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.0
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	2.2	1.7	3.1	2.4	1.4	2.3	2.2
Peptic ulcer-----	2.4	2.5	4.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	*
Hernia-----	2.5	2.1	3.4	3.2	1.2	2.4	2.0
Other conditions of digestive system-----	4.2	3.8	5.8	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.7
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	4.7	6.0	6.1	4.3	4.8	4.6	2.6
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	15.4	5.1	20.1	22.7	5.3	15.9	18.4
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	3.5	3.0	3.4	1.4	6.0	5.6	1.5
Visual impairments-----	5.7	3.8	5.5	9.5	2.2	2.8	9.1
Hearing impairments-----	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.6
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	5.3	2.8	4.6
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	7.8	10.0	8.3	4.8	12.0	9.0	3.3
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.4
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	5.9	6.4	7.0	5.6	6.7	4.8	4.6

¹Includes unknown incomes.

²Percentages may add to more than 100 because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may add to less than 100 because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 10. Average number and percent distribution of persons 45 years and over with limitation of activity, by selected chronic conditions causing limitation according to living arrangements: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	All persons, 45+ years	Living alone or with non-relatives	Living with relatives		All persons, 45+ years	Living alone or with non-relatives	Living with relatives	
			Married	Other			Married	Other
	Average number of persons in thousands ¹				Percent distribution ²			
Persons limited in activity-----	15,889	2,868	9,979	3,043	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	99	*	60	*	0.6	*	0.6	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	224	*	144	51	1.4	*	1.4	1.7
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	125	*	86	*	0.8	*	0.9	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	602	119	403	79	3.8	4.1	4.0	2.6
Diabetes-----	490	80	304	106	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.5
Mental and nervous conditions---	1,168	251	682	235	7.4	8.8	6.8	7.7
Heart conditions-----	3,235	567	2,081	587	20.4	19.8	20.9	19.3
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	1,218	242	707	268	7.7	8.4	7.1	8.8
Varicose veins-----	397	80	240	77	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5
Hemorrhoids-----	170	*	119	*	1.1	*	1.2	*
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	577	99	341	136	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.5
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	409	73	275	61	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	401	73	283	45	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.5
Peptic ulcer-----	400	57	288	54	2.5	2.0	2.9	1.8
Hernia-----	454	79	323	52	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.7
Other conditions of digestive system-----	756	162	454	139	4.8	5.6	4.5	4.6
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	718	123	482	113	4.5	4.3	4.8	3.7
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	3,128	661	1,826	640	19.7	23.0	18.3	21.0
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	460	60	355	45	2.9	2.1	3.6	1.5
Visual impairments-----	1,095	274	500	321	6.9	9.6	5.0	10.5
Hearing impairments-----	334	70	174	90	2.1	2.4	1.7	3.0
Paralysis, complete or partial--	596	92	347	157	3.8	3.2	3.5	5.2
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	1,016	172	720	124	6.4	6.0	7.2	4.1
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	264	54	160	50	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	880	181	513	186	5.5	6.3	5.1	6.1

¹Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

²Percentages may add to more than 100 because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may add to less than 100 because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 11. Average number of persons with limitation of activity due to selected chronic conditions, by geographic region and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	All regions	Northeast		
	All ages	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over
	Average number of persons in thousands ¹			
Persons limited in activity-----	22,583	4,448	2,664	1,784
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	148	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	260	51	*	*
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	227	51	42	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	1,152	175	132	43
Diabetes-----	571	115	57	58
Mental and nervous conditions-----	1,767	251	183	68
Heart conditions-----	3,619	806	388	418
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	1,369	224	105	119
Varicose veins-----	535	99	59	41
Hemorrhoids-----	243	*	*	*
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	758	153	64	89
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	621	92	65	*
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	501	92	47	45
Peptic ulcer-----	550	82	69	*
Hernia-----	556	118	64	54
Other conditions of digestive system-----	958	150	90	61
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	1,071	133	91	42
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	3,481	644	302	342
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	785	156	131	*
Visual impairments-----	1,285	257	92	165
Hearing impairments-----	461	80	48	33
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	923	206	130	76
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	1,769	344	277	66
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	401	84	58	*
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	1,325	255	156	99

¹Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 11. Average number of persons with limitation of activity due to selected chronic conditions, by geographic region and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965—Con.

