

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Current Estimates

From the Health Interview Survey

United States- July 1965 - June 1966

Provisional estimates of incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting one or more chronic conditions, number of persons injured, hospital discharges, disability days, and number of persons with corrective lenses. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1965-June 1966.

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

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IN THIS REPORT provisional statistics are presented, based on data collected in household interviews for the Health Interview Survey during July 1965-June 1966, on the incidence of acute illnesses and injuries and associated disability days; the percent of the civilian, noninstitutional population with one or more chronic conditions; the number of persons injured and associated disability days; the number of hospital discharges; the number of disability days associated with illness; and the number of persons with corrective lenses.

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

SYMBOLS

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

CURRENT ESTIMATES

FROM THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

Mary Lou Bauer, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

Acute Conditions

From July 1965 through June 1966, an estimated 404.4 million acute illnesses and injuries required restriction of usual activity or medical attention among the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States (tables 1 and 4). This estimated incidence represents an average of 212.0 acute conditions per 100 persons per year, which is about the same as the incidence rate of 212.7 conditions in the preceding year.

Despite this stability in the overall rate, the incidence of specific conditions did change. The major variation was an 8.2 percent increase in the number of respiratory conditions per 100 persons, reflecting primarily the higher incidence of illnesses reported as influenza. The incidence of influenza (without digestive manifestations) was 39.3 per 100 persons for the 12-month period ending June 1966, a substantial increase from the preceding year's rate of 30.7 per 100 persons. As shown in figure 1, the incidence of respiratory conditions was higher throughout the 12-month period, with peak incidence, as usual, in the January-March quarter. From December 1965 through May 1966, influenza (type A and/or B) was identified in 49 of the 50 States and it was reported to be widespread in half of them from February to April.¹

Other notable changes in the incidence of acute conditions were the continued decline in the inci-

dence of infective and parasitic diseases and a decrease in the incidence of injuries from a rate of 29.9 injuries per 100 persons to that of 25.4 for the current year. The drop in reporting of injuries has not been explained despite extensive investigation of the data and their processing. There were no significant processing errors that would explain the differences. Even though there was a substantial change in the format of the questionnaire used for the collection of data during the period July 1965-June 1966, it was not felt that the format change would be wholly responsible for the discrepancy. The data on injuries are therefore published as the Health Interview Survey's best estimates at the present time.

Acute illness and injury caused an average of 8.2 days of restricted activity per person, including 3.7 days in bed (tables 2, 3, 5, and 6). In addition, acute conditions were responsible for 4.6 days lost from school per child 6 to 16 years of age (table 7), and 3.7 days lost from work for each currently employed person (table 8). On all of these measures of disability, females had higher rates than males.

Persons With Chronic Conditions

An estimated 93.7 million persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population reported one or more chronic diseases or impairments (table 9). These persons constitute 49.1 percent of the population, contrasted with 46.3 percent who reported chronic conditions for the preceding year. The increase occurred in all age groups and for both sexes, but the change was greater among males than females. Females continued to have a higher proportion of persons with chronic con-

¹Communicable Disease Center: *Influenza-Respiratory Disease Surveillance*. Report No. 82. Public Health Service. Atlanta, Ga., June 30, 1966.

ditions than did males at all ages except under 17 years. For both sexes the percentage of persons with one or more chronic conditions increased with age, reaching a maximum at 65 years and older of 86.5 percent for females and 83.5 percent for males.

Persons Injured

Approximately 45.1 million persons, or a rate of 23.7 persons injured per 100 population, reported injuries during the period July 1965 through June 1966 (table 10). This rate was appreciably lower than the rates of the past 2 years which were, respectively, 28.8 and 28.6 per 100 persons. During the current year about 53.3 percent of the injured persons restricted their activities for 1 or more days. About 39.4 percent of the persons injured had both medical attention and days of restricted activity; another 46.7 percent were only medically attended with no restriction of activity. Approximately 22.3 percent spent 1 or more days in bed as a result of injury.

The persons injured may be classified in one or more of four classes of accidents: moving motor vehicle, while at work, home, and other. The accident is classified as "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three classes of accident; it would include, for example, accidents occurring in public places, such as department stores or public sidewalks or playgrounds, and accidents occurring at school.

The four classes of accidents were differentially affected by the overall decline in reported injuries. Rates of home and other injuries showed the greatest decreases, while the rates for injuries from moving motor vehicles and at work actually increased slightly.

For males, the rates of restricted activity resulting from injuries increased for all classes of accidents (table 11). The increases in restricted activity for injuries at work and from moving motor vehicles were quite substantial. Females showed no change in rates for these two classes of accidents, but they had much lower rates of restricted activity associated with home and other accidents.

Increases in bed disability from injuries were considerably smaller than the changes in restricted activity and were confined to injuries at work and moving motor vehicle accidents (table 12). However, both sexes were affected. The in-

creased rates of both restricted activity and bed disability occurred primarily among the working population from 17 through 64 years of age.

By class of accident the percent of persons with short-term disability was as follows:

	<i>Activity- restricting</i>	<i>Bed- disabling</i>
Moving motor vehicle--	71.8	44.0
While at work-----	50.1	20.3
Home -----	49.9	17.8
Other -----	55.4	23.9

Only two of the above figures represent sizable changes from the preceding year's estimates; restricted activity from moving motor vehicles is considerably higher and restricted activity from "other" accidents much lower.

Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay

The estimated number of discharges from short-stay hospitals for hospitalizations of one or more nights was 24.2 million, representing an average of 12.7 discharges per 100 persons for the period July 1965-June 1966 (table 13). The rates by age and sex were essentially the same as those of the preceding year. These data are derived from health interviews. They will differ from those published in the report on hospital discharges (Series 10, No. 30) since they exclude hospitalization of decedents. They will differ also from data reported by the Hospital Discharge Survey because of differences in population covered and types of hospitals included.

The average length of stay per discharge was 8.1 days. The average stay for males was about one-third longer than that for females: 9.6 days contrasted with 7.1. Males stayed longer than females at all ages except under 17 years.

Disability Days

Disability days for the period ending June 1966 remained at about the same level as they had been the preceding year. From all illnesses and injuries, the population averaged 15.6 days

of restricted activity per person per year, including 6.3 days in bed (table 14). The currently employed population experienced 5.8 work-loss days per person, and children aged 6 to 16 averaged 5.2 days lost from school (table 15).

Corrective Lenses

About 48.1 percent of the total population 3 years of age and older had corrective lenses (eyeglasses, contact lenses, or both). Almost all of the persons reporting corrective lenses had eyeglasses. A very small proportion (1.0 percent) had contact lenses either as their only visual aid or in addition to eyeglasses (table 16).

In each age category the prevalence of corrective lenses was higher among females than males. The least differential occurred in the 3-16-year age group. The majority of both sexes 45 years and over had corrective lenses: 84.0 percent of the males and 91.5 percent of the females.

Seasonal Variation

Tables 18-20 and figures 1-3 present quarterly trends of three health topics: acute conditions, persons injured, and person-disability days.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The information contained in this publication is derived from household interviews conducted by the Health Interview Survey in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed so that interviews are conducted during every week of the year. During the 52-week period from July 1965 through June 1966, the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. There-

fore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in Appendix I.

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

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

The questionnaire used during the 12 months of data collection is illustrated in Appendix III. Information about acute conditions, persons with one or more chronic conditions, persons injured, and disability days was derived from the responses to the illness-recall questions (questions 6-12 on the worksheet) and the condition pages. Information about hospital discharges was obtained from the hospital page, and data on corrective lenses from the eyeglass page.

Annual estimates shown were obtained by consolidating data tabulated on a quarterly basis and, due to rounding of numbers, may, in some instances, differ slightly from those prepared from annual tabulations to be released at a later date. In order to release provisional data quickly, it has been necessary to limit the amount of demographic information.

TABLE 1. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	404,350	187,786	216,564	100.0	100.0	100.0	212.0	203.4	220.1
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	47,909	22,142	25,767	11.8	11.8	11.9	25.1	24.0	26.2
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	13,905	7,153	6,752	3.4	3.8	3.1	7.3	7.7	6.9
THE VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	25,829	11,515	14,314	6.4	6.1	6.6	13.5	12.5	14.5
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	8,175	3,474	4,702	2.0	1.8	2.2	4.3	3.8	4.8
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	240,069	110,592	129,476	59.4	58.9	59.8	125.9	119.8	131.6
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	147,028	68,500	78,528	36.4	36.5	36.3	77.1	74.2	79.8
COMMON COLD-----	117,454	54,699	62,755	29.0	29.1	29.0	61.6	59.2	63.8
OTHER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	29,574	13,801	15,773	7.3	7.3	7.3	15.5	14.9	16.0
INFLUENZA-----	83,343	37,601	45,742	20.6	20.0	21.1	43.7	40.7	46.5
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	8,448	3,521	4,927	2.1	1.9	2.3	4.4	3.8	5.0
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	74,895	34,080	40,815	18.5	18.1	18.8	39.3	36.9	41.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	9,698	4,491	5,206	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.1	4.9	5.3
PNEUMONIA-----	2,448	1,133	1,315	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
BRONCHITIS-----	4,664	2,176	2,488	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.5
OTHER ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	2,586	1,182	1,404	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.4
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	19,912	8,948	10,964	4.9	4.8	5.1	10.4	9.7	11.1
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	8,650	4,147	4,503	2.1	2.2	2.1	4.5	4.5	4.6
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	3,950	1,496	2,454	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.1	1.6	2.5
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	7,312	3,305	4,008	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.8	3.6	4.1
INJURIES-----	48,357	28,232	20,125	12.0	15.0	9.3	25.4	30.6	20.5
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	14,249	8,431	5,818	3.5	4.5	2.7	7.5	9.1	5.9
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	4,897	3,278	1,619	1.2	1.7	0.7	2.6	3.6	1.6
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	9,352	5,153	4,199	2.3	2.7	1.9	4.9	5.6	4.3
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	14,439	9,150	5,289	3.6	4.9	2.4	7.6	9.9	5.4
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	10,025	5,609	4,416	2.5	3.0	2.0	5.3	6.1	4.5
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	9,644	5,041	4,603	2.4	2.7	2.1	5.1	5.5	4.7
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	48,103	17,872	30,231	11.9	9.5	14.0	25.2	19.4	30.7
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	11,376	5,744	5,631	2.8	3.1	2.6	6.0	6.2	5.7
HEADACHES-----	3,929	1,408	2,521	1.0	0.7	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.6
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	6,034	824	5,210	1.5	0.4	2.4	3.2	0.9	5.3
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	4,743	...	4,743	1.2	...	2.2	2.5	...	4.8
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	5,216	2,983	2,233	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.7	3.2	2.3
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	4,319	1,773	2,546	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	12,487	5,140	7,347	3.1	2.7	3.4	6.5	5.6	7.5