[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]

North Central			South			West		
All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over
Average number of persons in thousands ¹								
6,388	3,932	2,457	8,171	5,255	2,916	3,576	2,354	1,222
31	*	*	63	47	*	*	*	*
71	40	31	96	62	34	42	*	*
57	46	*	92	74	*	*	*	*
311	240	71	455	338	116	211	170	41
159	92	67	211	107	105	85	53	32
450	318	132	833	591	242	233	171	61
1,042	507	534	1,245	607	638	527	263	264
333	162	171	652	325	327	160	75	85
134	81	53	215	135	80	86	59	*
51	38	*	140	94	45	34	*	*
242	133	109	277	134	142	87	46	41
167	119	48	261	176	85	102	75	*
138	83	55	177	117	60	93	57	36
150	117	33	230	175	55	88	60	*
146	96	50	216	124	92	76	36	40
231	142	88	431	249	182	147	96	51
224	166	58	552	373	179	162	118	44
966	455	511	1,365	676	689	506	251	255
230	196	34	248	209	39	151	129	*
331	118	213	525	210	315	172	70	102
126	61	65	186	93	94	68	40	*
239	145	95	337	206	131	142	99	43
550	438	113	543	419	124	332	265	67
106	72	34	145	110	34	67	47	*
358	239	119	510	341	170	202	144	58

Table 12. Percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity, by selected chronic conditions causing limitation according to geographic region and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	All regions	Northeast		
	All ages	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution ¹			
Persons limited in activity-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	0.7	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	1.2	1.1	*	*
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	1.0	1.1	1.6	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.1	3.9	5.0	2.4
Diabetes-----	2.5	2.6	2.1	3.3
Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.8	5.6	6.9	3.8
Heart conditions-----	16.0	18.1	14.6	23.4
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	6.1	5.0	3.9	6.7
Varicose veins-----	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
Hemorrhoids-----	1.1	*	*	*
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	3.4	3.4	2.4	5.0
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	2.7	2.1	2.4	*
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.5
Peptic ulcer-----	2.4	1.8	2.6	*
Hernia-----	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.0
Other conditions of digestive system-----	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	4.7	3.0	3.4	2.4
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	15.4	14.5	11.3	19.2
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	3.5	3.5	4.9	*
Visual impairments-----	5.7	5.8	3.5	9.2
Hearing impairments-----	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	4.1	4.6	4.9	4.3
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	7.8	7.7	10.4	3.7
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	1.8	1.9	2.2	*
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.5

¹Percentages may add to more than 100 because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may add to less than 100 because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 12. Percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity, by selected chronic conditions causing limitation according to geographic region and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965—Con.

[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]

North Central			South			West		
All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over
Percent distribution ¹								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0.5	*	*	0.8	0.9	*	*	*	*
1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	*	*
0.9	1.2	*	1.1	1.4	*	*	*	*
4.9	6.1	2.9	5.6	6.4	4.0	5.9	7.2	3.4
2.5	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.6
7.0	8.1	5.4	10.2	11.2	8.3	6.5	7.3	5.0
16.3	12.9	21.7	15.2	11.6	21.9	14.7	11.2	21.6
5.2	4.1	7.0	8.0	6.2	11.2	4.5	3.2	7.0
2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	*
0.8	1.0	*	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	*	*
3.8	3.4	4.4	3.4	2.5	4.9	2.4	2.0	3.4
2.6	3.0	2.0	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	*
2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.9
2.3	3.0	1.3	2.8	3.3	1.9	2.5	2.5	*
2.3	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.5	3.3
3.6	3.6	3.6	5.3	4.7	6.2	4.1	4.1	4.2
3.5	4.2	2.4	6.8	7.1	6.1	4.5	5.0	3.6
15.1	11.6	20.8	16.7	12.9	23.6	14.1	10.7	20.9
3.6	5.0	1.4	3.0	4.0	1.3	4.2	5.5	*
5.2	3.0	8.7	6.4	4.0	10.8	4.8	3.0	8.3
2.0	1.6	2.6	2.3	1.8	3.2	1.9	1.7	*
3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.0	4.2	3.5
8.6	11.1	4.6	6.6	8.0	4.3	9.3	11.3	5.5
1.7	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.0	*
5.6	6.1	4.8	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.6	6.1	4.7

Table 13. Average number of persons with limitation of activity due to selected chronic conditions, by residence and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	All areas	SMSA's				Outside SMSA's: nonfarm				Outside SMSA's: farm
	All ages	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages
	Average number of persons in thousands ¹									
Persons limited in activity-----	22,583	12,560	3,980	4,192	4,387	8,106	2,214	2,594	3,298	1,918
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	148	89	34	41	*	49	*	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	260	151	*	71	57	93	*	32	49	*
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	227	134	66	48	*	76	32	32	*	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	1,152	626	328	167	130	418	181	126	110	109
Diabetes-----	571	329	45	145	139	195	31	64	100	46
Mental and nervous conditions-----	1,767	880	334	323	223	729	219	278	233	157
Heart conditions-----	3,619	2,018	231	793	994	1,313	136	462	715	288
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	1,369	668	92	262	314	539	44	196	300	161
Varicose veins-----	535	289	81	105	102	204	48	73	83	42
Hemorrhoids-----	243	90	*	40	*	121	37	39	44	33
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	758	405	101	106	199	293	71	72	150	60
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	621	328	121	114	93	234	76	81	77	59
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	501	277	56	113	108	188	36	78	74	39
Peptic ulcer-----	550	262	71	126	65	237	67	115	54	50
Hernia-----	556	264	57	98	109	229	32	92	105	64
Other conditions of digestive system-----	958	474	117	187	169	382	66	150	166	103
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	1,071	501	191	175	135	449	130	165	154	120
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	3,481	1,799	201	713	884	1,334	111	477	745	343
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	785	481	207	204	69	238	93	105	40	60
Visual impairments-----	1,285	665	106	163	396	524	64	118	342	90
Hearing impairments-----	461	246	83	61	102	178	37	47	95	30
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	923	533	201	154	178	314	102	81	130	70
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	1,769	993	466	351	176	614	226	232	156	160
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	401	222	80	80	62	148	47	55	45	30
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	1,325	742	264	241	237	457	146	139	171	120

¹Summations of conditions causing limitation may be greater than the number of persons limited because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may be less because only selected conditions are shown.

Table 14. Percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity, by selected chronic conditions causing limitation according to residence and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[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]

Selected chronic conditions	All areas		SMSA's			Outside SMSA's: nonfarm				Outside SMSA's: farm
	All ages	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages
	Percent distribution ¹									
Persons limited in activity-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	*	0.6	*	*	*	*
Malignant neoplasms-----	1.2	1.2	*	1.7	1.3	1.1	*	1.2	1.5	*
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	*	0.9	1.4	1.2	*	*
Asthma-hay fever-----	5.1	5.0	8.2	4.0	3.0	5.2	8.2	4.9	3.3	5.7
Diabetes-----	2.5	2.6	1.1	3.5	3.2	2.4	1.4	2.5	3.0	2.4
Mental and nervous conditions-----	7.8	7.0	8.4	7.7	5.1	9.0	9.9	10.7	7.1	8.2
Heart conditions-----	16.0	16.1	5.8	18.9	22.7	16.2	6.1	17.8	21.7	15.0
Hypertension without heart involvement---	6.1	5.3	2.3	6.2	7.2	6.6	2.0	7.6	9.1	8.4
Varicose veins-----	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.2
Hemorrhoids-----	1.1	0.7	*	1.0	*	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.7
Other conditions of circulatory system---	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.5	4.5	3.6	3.2	2.8	4.5	3.1
Chronic sinusitis and bronchitis-----	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.3	3.1
Other conditions of respiratory system---	2.2	2.2	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.6	3.0	2.2	1.9
Peptic ulcer-----	2.4	2.1	1.8	3.0	1.5	2.9	3.0	4.4	1.6	2.7
Hernia-----	2.5	2.1	1.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.4	3.5	3.2	3.3
Other conditions of digestive system----	4.2	3.8	2.9	4.5	3.9	4.7	3.0	5.8	5.0	5.4
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.2	3.1	5.5	5.9	6.4	4.7	6.3
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	15.4	14.3	5.1	17.0	20.2	16.5	5.0	18.4	22.6	18.1
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	3.5	3.8	5.2	4.9	1.6	2.9	4.2	4.0	1.2	3.4
Visual impairments-----	5.7	5.3	2.7	3.9	9.0	6.5	2.9	4.5	10.4	5.0
Hearing impairments-----	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.9	1.9
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	4.1	4.2	5.1	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.6	3.1	3.9	4.0
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	7.8	7.9	11.7	8.4	4.0	7.6	10.2	8.9	4.7	8.4
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.7
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	5.9	5.9	6.6	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.6	5.4	5.2	6.6

¹Percentages may add to more than 100 because a person can report more than one condition as a cause of his limitation; on the other hand, they may add to less than 100 because only selected conditions are shown.

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 primarily on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1965.

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.

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 nine households. 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 the 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 24-month period ending June 1965 included about 268,000 persons from 84,000 households in about 9,400 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 U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing as an agent of the Center, and performs a manual edit 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 persons with activity limitation 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 official Bureau of the Census figures for current population to sample-produced estimates of the population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

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

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

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent: 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

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

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

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations

were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the 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 and 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 this 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 is 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 38, 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 page 39. 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 40. 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 chronic conditions per person, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the conditions included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

- (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
- (b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound and often will overstate the error.