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

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

TABLE 2. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	1,562,639	720,335	842,504	619.5	760.2	656.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	197,462	93,535	103,926	103.5	101.3	105.6
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	76,138	39,663	36,275	39.9	43.2	36.9
THE VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	77,792	34,410	43,382	40.8	37.3	44.1
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	43,532	19,262	24,270	22.8	20.9	24.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	750,360	339,757	410,603	393.5	368.0	417.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	366,714	165,486	201,228	192.3	179.2	204.5
COMMON COLD-----	287,310	127,118	160,192	150.7	137.7	162.8
OTHER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	79,404	38,368	41,036	41.6	41.6	41.7
INFLUENZA-----	312,770	134,892	177,878	164.0	146.1	180.8
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	23,254	8,310	14,944	12.2	9.0	15.2
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	289,516	126,582	162,935	151.8	137.1	165.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	70,876	39,379	31,496	37.2	42.7	32.0
PNEUMONIA-----	36,862	21,105	15,757	19.3	22.9	16.0
BRONCHITIS-----	23,237	11,641	11,596	12.2	12.6	11.8
OTHER ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	10,777	6,633	4,143	5.7	7.2	4.2
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	68,090	29,538	38,552	35.7	32.0	39.2
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	18,636	9,260	9,376	9.8	10.0	9.5
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	8,172	3,313	4,859	4.3	3.6	4.9
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	41,282	16,966	24,317	21.6	18.4	24.7
INJURIES-----	322,944	193,431	129,513	169.3	209.5	131.6
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	176,182	110,928	65,254	92.4	120.2	66.3
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	108,735	74,309	34,426	57.0	80.5	35.0
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	67,447	36,619	30,828	35.4	39.7	31.3
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	47,490	31,244	16,246	24.9	33.8	16.5
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	54,476	28,484	25,992	28.6	30.9	26.4
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	44,797	22,776	22,021	23.5	24.7	22.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	223,983	64,072	159,910	117.4	69.4	162.5
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	32,588	14,764	17,824	17.1	16.0	18.1
HEADACHES-----	3,969	1,802	2,168	2.1	2.0	2.2
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	35,003	3,859	31,144	18.4	4.2	31.7
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	41,885	...	41,885	22.0	...	42.6
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	16,386	9,122	7,264	8.6	9.9	7.4
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	27,124	12,341	14,783	14.2	13.4	15.0
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	67,027	22,185	44,842	35.1	24.0	45.6

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

TABLE 3. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

CONDITION GROUP	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	697,296	300,603	396,693	365.6	325.6	403.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	103,492	48,249	55,243	54.3	52.3	56.1
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	34,184	18,089	16,094	17.9	19.6	16.4
THE VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	47,821	21,169	26,652	25.1	22.9	27.1
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	21,487	8,991	12,496	11.3	9.7	12.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	374,343	166,274	208,069	196.3	180.1	211.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	153,385	67,605	85,580	80.4	73.4	87.0
COMMON COLD-----	115,620	50,161	65,458	60.6	54.3	66.5
OTHER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	37,766	17,644	20,122	19.8	19.1	20.5
INFLUENZA-----	178,731	75,710	103,022	93.7	82.0	104.7
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	14,659	5,656	9,003	7.7	6.1	9.2
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	164,072	70,053	94,019	86.0	75.9	95.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	42,227	22,760	19,467	22.1	24.7	19.8
PNEUMONIA-----	23,681	12,832	10,850	12.4	13.9	11.0
BRONCHITIS-----	12,939	6,305	6,634	6.8	6.8	6.7
OTHER ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	5,607	3,624	1,983	2.9	3.9	2.0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	37,374	15,767	21,606	19.6	17.1	22.0
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	6,738	3,132	3,606	3.5	3.4	3.7
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	4,390	1,970	2,419	2.3	2.1	2.5
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	26,246	10,665	15,581	13.8	11.6	15.8
INJURIES-----	89,693	45,925	43,767	47.0	49.7	44.5
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	43,784	25,687	18,097	23.0	27.8	18.4
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	25,722	16,701	9,022	13.5	18.1	9.2
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	18,061	8,986	9,075	9.5	9.7	9.2
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	10,863	5,819	5,044	5.7	6.3	5.1
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	17,938	6,769	11,169	9.4	7.3	11.4
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	17,108	7,651	9,457	9.0	8.3	9.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	92,394	24,386	68,008	48.4	26.4	69.1
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	12,292	5,013	7,279	6.4	5.4	7.4
HEADACHES-----	1,505	*	*	0.8	*	*
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	19,323	2,499	16,824	10.1	2.7	17.1
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	19,895	...	19,895	10.4	...	20.2
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	2,642	*	*	1.4	*	*
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	8,482	4,195	4,288	4.4	4.5	4.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	28,254	11,127	17,127	14.8	12.1	17.4

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

TABLE 4. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER
BOTH SEXES	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS					NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	404,350	88,067	106,760	133,653	75,869	212.0	361.4	251.4	197.8	134.8
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	47,909	15,209	15,824	12,567	4,309	25.1	62.4	37.3	18.6	7.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	240,069	54,327	65,499	73,941	46,302	125.9	222.9	154.2	109.4	82.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	147,028	39,718	40,228	40,745	26,337	77.1	163.0	94.7	60.3	46.8
INFLUENZA-----	83,343	11,501	23,185	30,583	18,074	43.7	47.2	54.6	45.3	32.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	9,698	3,108	2,087	2,613	1,891	5.1	12.8	4.9	3.9	3.4
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	19,912	3,845	4,051	7,700	4,317	10.4	15.8	9.5	11.4	7.7
INJURIES-----	48,357	6,379	11,485	19,870	10,623	25.4	26.2	27.0	29.4	18.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	48,103	8,308	9,901	19,576	10,318	25.2	34.1	23.3	29.0	18.3
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	187,786	45,232	54,107	55,982	32,464	203.4	365.0	250.5	174.7	123.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	22,142	7,862	8,156	4,305	1,819	24.0	63.4	37.8	13.4	6.9
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	110,592	27,497	31,417	31,197	20,481	119.6	221.9	145.4	97.4	77.9
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	68,500	20,330	18,770	17,950	11,451	74.2	164.1	86.9	56.0	43.6
INFLUENZA-----	37,601	5,703	11,368	12,247	8,263	40.7	46.0	52.6	38.2	31.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	4,491	1,465	1,280	1,000	747	4.9	11.8	5.9	3.1	2.8
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	8,948	1,915	1,881	3,493	1,658	9.7	15.5	8.7	10.9	6.3
INJURIES-----	28,232	3,405	7,719	12,187	4,921	30.6	27.5	35.7	38.0	18.7
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	17,872	4,553	4,934	4,801	3,585	19.4	36.7	22.8	15.0	13.6
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	216,564	42,835	52,653	77,671	43,405	220.1	357.6	252.3	218.6	144.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	25,767	7,347	7,668	8,262	2,490	26.2	61.3	36.7	23.2	8.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	129,476	26,829	34,082	42,744	25,821	131.6	224.0	163.3	120.3	86.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	78,528	19,389	21,458	22,794	14,887	79.6	161.9	102.8	64.1	49.6
INFLUENZA-----	45,742	5,797	11,817	18,336	9,791	46.5	48.4	56.6	51.6	32.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	5,206	1,643	807	1,613	1,143	5.3	13.7	3.9	4.5	3.8
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	10,964	1,930	2,170	4,207	2,658	11.1	16.1	10.4	11.8	8.9
INJURIES-----	20,125	2,974	3,766	7,683	5,702	20.5	24.8	18.0	21.6	19.0
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	30,231	3,755	4,967	14,776	6,733	30.7	31.4	23.8	41.6	22.4

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

TABLE 5. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	1,562,839	35,225	357,804	494,511	475,299	819.5	965.2	842.5	731.8	844.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	197,462	56,770	73,319	42,463	24,909	103.5	233.0	172.6	62.8	44.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	750,360	137,740	192,764	199,653	220,203	393.5	565.2	453.9	295.4	391.2
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	366,714	68,498	105,140	88,623	84,453	192.3	363.1	247.6	131.1	150.0
INFLUENZA-----	312,770	32,378	75,316	95,801	109,275	164.0	132.9	177.3	141.8	194.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	70,876	16,863	12,309	15,229	26,475	37.2	69.2	29.0	22.5	47.0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	68,090	6,137	10,256	24,093	25,603	35.7	33.4	24.2	35.7	45.5
INJURIES-----	322,944	9,155	48,941	130,740	134,108	169.3	37.6	115.2	193.5	238.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	223,983	23,422	32,523	97,561	70,476	117.4	96.1	76.6	144.4	125.2
<u>MALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	720,335	121,295	186,041	265,421	207,578	780.2	978.8	861.3	641.1	789.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	93,535	29,556	37,662	14,614	11,504	101.3	238.5	175.3	45.6	43.8
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	339,757	69,585	94,088	81,615	94,469	368.0	561.5	435.6	254.7	359.4
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	165,486	44,988	50,037	37,460	33,002	179.2	363.0	231.6	116.9	125.5
INFLUENZA-----	134,892	15,297	35,356	37,336	46,903	146.1	123.4	163.7	116.5	178.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	39,379	9,300	6,695	6,820	14,564	42.7	75.0	40.3	21.3	55.4
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	29,538	3,885	5,905	8,211	11,538	32.0	31.4	27.3	25.6	43.9
INJURIES-----	193,431	5,099	32,474	65,236	70,620	209.5	41.1	150.3	266.0	268.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	64,072	13,170	15,713	15,743	19,447	69.4	106.3	72.7	49.1	74.0
<u>FEMALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	842,504	113,930	171,763	289,090	267,721	856.3	951.2	823.1	813.5	892.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	103,926	27,215	35,457	27,850	13,405	105.6	227.2	169.9	78.4	44.7
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	410,603	68,155	96,676	118,038	125,734	417.3	569.0	472.8	332.2	419.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	201,228	43,510	55,103	51,163	51,451	204.5	363.3	264.0	144.0	171.5
INFLUENZA-----	177,878	17,081	39,960	58,466	62,372	180.8	142.6	191.5	164.5	207.9
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	31,496	7,563	3,613	8,409	11,911	32.0	63.1	17.3	23.7	39.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	38,552	4,252	4,353	15,882	14,065	39.2	35.5	20.9	44.7	46.9
INJURIES-----	129,513	4,056	16,467	45,502	63,488	131.6	33.9	78.9	128.0	211.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	159,910	10,252	16,810	81,818	51,030	162.5	85.6	80.6	230.2	170.1

TABLE 6. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6	6-16	17-44	45 & OVER
BOTH SEXES	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	697,296	108,544	171,501	230,455	186,796	365.6	445.4	403.8	341.0	331.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	103,492	27,477	35,511	27,414	13,090	54.3	112.7	83.6	40.6	23.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	374,343	61,173	107,495	109,068	96,608	196.3	251.0	253.1	161.4	171.6
UPPER RESPIRATORY										
CONDITIONS-----	153,385	31,446	49,352	42,385	30,203	80.4	129.0	116.2	62.7	53.7
INFLUENZA-----	178,731	17,667	51,491	57,193	52,179	93.7	73.3	121.2	84.6	92.7
OTHER RESPIRATORY										
CONDITIONS-----	42,227	11,860	6,651	9,490	14,226	22.1	46.7	15.7	14.0	25.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM										
CONDITIONS-----	37,374	2,827	5,426	13,248	15,872	19.6	11.6	12.8	19.6	28.2
INJURIES-----	89,693	3,922	12,040	40,066	33,666	47.0	16.1	28.3	59.3	59.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE										
CONDITIONS-----	92,394	13,145	11,029	40,659	27,561	48.4	53.9	26.0	60.2	49.0
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	300,603	53,780	82,463	87,936	76,424	325.6	434.0	381.8	274.4	290.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	48,249	14,100	16,716	9,229	6,205	52.3	113.8	80.6	28.8	23.6
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	166,274	30,159	49,800	46,839	39,477	160.1	243.4	230.5	146.2	150.2
UPPER RESPIRATORY										
CONDITIONS-----	67,805	15,547	21,886	19,566	10,783	73.4	125.5	101.3	61.1	41.0
INFLUENZA-----	75,710	8,068	23,523	23,340	20,778	82.0	65.1	108.9	72.8	79.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY										
CONDITIONS-----	22,760	6,544	4,391	3,910	7,915	24.7	52.8	20.3	12.2	30.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM										
CONDITIONS-----	15,767	*	3,031	4,366	7,186	17.1	*	14.0	13.6	27.3
INJURIES-----	45,925	1,716	6,802	22,713	14,695	49.7	13.8	31.5	70.9	55.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE										
CONDITIONS-----	24,386	6,622	4,114	4,789	8,362	26.4	53.4	19.0	14.9	33.7
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	396,693	54,764	89,036	142,519	110,372	403.2	457.2	426.7	401.0	367.9
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	55,243	13,378	16,796	16,185	6,885	56.1	111.7	80.5	51.2	22.9
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	208,069	31,014	57,694	62,230	57,131	211.5	258.9	276.5	175.1	190.4
UPPER RESPIRATORY										
CONDITIONS-----	85,580	15,898	27,466	22,796	19,419	87.0	132.7	131.6	64.1	64.7
INFLUENZA-----	103,022	9,600	27,966	33,853	31,401	104.7	81.6	134.0	95.3	104.7
OTHER RESPIRATORY										
CONDITIONS-----	19,467	5,316	2,260	5,560	6,311	19.8	44.4	10.8	15.7	21.0
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM										
CONDITIONS-----	21,606	1,643	2,395	8,862	6,686	22.0	13.7	11.5	25.0	29.0
INJURIES-----	43,767	2,206	5,238	17,353	18,971	44.5	18.4	25.1	46.8	63.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE										
CONDITIONS-----	68,008	6,523	6,916	35,670	16,699	69.1	54.5	33.1	100.9	62.3

TABLE 7. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	196,525	97,050	99,475	462.7	449.3	476.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	43,375	21,671	21,703	102.1	100.3	104.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	122,422	59,398	63,024	288.3	275.0	302.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	65,102	31,267	33,835	153.3	144.7	162.1
INFLUENZA-----	49,745	22,663	27,082	117.1	104.9	129.8
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	7,575	5,468	2,107	17.8	25.3	10.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	5,013	2,640	2,374	11.8	12.2	11.4
INJURIES-----	10,486	6,108	4,378	24.7	28.3	21.0
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	15,229	7,234	7,995	35.9	33.5	38.3

TABLE 8. DAYS LOST FROM WORK ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES- 17 & OVER	17-44	45 & OVER	ALL AGES 17 & OVER	17-44	45 & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	DAYS LOST FROM WORK IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	270,784	157,354	113,430	370.3	360.0	385.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	20,966	15,063	5,903	28.7	34.5	20.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	119,980	66,546	53,434	164.1	152.2	181.7
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	46,867	26,495	20,371	64.1	60.6	69.3
INFLUENZA-----	60,452	34,660	25,792	82.7	79.3	87.7
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	12,661	5,391	7,270	17.3	12.3	24.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	12,382	7,072	5,310	16.9	16.2	18.1
INJURIES-----	88,622	51,268	37,354	121.2	117.3	127.0
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	28,834	17,405	11,430	39.4	39.8	38.9
<u>MALE</u>						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	178,117	100,673	77,445	377.0	355.4	409.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	12,267	8,675	3,592	26.0	30.6	19.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	73,209	40,944	32,266	154.9	144.5	170.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	28,414	16,523	11,891	60.1	58.3	62.8
INFLUENZA-----	36,676	20,516	16,159	77.6	72.4	85.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	8,120	3,904	4,216	17.2	13.8	22.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	8,495	3,917	4,577	18.0	13.8	24.2
INJURIES-----	70,153	39,185	30,969	148.5	138.3	163.7
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	13,993	7,952	6,041	29.6	28.1	31.9
<u>FEMALE</u>						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	92,667	56,681	35,986	358.2	368.4	343.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	8,699	6,388	2,310	33.6	41.5	22.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	46,771	25,602	21,168	180.8	166.4	201.9
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	18,453	9,972	8,480	71.3	64.8	80.9
INFLUENZA-----	23,777	14,144	9,633	91.9	91.9	91.9
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	4,541	*	3,055	17.6	*	29.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	3,887	3,155	*	15.0	20.5	*
INJURIES-----	18,469	12,084	6,385	71.4	78.5	60.9
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	14,841	9,452	5,389	57.4	61.4	51.4

TABLE 9. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONS WITH 1+ CHRONIC CONDITIONS, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION IN THOUSANDS	PERSONS WITH ONE OR MORE CHRONIC CONDITIONS	
		NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT OF POPULATION
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>			
ALL AGES-----	190,710	93,668	49.1
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	66,840	14,950	22.4
17-24 YEARS-----	22,393	9,671	43.2
25-44 YEARS-----	45,185	26,756	59.2
45-64 YEARS-----	38,713	27,316	70.6
65 & OVER YEARS-----	17,578	14,976	85.2
<u>MALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	92,323	44,063	47.7
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	33,993	8,084	23.8
17-24 YEARS-----	10,461	4,426	42.3
25-44 YEARS-----	21,581	12,372	57.3
45-64 YEARS-----	18,597	12,757	68.6
65 & OVER YEARS-----	7,691	6,423	83.5
<u>FEMALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	98,387	49,604	50.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	32,847	6,866	20.9
17-24 YEARS-----	11,932	5,244	43.9
25-44 YEARS-----	23,605	14,383	60.9
45-64 YEARS-----	20,116	14,559	72.4
65 & OVER YEARS-----	9,887	8,552	86.5

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT			
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE	WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	45,142	3,936	9,375	18,165	15,980
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	6,186	*	...	4,372	1,756
6-16 YEARS-----	11,186	*	...	4,351	6,660
17-44 YEARS-----	18,197	2,365	7,111	5,049	5,188
45-64 YEARS-----	6,849	870	2,056	2,683	1,713
65 & OVER YEARS-----	2,723	*	*	1,710	*
<u>MALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	26,780	2,142	7,985	8,485	9,932
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	3,335	*	...	2,444	844
6-16 YEARS-----	7,518	*	...	2,746	4,574
17-44 YEARS-----	11,412	1,213	6,103	1,959	3,469
45-64 YEARS-----	3,689	*	1,752	884	840
65 & OVER YEARS-----	826	*	*	*	*
<u>FEMALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	18,361	1,794	1,390	9,680	6,047
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	2,851	*	...	1,929	912
6-16 YEARS-----	3,668	*	...	1,605	2,086
17-44 YEARS-----	6,785	1,152	1,007	3,089	1,719
45-64 YEARS-----	3,160	*	*	1,799	873
65 & OVER YEARS-----	1,897	*	*	1,258	*
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	23.7	2.1	4.9	9.5	8.4
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	25.4	*	...	17.9	7.2
6-16 YEARS-----	26.3	*	...	10.2	15.7
17-44 YEARS-----	26.9	3.5	10.5	7.5	7.7
45-64 YEARS-----	17.7	2.2	5.3	6.9	4.4
65 & OVER YEARS-----	15.5	*	*	9.7	*
<u>MALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	29.0	2.3	8.6	9.2	10.8
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	26.9	*	...	19.7	6.8
6-16 YEARS-----	34.8	*	...	12.7	21.2
17-44 YEARS-----	35.6	3.8	19.0	6.1	10.8
45-64 YEARS-----	19.8	*	9.4	4.8	4.5
65 & OVER YEARS-----	10.7	*	*	*	*
<u>FEMALE</u>					
ALL AGES-----	18.7	1.8	1.4	9.8	6.1
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	23.8	*	...	16.1	7.6
6-16 YEARS-----	17.6	*	...	7.7	10.0
17-44 YEARS-----	19.1	3.2	2.8	8.7	4.8
45-64 YEARS-----	15.7	*	*	8.9	4.3
65 & OVER YEARS-----	19.2	*	*	12.7	*

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

TABLE 11. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY¹ AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT			
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE	WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
BOTH SEXES		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	530,027	119,296	154,683	157,217	138,859
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	8,986	*	...	6,311	1,921
6-16 YEARS-----	51,220	5,908	...	17,246	28,773
17-44 YEARS-----	191,943	56,612	70,781	39,555	45,086
45-64 YEARS-----	175,183	42,160	65,960	43,559	37,993
65 & OVER YEARS-----	102,694	13,723	17,942	50,545	25,085
MALE					
ALL AGES-----	309,554	65,682	130,165	63,208	83,886
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	5,304	*	...	3,435	*
6-16 YEARS-----	35,203	3,029	...	10,874	21,527
17-44 YEARS-----	122,192	34,066	58,369	18,968	29,714
45-64 YEARS-----	105,587	23,119	58,550	15,557	19,641
65 & OVER YEARS-----	41,269	4,837	13,247	14,375	11,767
FEMALE					
ALL AGES-----	220,473	53,613	24,518	94,008	54,973
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	3,682	*	...	2,876	*
6-16 YEARS-----	16,017	2,878	...	6,372	7,247
17-44 YEARS-----	69,752	22,547	12,413	20,588	15,372
45-64 YEARS-----	69,596	19,042	7,411	28,002	18,352
65 & OVER YEARS-----	61,425	8,887	4,695	36,170	13,318
BOTH SEXES		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	277.9	62.6	81.1	82.4	72.8
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	36.9	*	...	25.9	7.9
6-16 YEARS-----	120.6	13.9	...	40.6	67.7
17-44 YEARS-----	284.0	83.8	104.7	58.5	66.7
45-64 YEARS-----	452.5	108.9	170.4	112.5	98.1
65 & OVER YEARS-----	584.2	78.1	102.1	287.5	142.7
MALE					
ALL AGES-----	335.3	71.1	141.0	68.5	90.9
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	42.8	*	...	27.7	*
6-16 YEARS-----	163.0	14.0	...	50.3	99.7
17-44 YEARS-----	381.3	106.3	182.2	59.2	92.7
45-64 YEARS-----	567.8	124.3	314.8	83.7	105.6
65 & OVER YEARS-----	536.6	62.9	172.2	186.9	153.0
FEMALE					
ALL AGES-----	224.1	54.5	24.9	95.5	55.9
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	30.7	*	...	24.0	*
6-16 YEARS-----	76.8	13.8	...	30.5	34.7
17-44 YEARS-----	196.3	63.4	34.9	57.9	43.3
45-64 YEARS-----	346.0	94.7	36.8	139.2	91.2
65 & OVER YEARS-----	621.3	89.9	47.5	365.8	134.7