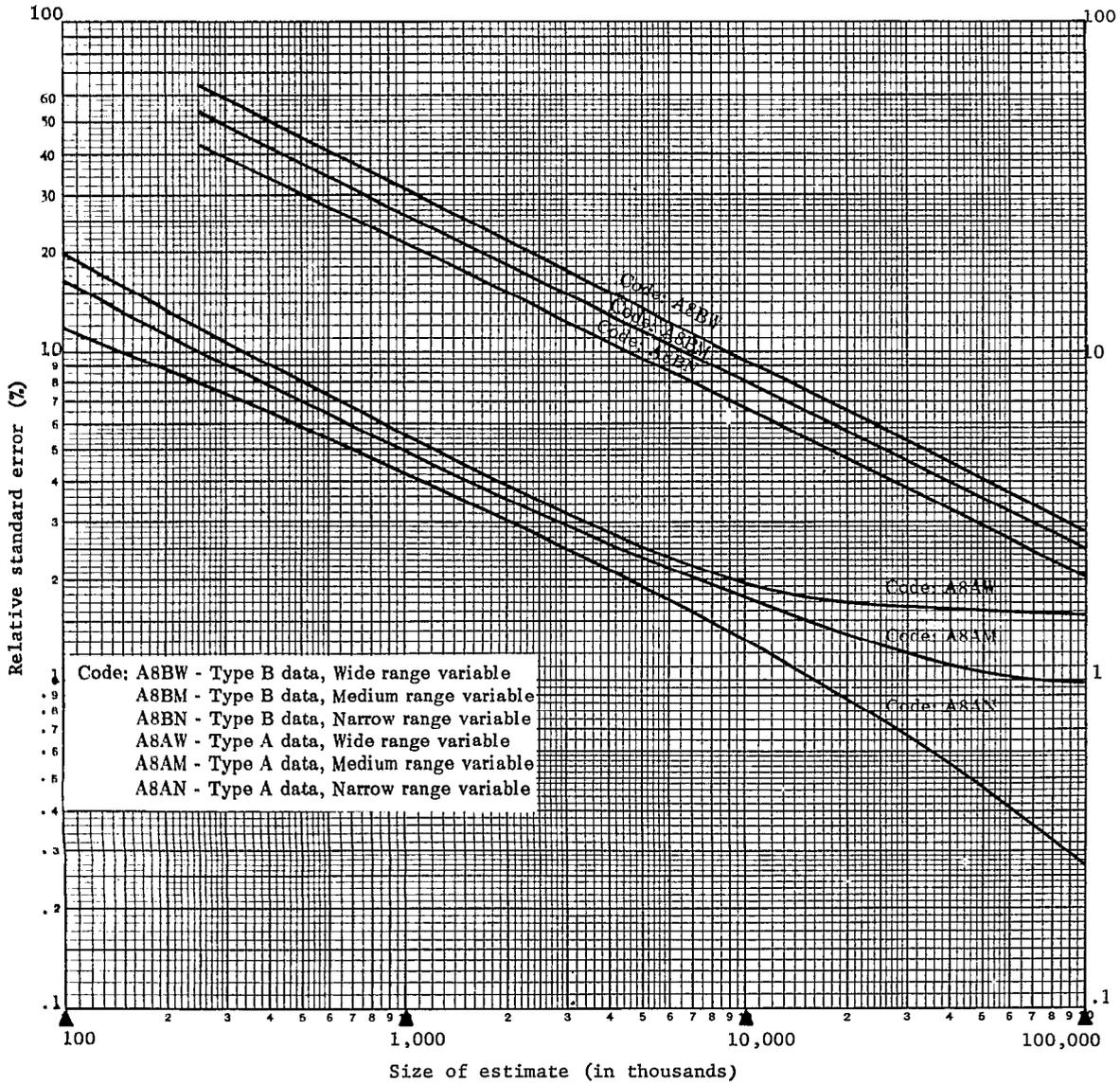
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

(1) A= aggregate, P= percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 37.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of: Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof-----	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons with limitation of activity, by characteristic-----	1	A8AN	39
Persons in any other population group-----	1	A8AN	39
Chronic conditions, by type-----	1	A8AN	39
Percentage distribution of: Persons with limitation of activity, by characteristic-----	2	P8AN-M	40
Chronic conditions, by type-----	2	P8AN-M	40
Number of chronic conditions per person in the U.S. population or any age-sex group thereof-----	4(a)	A8AM	39
Number of chronic conditions per person in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A8AM Denom.: A8AN	39 39