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

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

TABLE 12. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY¹ AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	CLASS OF ACCIDENT			
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE	WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
BOTH SEXES		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	139,470	41,640	37,412	38,961	31,753
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	3,352	*	...	1,940	*
6-16 YEARS-----	11,710	3,081	...	2,660	6,000
17-44 YEARS-----	55,600	19,561	19,168	10,760	12,729
45-64 YEARS-----	41,400	13,229	13,612	10,838	6,680
65 & OVER YEARS-----	27,410	4,917	4,632	12,764	5,784
MALE					
ALL AGES-----	71,087	17,382	28,576	13,632	20,625
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	1,681	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	7,606	1,650	...	1,540	4,416
17-44 YEARS-----	30,751	9,251	14,309	4,573	8,776
45-64 YEARS-----	21,132	5,076	10,407	3,977	4,007
65 & OVER YEARS-----	9,917	*	3,860	2,837	3,082
FEMALE					
ALL AGES-----	68,383	24,258	8,836	25,329	11,128
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	1,671	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	4,103	*	...	*	1,584
17-44 YEARS-----	24,849	10,309	4,860	6,187	3,953
45-64 YEARS-----	20,267	8,153	3,204	6,861	2,673
65 & OVER YEARS-----	17,493	4,144	*	9,926	2,702
BOTH SEXES		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	73.1	21.8	19.6	20.4	16.6
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	13.8	*	...	8.0	*
6-16 YEARS-----	27.6	7.3	...	6.3	14.1
17-44 YEARS-----	82.3	28.9	28.4	15.9	18.8
45-64 YEARS-----	106.9	34.2	35.2	28.0	17.3
65 & OVER YEARS-----	155.9	28.0	26.4	72.6	32.9
MALE					
ALL AGES-----	77.0	18.8	31.0	14.8	22.3
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	13.6	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	35.2	7.6	...	7.1	20.4
17-44 YEARS-----	96.0	28.9	44.7	14.3	27.4
45-64 YEARS-----	113.6	27.3	56.0	21.4	21.5
65 & OVER YEARS-----	128.9	*	50.2	36.9	40.1
FEMALE					
ALL AGES-----	69.5	24.7	9.0	25.7	11.3
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	14.0	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	19.7	*	...	*	7.6
17-44 YEARS-----	69.9	29.0	13.7	17.4	11.1
45-64 YEARS-----	100.8	40.5	15.9	34.1	13.3
65 & OVER YEARS-----	176.9	41.9	*	100.4	27.3

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

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

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	NUMBER OF DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS			NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL AGES-----	24,187	9,509	14,678	12.7	10.3	14.9
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	4,484	2,489	1,994	6.7	7.3	6.1
17-24 YEARS-----	3,779	855	2,924	16.9	8.2	24.5
25-34 YEARS-----	3,867	870	2,997	18.0	8.5	26.6
35-44 YEARS-----	3,298	1,109	2,188	13.9	9.7	17.7
45-64 YEARS-----	5,649	2,760	2,889	14.6	14.8	14.4
65 & OVER YEARS-----	3,110	1,425	1,685	17.7	18.5	17.0
	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
ALL AGES-----	195,664	91,110	104,554	8.1	9.6	7.1
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	24,984	13,801	11,182	5.6	5.5	5.6
17-24 YEARS-----	21,283	7,228	14,055	5.6	8.5	4.8
25-34 YEARS-----	22,969	6,811	16,159	5.9	7.8	5.4
35-44 YEARS-----	24,748	10,617	14,131	7.5	9.6	6.5
45-64 YEARS-----	62,085	32,846	29,239	11.0	11.9	10.1
65 & OVER YEARS-----	39,595	19,808	19,788	12.7	13.9	11.7

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

TABLE 14. DAYS OF DISABILITY AND DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

SEX AND AGE	RESTRICTED- ACTIVITY DAYS	BED- DISABILITY DAYS	WORK-LOSS DAYS ¹
BOTH SEXES			
DAYS OF DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	2,968,677	1,197,789	424,887
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	690,357	326,760	...
17-24 YEARS-----	235,424	107,868	55,218
25-44 YEARS-----	629,010	258,657	165,575
45-64 YEARS-----	817,874	280,576	176,614
65 & OVER YEARS-----	596,011	223,927	27,481
MALE			
ALL AGES-----	1,330,073	505,532	281,016
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	363,210	163,760	...
17-24 YEARS-----	98,831	38,893	32,167
25-44 YEARS-----	238,688	91,936	105,289
45-64 YEARS-----	377,862	114,275	121,426
65 & OVER YEARS-----	251,481	96,668	22,134
FEMALE			
ALL AGES-----	1,638,604	692,256	143,871
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	327,147	163,000	...
17-24 YEARS-----	136,592	68,976	23,051
25-44 YEARS-----	390,322	166,721	60,286
45-64 YEARS-----	440,012	166,300	55,188
65 & OVER YEARS-----	344,530	127,260	5,347
BOTH SEXES			
DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	15.6	6.3	5.8
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.3	4.9	...
17-24 YEARS-----	10.5	4.8	4.1
25-44 YEARS-----	13.9	5.7	5.4
45-64 YEARS-----	21.1	7.2	6.8
65 & OVER YEARS-----	33.9	12.7	8.3
MALE			
ALL AGES-----	14.4	5.5	5.9
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.7	4.8	...
17-24 YEARS-----	9.4	3.7	4.2
25-44 YEARS-----	11.1	4.3	5.1
45-64 YEARS-----	20.3	6.1	7.3
65 & OVER YEARS-----	32.7	12.6	9.8
FEMALE			
ALL AGES-----	16.7	7.0	5.6
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.0	5.0	...
17-24 YEARS-----	11.4	5.8	4.1
25-44 YEARS-----	16.5	7.1	6.2
45-64 YEARS-----	21.9	8.3	5.9
65 & OVER YEARS-----	34.8	12.9	5.1

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

TABLE 15. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER CHILD 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR, BY SEX: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS		
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS-----	220,209	110,572	109.637
	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-LOSS DAYS PER CHILD PER YEAR		
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS-----	5.2	5.1	5.3

TABLE 16. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 3 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH CORRECTIVE LENSES, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

Sex and age	Total population (3+ years)	No corrective lenses	Total with corrective lenses	Eyeglasses only	Contact lenses only	Both	Unknown if have glasses
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Number in thousands							
All ages, 3+ years-----	178,907	92,693	86,020	84,247	585	1,188	194
3-16 years-----	55,037	46,652	8,263	8,110	61	91	123
17-44 years-----	67,579	39,299	28,224	26,789	495	939	56
45 years and over-----	56,292	6,743	49,533	49,348	*	157	*
<u>Male</u>							
All ages, 3+ years-----	86,195	49,201	36,880	36,349	161	370	115
3-16 years-----	27,865	24,162	3,632	3,600	*	*	71
17-44 years-----	32,042	20,845	11,160	10,745	141	274	*
45 years and over-----	26,288	4,193	22,088	22,004	*	73	*
<u>Female</u>							
All ages, 3+ years-----	92,712	43,493	49,140	47,898	424	818	79
3-16 years-----	27,172	22,489	4,630	4,510	52	69	52
17-44 years-----	35,537	18,454	17,064	16,044	355	665	*
45 years and over-----	30,003	2,549	27,446	27,344	*	84	*
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Percent distribution							
All ages, 3+ years-----	100.0	51.8	48.1	47.1	0.3	0.7	0.1
3-16 years-----	100.0	84.8	15.0	14.7	0.1	0.2	0.2
17-44 years-----	100.0	58.2	41.8	39.6	0.7	1.4	0.1
45 years and over-----	100.0	12.0	88.0	87.7	*	0.3	*
<u>Male</u>							
All ages, 3+ years-----	100.0	57.1	42.8	42.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
3-16 years-----	100.0	86.7	13.0	12.9	*	*	0.3
17-44 years-----	100.0	65.1	34.8	33.5	0.4	0.9	*
45 years and over-----	100.0	16.0	84.0	83.7	*	0.3	*
<u>Female</u>							
All ages, 3+ years-----	100.0	46.9	53.0	51.7	0.5	0.9	0.1
3-16 years-----	100.0	82.8	17.0	16.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
17-44 years-----	100.0	51.9	48.0	45.1	1.0	1.9	*
45 years and over-----	100.0	8.5	91.5	91.1	*	0.3	*

TABLE 17. POPULATION USED IN COMPUTING ANNUAL RATES SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY SEX AND AGE:
UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	POPULATION IN THOUSANDS		
ALL AGES-----	190,710	92,323	98,387
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	66,840	33,993	32,847
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	24,370	12,392	11,977
6-16 YEARS-----	42,470	21,601	20,869
17-44 YEARS-----	67,579	32,042	35,537
17-24 YEARS-----	22,393	10,461	11,932
25-44 YEARS-----	45,185	21,581	23,605
25-34 YEARS-----	21,460	10,202	11,258
35-44 YEARS-----	23,725	11,378	12,347
45 & OVER YEARS-----	56,292	26,288	30,003
45-64 YEARS-----	38,713	18,597	20,116
65 & OVER YEARS-----	17,578	7,691	9,887
	CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION		
ALL AGES-17 & OVER YEARS-----	73,123	47,252	25,870
17-44 YEARS-----	43,715	28,329	15,386
17-24 YEARS-----	13,320	7,649	5,671
25-44 YEARS-----	30,394	20,680	9,714
45 & OVER YEARS-----	29,408	18,923	10,485
45-64 YEARS-----	26,096	16,669	9,427
65 & OVER YEARS-----	3,312	2,254	1,058

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

TABLE 18. INCIDENCE OF ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

Sex and age	All acute conditions				Acute respiratory conditions			
	July-Sept. 1965	Oct.-Dec. 1965	Jan.-Mar. 1966	Apr.-June 1966	July-Sept. 1965	Oct.-Dec. 1965	Jan.-Mar. 1966	Apr.-June 1966
Number of conditions per 100 persons per quarter								
Both sexes								
All ages-----	35.8	62.3	69.7	44.1	14.6	41.3	46.6	23.4
Under 6 years-----	64.6	110.5	110.3	76.0	32.4	79.1	71.6	39.7
6-16 years-----	37.4	70.5	90.3	53.0	16.2	48.1	61.6	28.3
17-44 years-----	36.3	58.0	62.8	40.7	11.9	36.1	40.3	21.2
45 years and over-----	21.4	40.4	44.9	27.9	8.8	25.9	32.0	15.5
Male								
All ages-----	34.1	60.2	66.7	42.4	13.8	40.0	44.1	21.8
Under 6 years-----	63.9	111.5	109.7	80.0	30.5	79.2	71.7	40.4
6-16 years-----	36.8	69.9	88.8	54.9	15.2	46.8	57.4	26.0
17-44 years-----	32.8	51.8	55.7	34.3	11.3	31.7	36.4	18.0
45 years and over-----	19.1	38.0	41.6	24.7	7.6	26.1	29.7	14.5
Female								
All ages-----	37.5	64.4	72.5	45.7	15.4	42.4	48.9	24.9
Under 6 years-----	65.4	109.4	110.9	71.9	34.5	79.1	71.5	39.0
6-16 years-----	38.1	71.2	91.9	51.1	17.2	49.5	66.0	30.6
17-44 years-----	39.4	63.6	69.1	46.4	12.3	40.0	43.8	24.1
45 years and over-----	23.5	42.5	47.8	30.8	9.9	25.7	34.0	16.4