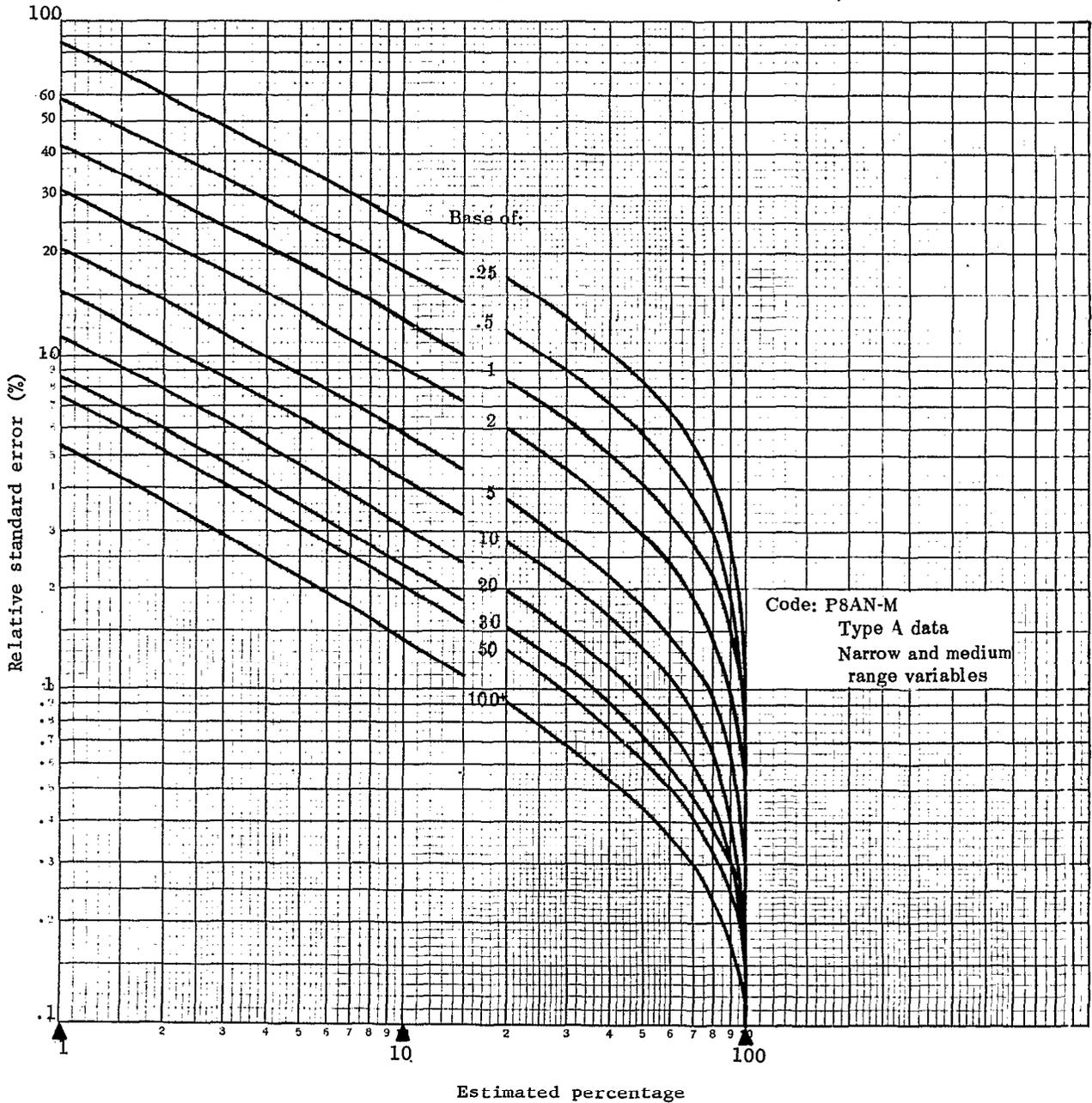
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection
for data of all types and ranges



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 5,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type A statistic (code: A8AN) has a relative standard error of 1.9 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 95,000 (1.9 percent of 5,000,000). For a Wide range type B statistic (code: A8BW), an aggregate of 10,000,000 has a relative error of 9.3 percent or a standard error of 930,000 (9.3 percent of 10,000,000).

Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight 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 2.8 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the vertical line for 20 percent intersects the curve for a base of 10,000,000 is equal to 20 percent X 2.8 percent or 0.56 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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.

Family income.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

Living arrangements.—Living arrangement defines the individual's relationship to other persons within the same household. The three categories of living arrangements shown in this report are as follows:

1. *Living alone or with nonrelatives.*—Living alone is defined as persons living in one-member households. Living with nonrelatives is defined as persons living in a household with another person or persons, none of whom are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption.
2. *Living with relatives—married.*—This category includes married persons who are living in a household with another person or persons, of whom one or more are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons with common-law marriages are considered to be married. For purposes of this category "married" excludes widowed, divorced, or separated. Persons whose only marriage was annulled are counted as "never married."
3. *Living with relatives—other.*—This category includes persons who are widowed, divorced, separated, or never married who are living in

a household with another person or persons, of whom one or more are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons whose only marriage was annulled are counted as "never married." "Separated" refers to married persons who have a legal separation or who have parted because of marital discord.