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

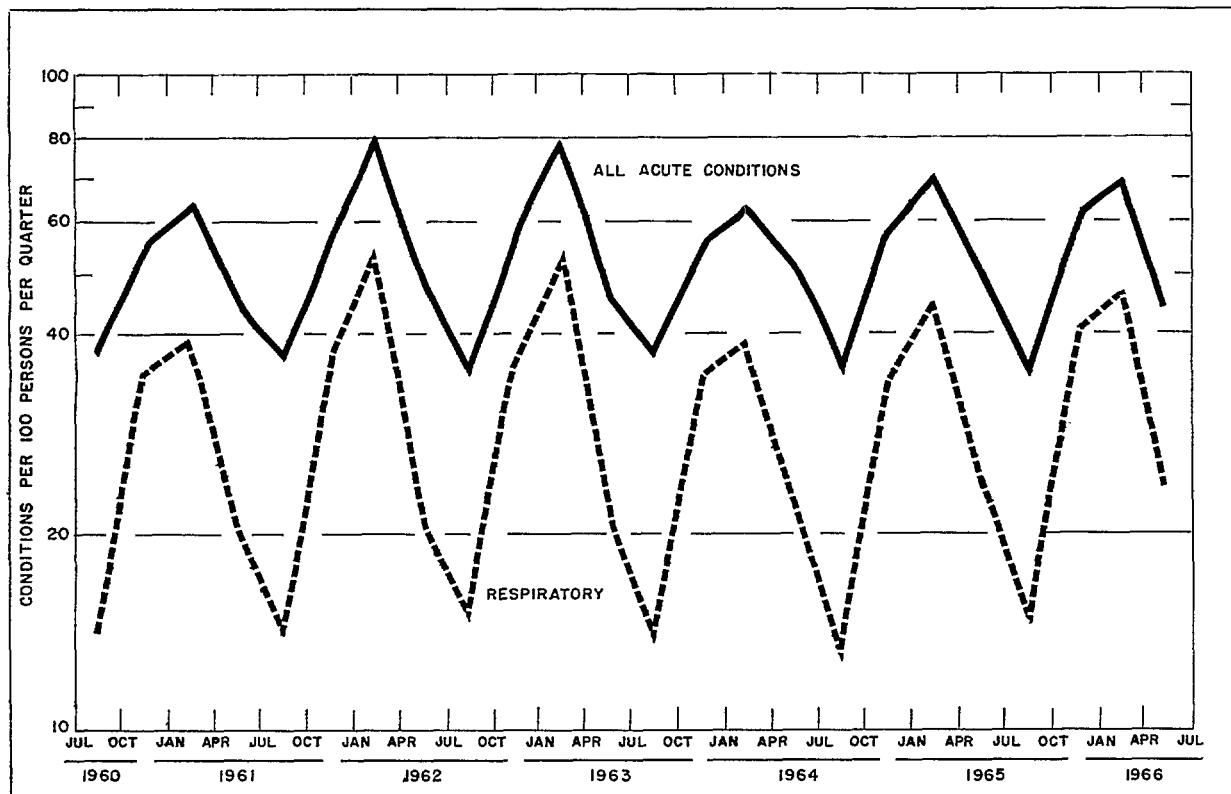


Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter.

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX, AGE, AND CLASS OF ACCIDENT: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

Age and class of accident	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	July-Sept. 1965	Oct.-Dec. 1965	Jan.-Mar. 1966	Apr.-June 1966	July-Sept. 1965	Oct.-Dec. 1965	Jan.-Mar. 1966	Apr.-June 1966	July-Sept. 1965	Oct.-Dec. 1965	Jan.-Mar. 1966	Apr.-June 1966
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per quarter												
<u>Age</u>												
All ages-----	7.2	5.8	5.0	5.7	8.4	6.8	6.4	7.3	6.0	4.9	3.7	4.1
Under 6 years-----	7.4	5.3	4.9	7.8	7.7	5.7	5.2	8.3	7.1	4.9	4.5	7.2
6-16 years-----	7.9	6.0	5.3	7.2	9.7	7.0	7.8	10.4	6.1	4.9	2.8	3.8
17 years and over-----	6.9	5.9	4.9	4.8	8.2	7.0	6.2	6.0	5.7	4.9	3.8	3.7
<u>Class of accident</u>												
All classes-----	7.2	5.8	5.0	5.7	8.4	6.8	6.4	7.3	6.0	4.9	3.7	4.1
Moving motor vehicle-----	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4
While at work-----	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3
Home-----	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.2	2.6	1.7	2.3
Other-----	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4

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

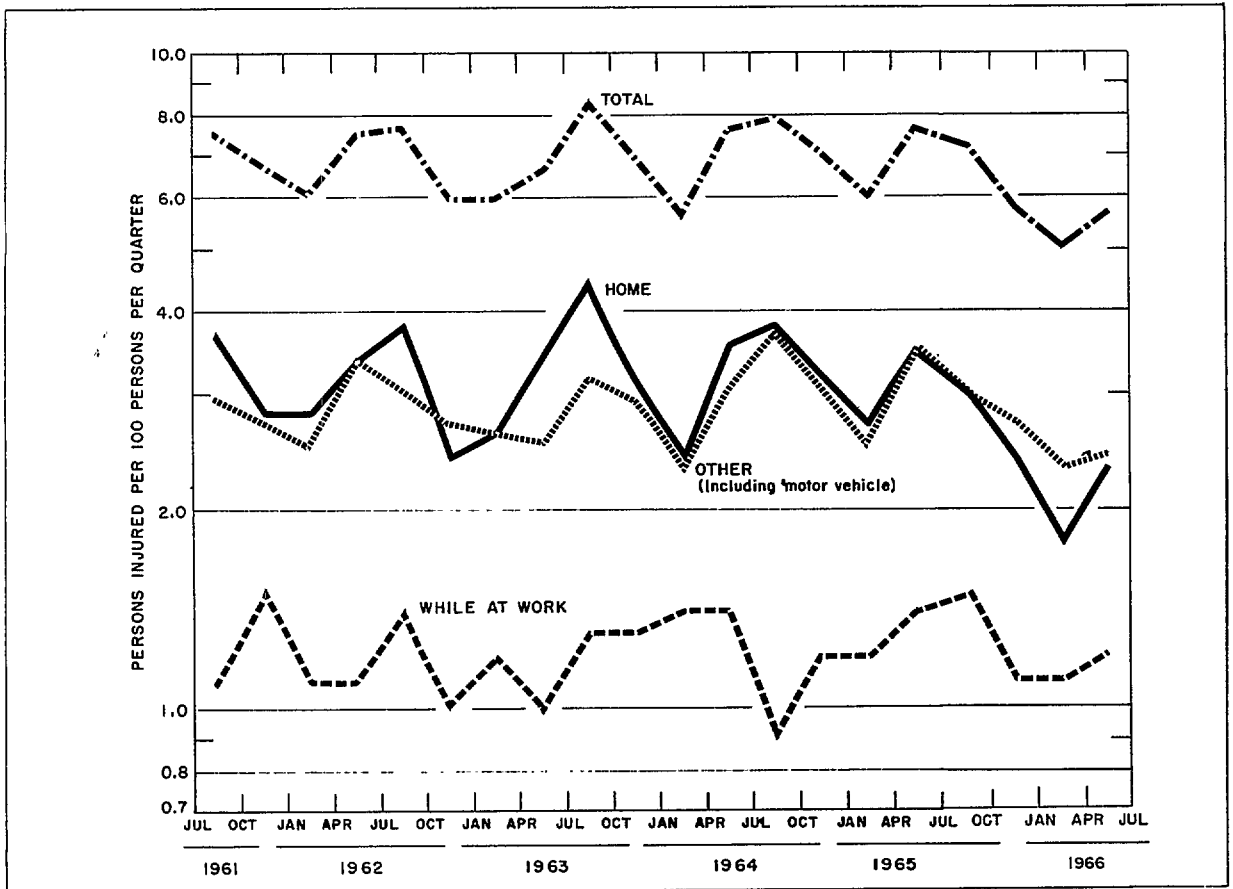


Figure 2. Persons injured per 100 persons per quarter, by class of accident.

TABLE 20. DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER, BY SEX, TYPE OF DISABILITY, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, JULY 1965-JUNE 1966

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

Type of disability and age	Both sexes				Male				Female			
	July-Sept. 1965	Oct.-Dec. 1965	Jan.-Mar. 1966	Apr.-June 1966	July-Sept. 1965	Oct.-Dec. 1965	Jan.-Mar. 1966	Apr.-June 1966	July-Sept. 1965	Oct.-Dec. 1965	Jan.-Mar. 1966	Apr.-June 1966
Days of disability per person per quarter												
<u>Days of restricted activity</u>												
All ages-----	3.2	3.9	4.6	3.8	2.9	3.7	4.3	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.9	4.2
Under 6 years-----	1.7	3.3	3.6	2.3	1.6	3.6	3.7	2.3	1.8	3.0	3.5	2.2
6-16 years-----	1.5	2.6	3.7	2.3	1.6	2.7	3.7	2.4	1.3	2.5	3.6	2.2
17-44 years-----	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.6
45-64 years-----	4.6	5.2	5.9	5.5	4.3	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.9	5.0	6.2	5.8
65 years and over-----	7.6	8.0	9.1	9.2	7.5	7.5	9.0	8.7	7.7	8.4	9.2	9.6
<u>Days of bed disability</u>												
All ages-----	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.3	1.7
Under 6 years-----	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.1
6-16 years-----	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.2	2.0	1.1
17-44 years-----	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.7
45-64 years-----	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.1
65 years and over-----	2.7	3.1	3.9	3.0	2.4	3.2	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.0	3.0
<u>Days of work loss, 17+ years</u>												
All ages 17+ years-----	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.4
17-44 years-----	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.3
45-64 years-----	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.0	2.0	1.6
65 years and over-----	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.8	1.5	2.5	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.9
School-loss days, 6-16 years----	0.2	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.2	1.5	2.2	1.3	0.1	1.4	2.5	1.2