Region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

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

Residence.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutional population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA, according to farm or nonfarm residence.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the

Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's, as defined for the 1960 Decennial Census, for which data may be provided for places of residence in the Health Interview Survey.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; and, second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries.

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

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

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.

<u>Conditions causing activity limitation</u>	<u>International Classification of Diseases Code Number</u>
Tuberculosis, all forms-----	301-019
Malignant neoplasms-----	140-205
Benign and unspecified neoplasms-----	210-239
Asthma-hay fever-----	240, 241
Diabetes-----	250
Mental and nervous conditions-----	093.1, 093.2, 300-324, 326.3, 326.4, 790 except 790.1
Heart conditions-----	410-443, 782.1, 782.2, 782.4
Hypertension without heart involvement-----	444-447
Varicose veins-----	460, 462
Hemorrhoids-----	461
Other conditions of circulatory system-----	400-402, 450-456, 463-466, 782.0, 782.3, 782.5-782.9
Chronic bronchitis and sinusitis-----	502, 513
Other conditions of respiratory system-----	510.0, 511-527 (except 513), 783
Peptic ulcer-----	540-542
Hernia-----	560, 561
Other conditions of digestive system-----	530-539, 543-553 (except 550), 570-587 (except 571), 784, 785
Conditions of genitourinary system-----	591-637, 786, 789
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	720-727
Other diseases of muscles, bones, and joints-----	730-744
Visual impairments-----	1
Hearing impairments-----	1
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	1
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine-----	1
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders-----	1
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips-----	1

¹Impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code which is used to group them according to the type of functional impairment and etiology. *Health Statistics*, Series B, No. 35, presents an explanation of this classification.

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.

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, 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 the type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in *Health Statistics* from the National Health Survey, Series B, No. 35.

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.

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

Preschool children: inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children: inability to go to school.

Housewives: inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons: inability to work at a job or business.

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

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

School-age children: limited to certain types of schools or in school at-

tendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching, cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives: limited in amount or kind of housework, i.e., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.

Workers and all other persons: limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, cannot do strenuous work.

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

Preschool children: not classified in this category.

School-age children: not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

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

Workers and all other persons: not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities, such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities*
Includes persons with chronic conditions whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above.

APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE

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

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 242c). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).							BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R420.10 APPROVAL EXPIRES JULY 15, 1965									
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY FISCAL YEAR -- 1965							1. Questionnaire _____ of _____ _____ questionnaires									
2. a. Address or description of location Address _____ City _____ State _____			3. Ident. code _____	4. Regional office code _____	5. Sample _____	6. PSU No. _____	7. a. Segment No. _____ b. Segment type _____	8. Serial No. _____								
b. Mailing address if not shown in 2 a Address _____ City _____ State _____			If this questionnaire is for an "EXTRA" unit in a B or NTA segment, enter: Serial No. of original Sample Unit _____ Item No. by which found _____		If in NTA Segment, also enter for FIRST unit listed on property: SEGMENT LIST SHEET NO. _____ LINE NO. _____		c. Name of special dwelling place _____ Code _____									
L Ask items 9 and 10 ONLY if "Rural" box is marked <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All other (Skip to item 11)			11. Type of living quarters (Check one box) <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other unit													
9. Do you own or rent this place? <input type="checkbox"/> Own <input type="checkbox"/> Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free (Ask 10a)			ALL segments (ask if item 2 a address identifies a SINGLE-UNIT structure). 12. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters BESIDES YOUR OWN -- -- in the basement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No -- on this floor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No -- on any other floor of this building? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed)													
10. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Own or Rent free -- Does this place have 10 or more acres? b. <input type="checkbox"/> Rent -- Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			ALL segments (ask if item 2 a identifies entire floor or unnumbered part of floor in a MULTI-UNIT structure). 13. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters BESIDES YOUR OWN -- If item 2 a identifies entire floor -- on this floor? If item 2 a identifies part of floor, specify part: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No -- in the -- of this floor? (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed)													
c. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$50 or more? 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No			TA and NTA segments (ask at all units EXCEPT APARTMENT HOUSES). 14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed)													
d. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$250 or more? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No			15. What is the telephone number here? Telephone No. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No telephone													
D INTERVIEWER: Check Table I for diabetes. Enter the column numbers of all persons who have been reported as having diabetes. If no persons with diabetes, check the "None" box. Column numbers _____ (Fill Diabetes Supplement for EACH such person)			<input type="checkbox"/> None (Leave "Thank You" letter and depart)													
16. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD																
Item		1	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.					
Entire household		Date _____		Date _____		Date _____		Date _____		Date _____						
Record of return calls for individual respondents		Col. No. _____		Col. No. _____		Col. No. _____		Col. No. _____		Col. No. _____						
17. REASON FOR NONINTERVIEW																
TYPE →		A		B		C		Z								
Reason →		<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal (Describe in Footnote) <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - nonseasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Built after April 1, 1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		Interview not obtained for: Cols. _____ because: _____								
18. Signature of Interviewer _____				19. Code _____		FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8								
FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS							FOR OBSERVED HOUSEHOLD (Signature of Observer) _____									
TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS																
Line number	Questionnaire Item No.	Are these (Specify location) quarters for more than one group of people?		LOCATION OF UNIT (Examples: Basement, 2nd floor)	USE OR CHARACTERISTICS				CLASSIFICATION		IF HU IN B SEGMENT ASK:		Remarks			
		Yes	No		OCCUPIED		ALL QUARTERS		Not a separate unit (Add occupants to this questionnaire)	Fill separate questionnaire and interview	In what year were these (Specify location) quarters created? (If 1959 or 1960, also specify "g" if first half or "L" if last half.)	(If before July 1960) What was the name of the household head of these quarters on April 1, 1960?				
(3a)	(3b)	Do the occupants of these (Specify location) quarters live and eat with any other group of people?	Do these (Specify location) quarters have: Direct access from the outside or through a common hall?	A kitchen or cooking equipment for exclusive use?	Yes	No	Yes	No					Yes	No	(10)	(11)
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(6a)	(6b)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1																