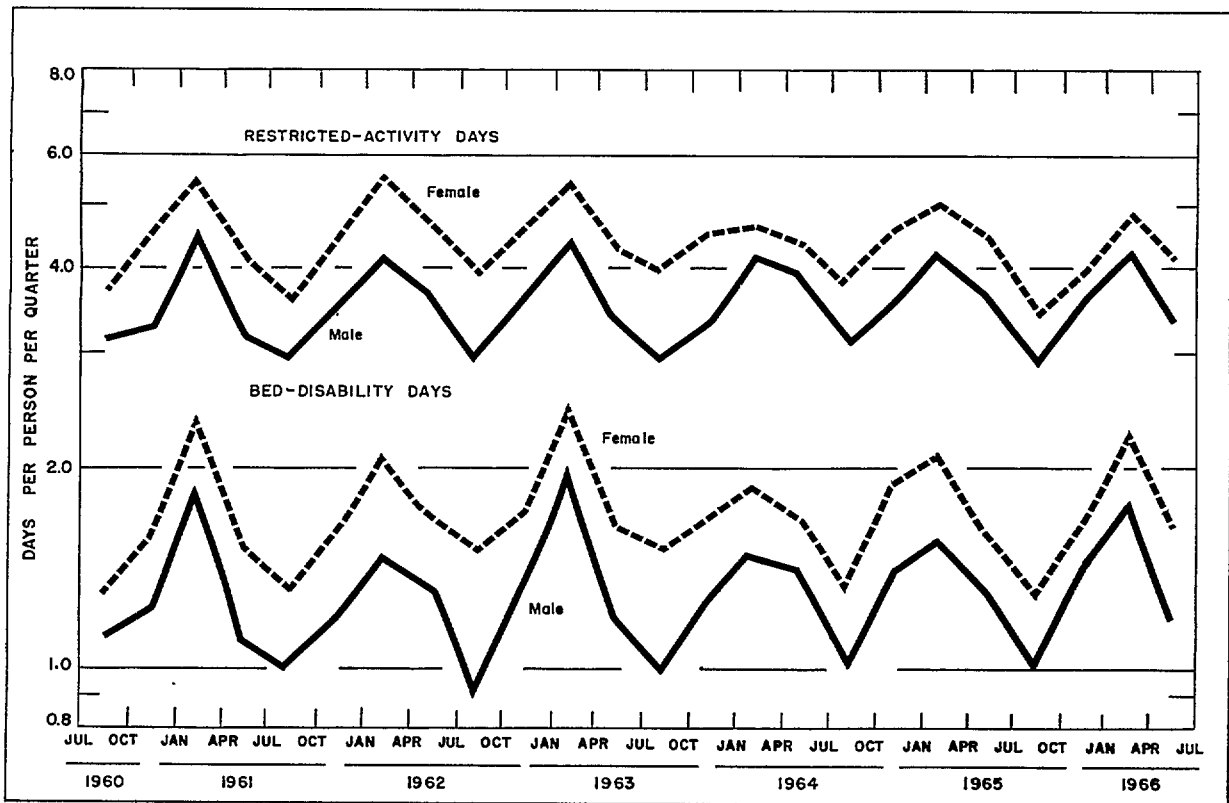


Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability and sex.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 1966.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 357 from 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 house-

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

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

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

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

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

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of bed-disability days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

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

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

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

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the incidence of acute conditions, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average 2-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons *interviewed during a year*—experience which actually occurred for each person in a 2-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience *during the year*. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

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

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

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the infor-

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

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the National Health Survey. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the overall totals by age and sex mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out

of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this Appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 27, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

- Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 28-31. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.
- Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 32. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.
- Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)
- Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:
 - (a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.
 - (b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound and often will overstate the error.

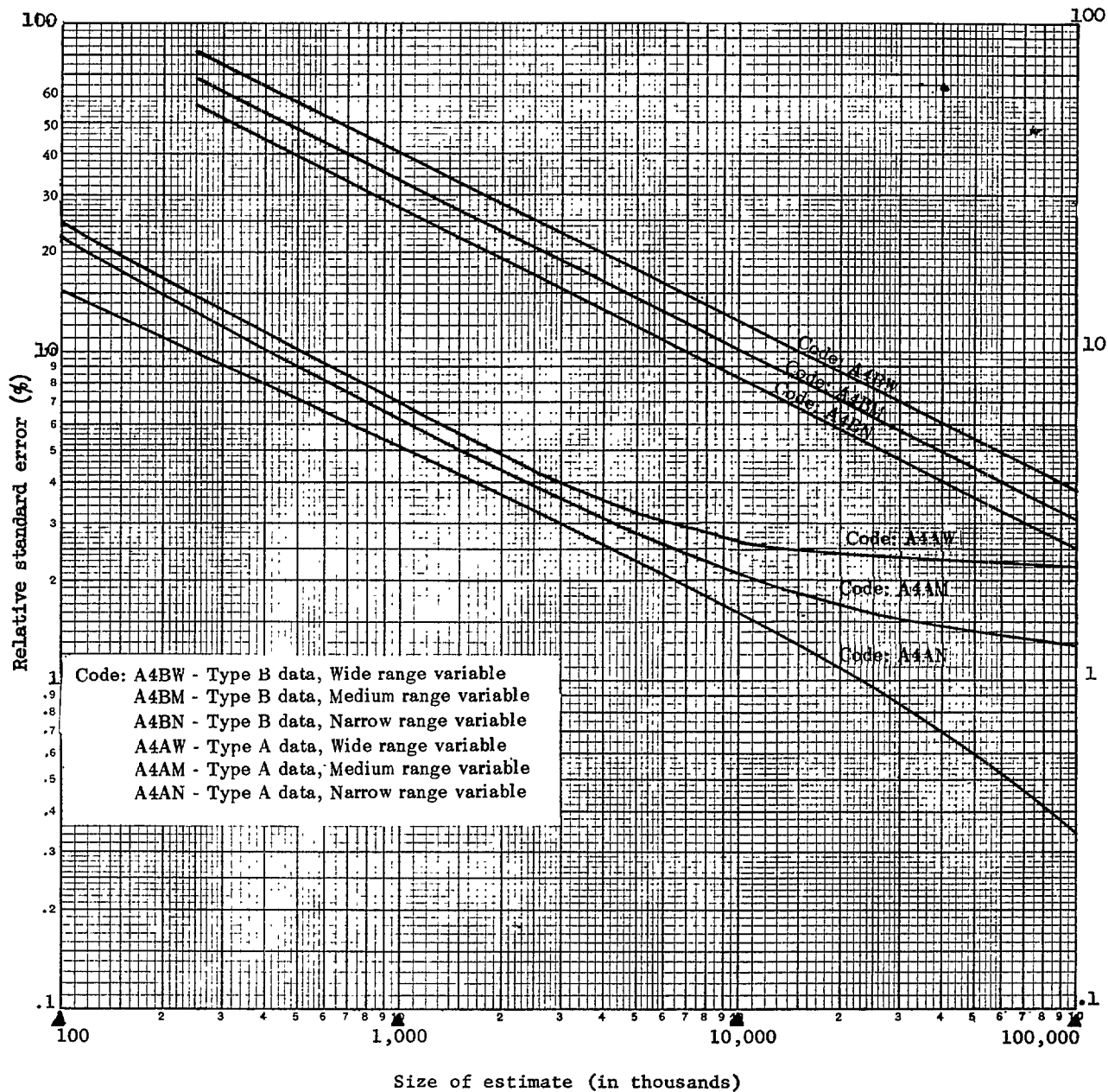
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

A=aggregate, P=percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 26; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 26.

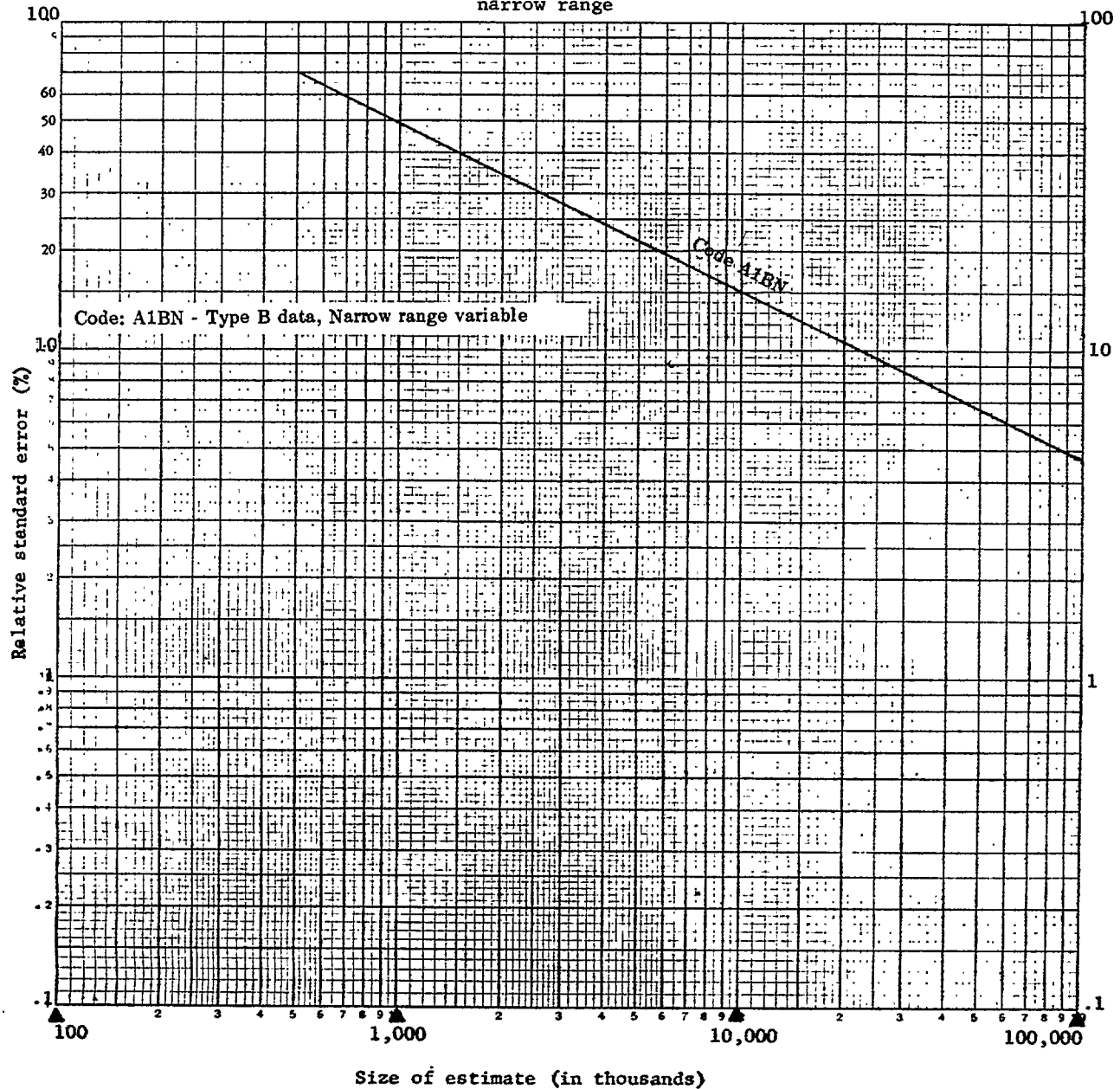
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex category----- Persons in any other population group-----	1	Not subject to sampling error A4AN	28
Acute conditions:			
Per quarter-----	1	A1BN	29
Per year-----	1	A4BN	28
Persons with 1+ chronic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

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



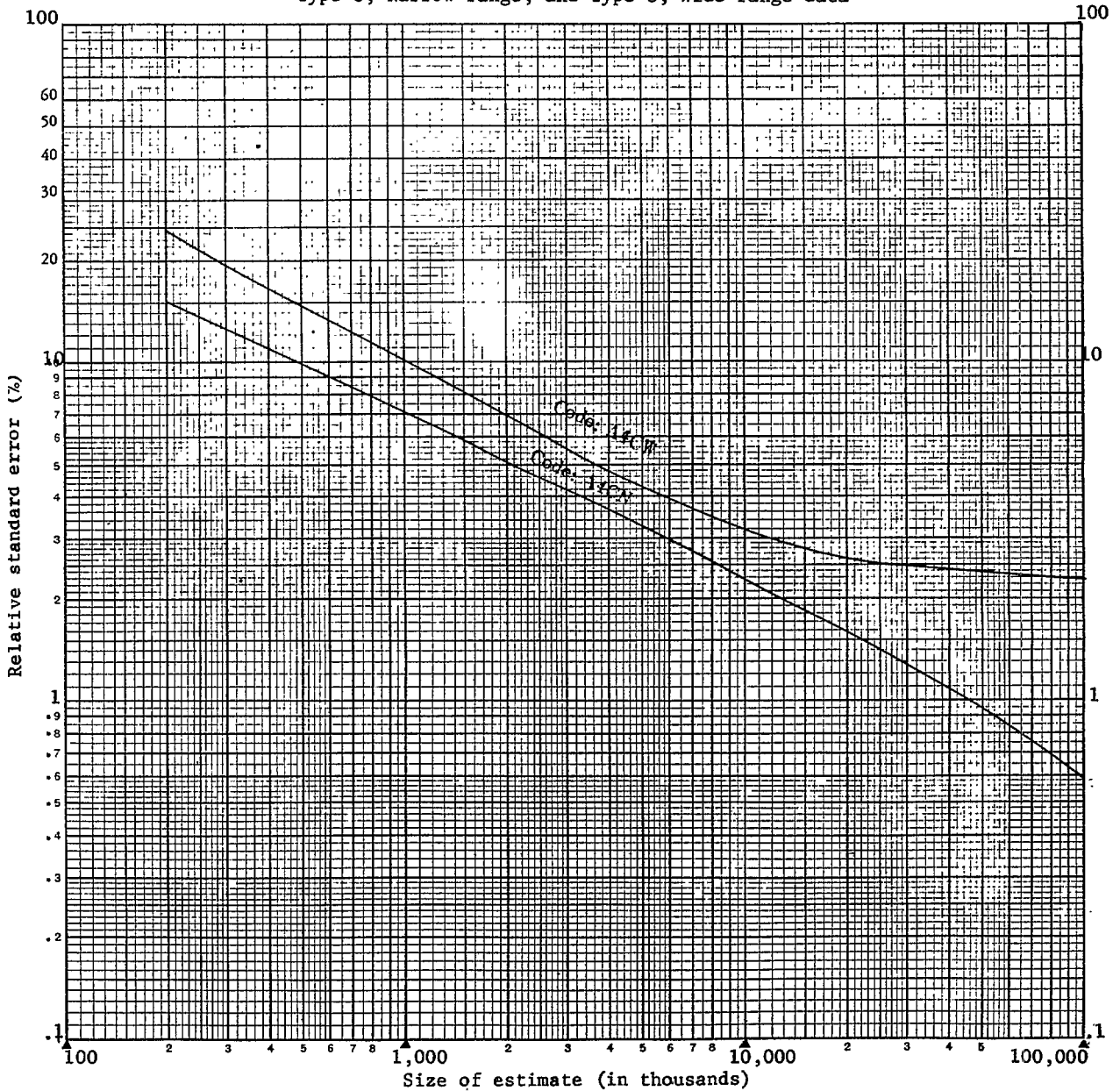
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic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

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



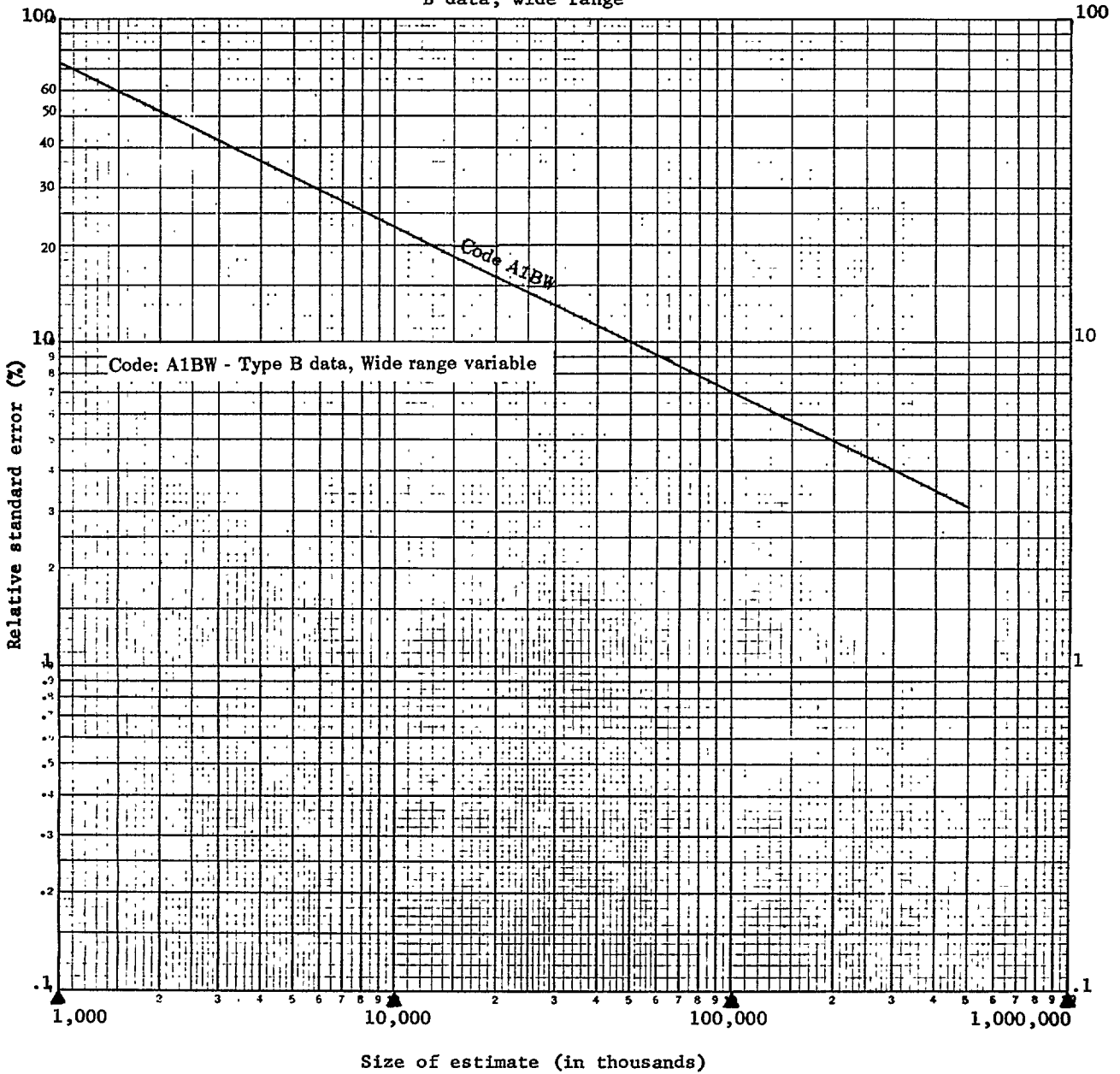
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type B statistic has a relative standard error of 19.3 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 1,158,000 (19.3 percent of 6,000,000).

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



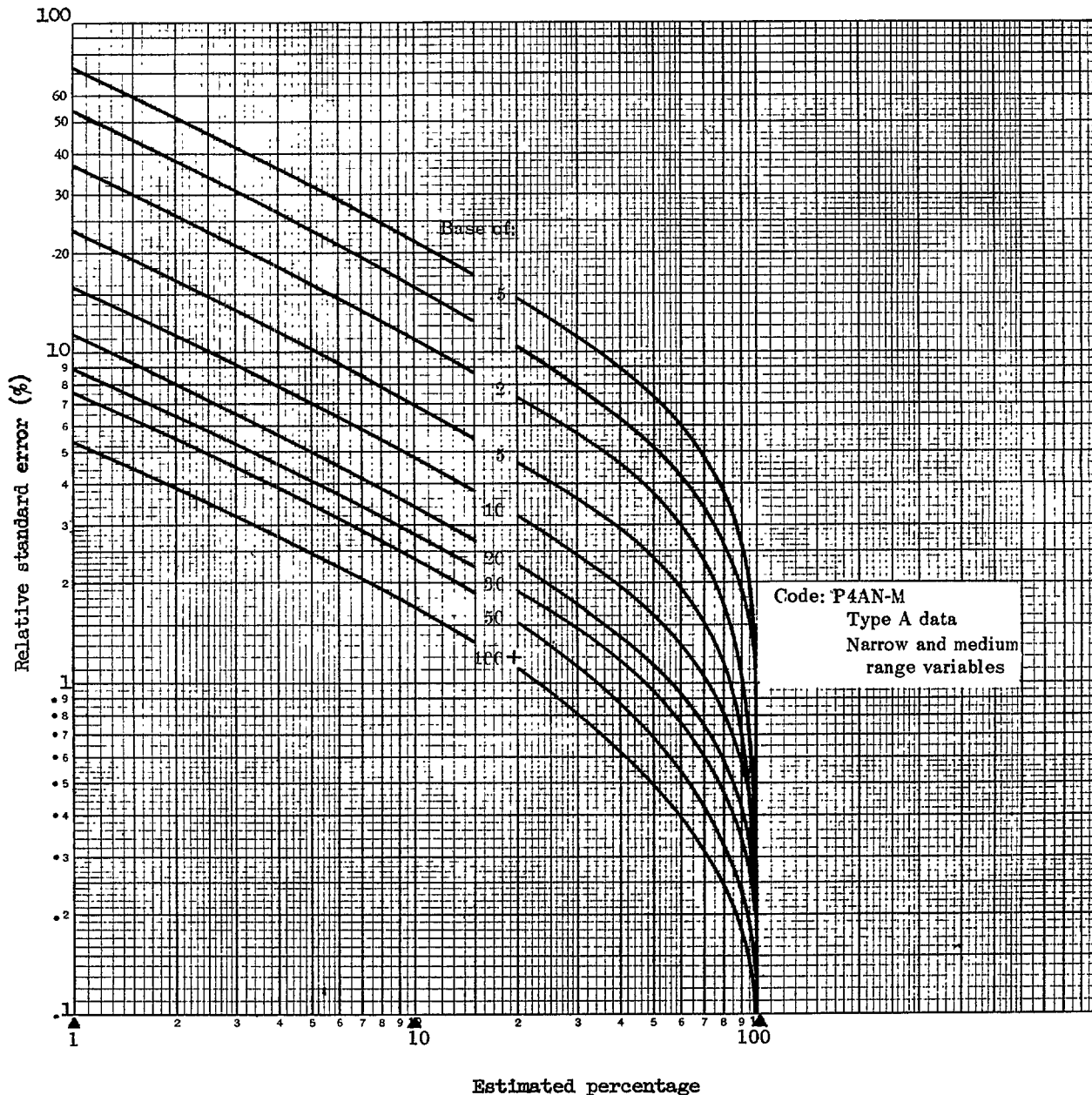
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 7.1 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 71,000 (7.1 percent of 1,000,000).