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES												
Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Did you ever AT ANY TIME talk to a doctor about your . . . ?	If condition is on Card C, enter condition without asking columns (d-1) through (d-4) and go to columns (e)-(f). For all other illnesses and present effects of "old" injuries - - If doctor talked to, ask: What did the doctor say it was - did he give it a medical name? - If doctor NOT talked to, record original entry and ask (d-2) - (d-4) as required. For all injuries which happened LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? (For injuries or accidents which happened before the past 2 weeks, enter the present effects.)	CAUSE		KIND		PART OF BODY		LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did your . . . cause you to cut down on the things you usually do?	Did you have to cut down for as much as a day?
					If the entry in col. (d-1) is An IMPAIRMENT or a SYMPTOM	came from Question 9 or 11, ask: What was the cause of . . . ? (If "Cause" is an injury, enter "Accident" or "Injury" and fill Table A.)	For any entry in col. (d-1) or col. (d-2) that includes the words: Allergy* Asthma Cyst Growth Stroke* ask: What kind of . . . is it? *For an ALLERGY or STROKE, ask: How does the allergy (stroke) affect you?	Ask only for: IMPAIRMENTS, "CURRENT" INJURIES, and PRESENT EFFECTS OF "OLD" INJURIES And for: Abscess Ache (except headache) Bleeding Blood clot Boil Cancer Cyst Growth Hemorrhage Infection What part of the body is affected? Show detail for: Ear or eye - (one or both) Head - (skull, scalp, face) Back - (upper, middle, lower) Arm - (shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both) Leg - (hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both)	Inflammation Neuralgia Neuritis Pain Sore Soreness Tumor Ulcer Weak Weakness	(Check one) (Check one)		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)		
6		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No										
7		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No										
8		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No										

Table II - HOSPITALIZATIONS									
INTERVIEWER:	Col. No. of person	Question No.	USE YOUR CALENDAR					For what condition did you enter the hospital - do you know the medical name? (If medical name not known, enter respondent's description.) (Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, AND PART OF BODY in same detail as required in Table I)	
			You said that you were in the hospital (once, twice, etc.) during the past year -- When did you enter the hospital (the last time)? <i>(Enter month, day and year; if exact date not known, obtain estimate.)</i>	How many nights were you in the hospital? <i>(If exact number not known, accept best estimate.)</i>	Complete from entries in cols. (c) and (d), or, if not clear ask the questions.				Were you still in the hospital last Sunday night?
(Number)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
Fill one line of Table II for each hospital stay reported. If no hospitalizations reported, check the "None" box. <input type="checkbox"/> None	1		Month Day Year	Nights	Nights	Nights	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	2		Month Day Year	Nights	Nights	Nights	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	3		Month Day Year	Nights	Nights	Nights	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Table A - ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES									
Line No. from Table I	1. When did the accident happen?			2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?					
	Year	Part(s) of body		Kind of injury (injuries)					
Accident happened last week or week before (Go to Q. 3)	(If 1963, 1964, or 1965 also enter month): Month								
3. a. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 4)									
b. Was more than one motor vehicle involved? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (More than one) <input type="checkbox"/> No									
c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No									
4. a. Where did the accident happen -- at home or some other place? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place If "Some other place," ask:									
b. What kind of place was it? 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes school premises) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify the place where accident happened)									
5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened? 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident									
INTERVIEWER: Return to Table I and complete the rest of this line.									

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES - Continued

(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)		(n)	(o)	(p)	(a)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	Line number		
				Before 3 months (Go to col. (p))	During 3 mos.														
How many days did you have to cut down during that two week period?	During that two week period, how many days did you keep you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6-16 years old, ask: How many days did your . . . keep you from school during that two week period?	If "Yes" in Q. 5 a or 5 b, ask: How many days did your . . . keep you from work during that two week period?	Did you first notice your . . . (did it happen) during the past 3 months or before that time?		Did you first notice it during the past 2 weeks or before that time? If "During past 2 weeks," ask: Which week, last week or the week before?	Did you first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time?	If col. (m) is checked, ask: Did you first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time?	To interviewer	ABOUT how many days during the past 12 months has your . . . kept you in bed all or most of the day?	If 1 or more days in col. (q) and col. (j) is blank or checked "None," ask: Were any of these . . . days during last week or the week before? If "Yes," ask: How many?	If "Yes" to col. (c), ask: ABOUT how many times during the past 12 months have you seen or talked to a doctor about your . . . ?	Ask after completing last condition for each person.		Please look at each statement on this card, Card - - (Show Card E, F, G, or H as appropriate) Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (If "4", go to col. (v))	If "1", "2" or "3" in col. (t), ask: Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about? If "Yes," ask: Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named.)	Please look at the tan card, Card I. Which one of those statements fits you best, in terms of health.	If "1", "4" in col. (v), ask: Is this because of any of the conditions you told me about? If "Yes," ask: Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named.)	
Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 mos. <input type="checkbox"/> Before 12 mos.	<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 mos. <input type="checkbox"/> Before 12 mos.	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	
Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 mos. <input type="checkbox"/> Before 12 mos.	<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 mos. <input type="checkbox"/> Before 12 mos.	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	
Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 mos. <input type="checkbox"/> Before 12 mos.	<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 mos. <input type="checkbox"/> Before 12 mos.	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	Days None	

Table II - HOSPITALIZATIONS

(i)	(j)	Line number	INTERVIEWER:
Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," ask: a. What was the name of the operation? b. Any other operations?	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? <i>(Enter full name of hospital, street or highway on which it is located, city and State; if city not known, enter county.)</i>		After completing Table II for all persons, carry each condition in col. (h) or col. (i) back to Table I if it does not already appear there and there are "1" or more nights in col. (f) OR the entry in col. (h) or col. (i) is an "Impairment" OR a condition on Card A.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Name of hospital Street City and State	1	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Name of hospital Street City and State	2	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Name of hospital Street City and State	3	

<p>Card A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma 2. Tuberculosis 3. Chronic bronchitis 4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 5. Rheumatic fever 6. Hardening of the arteries 7. High blood pressure 8. Heart trouble 9. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 12. Hay fever 13. Tumor, cyst or growth 14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 15. Stomach ulcer 16. Any other chronic stomach trouble 17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 18. Mental illness 19. Arthritis or rheumatism 20. Diabetes 21. Thyroid trouble or goiter 22. Any allergy 23. Epilepsy 24. Chronic nervous trouble 25. Cancer 26. Chronic skin trouble 27. Hernia or rupture 28. Prostate trouble 	<p>Card E</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 G</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 I</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. Not limited in any of the above ways.
<p>Card B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Selected Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble hearing with one or both ears 2. Serious trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses 3. Cleft palate 4. Any speech defect 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm -- toes, foot, or leg 6. Palsy 7. Paralysis of any kind 8. Repeated trouble with back or spine 9. Club foot 10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back 11. Any condition present since birth 	<p>Card F</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 H</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 K</p> <p>For: Total combined family income during past 12 months</p> <p>Group A. Under \$500 (Including loss)</p> <p>Group B. \$500 - \$999</p> <p>Group C. \$1,000 - \$1,999</p> <p>Group D. \$2,000 - \$2,999</p> <p>Group E. \$3,000 - \$3,999</p> <p>Group F. \$4,000 - \$4,999</p> <p>Group G. \$5,000 - \$6,999</p> <p>Group H. \$7,000 - \$9,999</p> <p>Group I. \$10,000 - \$14,999</p> <p>Group J. \$15,000 and over</p>

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