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



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

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



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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptoms reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Acute conditions are classified by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey.

Acute condition.—An acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity during the 2-week period. However, it excludes certain conditions which are always classified as chronic (listed below) even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to week of interview.

Conditions always classified as chronic:

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

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

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

<u>Condition Groups</u>	<u>International Classification</u> <u>Code Number (excluding</u> <u>chronic inclusions)</u>
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	020-138
Common childhood diseases-----	066, 066-087, 069
The virus, N.O.S.-----	...
Other infective and parasitic diseases-----	021-055, 057-064, 086, 090-138
Respiratory conditions-----	470-501, 511, 517-525, 527, 783
Upper respiratory conditions-----	470-475, 511, 517
Common cold-----	470
Other acute upper respiratory	
conditions-----	471-475, 511, 517
Influenza-----	480-483
Influenza with digestive	
manifestations-----	482
Other influenza-----	480, 481, 483
Other respiratory conditions-----	490-501, 518-525, 527, 783
Pneumonia-----	490-495
Bronchitis-----	500, 501
Other acute respiratory conditions-----	518-525, 527, 783
Digestive system conditions-----	530-539, 543-553, 570, 571, 573, 587, 784, 785
Dental conditions-----	530-535
Functional and symptomatic upper	
gastrointestinal disorders, N.E.C.-----	544, 784
Other digestive system conditions-----	536-539, 543, 545-553, 570-571, 573-587, 785
Injuries-----	N800-N865, N890-N895, N900-N994, N996-N999
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and	
strains-----	N800-N848
Fractures and dislocations-----	N800-N839
Sprains and strains-----	N840-N848
Open wounds and lacerations-----	N870-N885, N890-N895, N900-N908
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	N910-N929
Other current injuries-----	N850-N869, N930-N994, N996-N999
All other acute conditions-----	All other acute code numbers
Diseases of the ear-----	390-396, 781.3
Headaches-----	781
Genitourinary disorders-----	590-637, 786, 789
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy	
and the puerperium-----	640-669
Diseases of the skin-----	690-716
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	726-743, 787
All other acute conditions-----	Other acute code numbers

Terms Relating to Chronic Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey.

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

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

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

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

Onset of condition.—A condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could

be the time the person first felt sick or became injured, or it could be the time when the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a condition of which he was previously unaware.

Incidence of conditions.—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As previously mentioned, minor acute conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in some reports are further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as "incidence of conditions involving bed disability."

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified according to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes include: effects of exposure, such as

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

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

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

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

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of "accidents" for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all; (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident so that the number of accidents resulting in injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents; and (3) the term "accident" ordinarily implies an accidental origin, whereas "persons injured" as used in the National Health Survey includes persons whose injury resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is always equal to or less than the incidence of injury conditions, since one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident.

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of event which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) moving motor-vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a moving motor-vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "motor vehicle" includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle." Similarly, the classes while at work and home, include duplicated counts, e.g., motor vehicle-while at work is included under "while at work."

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

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

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

Accident while at work.—The class of accident is "while at work" if the injured person was 17 years of age or over and was at work at a job or a business at the time the accident happened.

Home accident.—The class of accident is "home" if the injury occurred either inside the house or outside the house. "Outside the house" refers to the yard, buildings, and sidewalks on the property. "Home" includes not only the person's own home but also any other home in which he might have been when he was injured.

Other.—The class of accident is "other" if the occurrence of injury cannot be classified in one or more of the first three class-of-accident categories. This category therefore includes persons injured in public places (e.g., tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk), and also nonaccidental injuries such as homicidal and suicidal attempts. The survey does not cover the military population, but current disability of various types resulting from prior injury occurring while the person was in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability.—Disability is the general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition.

Disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of this statement is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school

are also days of restricted activity for the working and school-age populations. Hence, restricted activity is the most inclusive term used in describing disability days.

Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability associated with any one condition. Since any particular day of disability may be associated with more than one condition, the sum of days for all conditions adds to more than the total number of person-days of disability.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction varies with the age and occupation of the individual as well as with the day of the week or season of the year. Restricted activity covers the range from substantial reduction to complete inactivity for the entire day.

Bed-disability day.—A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. It is considered to be a day only if the period of bed disability includes more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day.—A day lost from work is a normal working day on which a person did not work at his job or business because of a specific illness or injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business (see "Currently employed persons").

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

Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, etc.—Person-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability experienced by any one person. The sum of days for all persons in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of disability for the group.

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

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

Hospital.—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association; or (3) named in the annual inventory of hospitals and related facilities submitted by the States to the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the U.S. Public Health Service in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

Hospital ownership.—Hospital ownership is a classification of hospitals according to the type of organization that controls and operates the hospital. The category to which an individual hospital is assigned and the definition of these categories follows the usage of the American Hospital Association.

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

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

Terms Relating to Corrective Lenses

Corrective lenses.—Corrective lenses include eyeglasses, contact lenses, or both. It is limited to visual aids worn to correct or improve vision and therefore excludes sunglasses worn only to filter light, safety glasses worn only for protection of the eyes, hand magnifying glasses, and other such devices. However, if the safety glasses are worn also

for correction or improvement of vision, they would then be considered corrective lenses, as would prescription sunglasses.

Demographic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

Currently employed persons.—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at, or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else, self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice, and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from their job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing their absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered as currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one or

more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. Excluded from the currently employed are such persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed.

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

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



APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE

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

NOTICE - All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purposes.						BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R620.11 APPROVAL EXPIRES JULY 15, 1966															
FORM NHS-NIS-1a (FY 66) WORKSHEET (8-28-65)						U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY															
1a. Street address (Enter description of location if no street address)						1b. Mailing address (If different from 1a)															
City			State			City			State												
1c. Name of special dwelling place				Code	2. PSU		3. Segment No.		4. Serial No.		5. Sample										
6. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD																					
Visits		1st		Com.		2nd		Com.		3rd		Com.		4th		Com.		5th		Com.	
Entire household		Mo./Day		Time																	
Record of return calls for individual respondents		Person No. _____		Mo./Day		Time															
		Person No. _____		Mo./Day		Time															
7. REASON FOR NONINTERVIEW																					
Type		A				B				C											
Reason		<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal (Describe in footnotes) (REF) <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls (NOH) <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent (TA) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) (OTH)				<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - nonseasonal (VNS) <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal (VS) <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere (URE) <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces (AF) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) (OTH)				<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished (DEM) <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake (MIS) <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in subsample (ESS) <input type="checkbox"/> Built after April 1, 1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) (OTH)											
8. Signature of interviewer					9. Code		10. Observed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Enter) <input type="checkbox"/> No		Name of observer												
FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS																					
E		(If this questionnaire is for an "EXTRA" unit in a B original or NTA segment, enter) Serial No. of original _____ Item No. by which found _____				(If in NTA Segment, also enter for FIRST unit listed on property) _____				SEGMENT LIST											
		Sample Unit _____								Sheet No.		Line No.									
11. TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS																					
Line number	Questionnaire Item No.	Are these (Specify location) quarters for more than one group of people?		LOCATION OF UNIT (Examples: Basement, 2nd floor)	USE OR CHARACTERISTICS				CLASSIFICATION		IF HU IN B SEGMENT, ASK:		Remarks								
		Yes (Fill one line for each group)	No		OCCUPIED		ALL QUARTERS		Not a separate unit (Add occupants to this worksheet)	Fill a separate worksheet and interview		In what year were these (Specify location) quarters created? (If 1959 or 1960, also specify F or L)		What was the name of the household head of these quarters on April 1, 1960?							
					Do the occupants of these (Specify location) quarters live and eat with any other group of people?	Direct access from the outside or through a common hall?	A kitchen or cooking equipment for exclusive use?	HU		Other unit											
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(6a)	(6b)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10)	(11)	(12)					
1																					
2																					
3																					

USLUMM-DC

		PERSON ①	
1. a. What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in column for Person 01) b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who live here) c. I have listed (read names). Is there anyone else staying here now such as friends, relatives, or roomers? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No If any adult males listed, ask: f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Delete) <input type="checkbox"/> No		LAST NAME FIRST NAME	
2. How is -- related to -- (head of household)?		RELATIONSHIP Head	
3. How old was -- on his last birthday? (Also mark Race and Sex)		AGE	RACE <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other
If 17 years old or over, ask: 4. Is -- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? (Mark one box for each person) If persons under 17 are or have been married mark the "Und. 17" box and give marital status in a footnote.		<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated
If 17 years old or over, ask: 5. What was -- doing most of the past 12 months -- (for males) working or doing something else? (for females) keeping house, working or doing something else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 <input type="checkbox"/> Working <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Something else	
H	If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say: We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your --, etc., at home now? If other eligible respondents are at home, ask: Would you please ask --, --, etc., to join us?	<input type="checkbox"/> At home (Interview for self) <input type="checkbox"/> Under 19 <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home	
	This survey covers all kinds of illnesses. These first questions refer to LAST WEEK AND THE WEEK BEFORE, that is, the 2-week period outlined in red on this calendar. (Hand calendar)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
6. a. Was -- sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (the 2 weeks shown on that calendar?)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. What was the matter?			
c. Did -- have anything else during that 2-week period?			
7. a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, did -- take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides . . . which you told me about)?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. For what condition?			
c. Did -- take any medicine for any other condition?			
8. a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, did -- have any accidents or injuries?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. What were they?			
c. Did -- have any other accidents or injuries during that 2-week period?			
9. a. Did -- EVER have on (any other) accident or injury that still bothers him or affects him in anyway?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. In what way does it bother him? (Record present effects)			
Open your Flashcard Booklet to Card A. 10. Read both sides of Card A, condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Turn to Card B. 11. Read both sides of Card B, condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person.		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
12. a. Does -- have any other ailments, conditions, or problems with his health?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
b. What is the condition? (Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.)			
c. Any other problems with his health?			
13. a. Has -- been in a hospital at any time since _____ a year ago?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If "Yes," ask: b. How many times was -- in a hospital during that period?		No. of times _____	
(Examine ages in question 3 for babies 1 year old or under. For each child 1 year old or under, ask 14a.) 14. a. When was -- born? (If on or after the date stamped in 13a, ask 14b.)		Month	Day
b. Was -- born in a hospital? { If "Yes," and no hospitalizations entered in his column, enter "1" in 13b } { If "Yes," and a hospitalization is reported for the mother and baby, ask 14c }		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
c. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for --? (If "No," correct entry for mother and baby)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
R	For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 6-14. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them. If eligible respondent is "at home" but did not respond for self, enter the reason in a footnote.	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Person _____ was respondent	
	Q. 6-14		

CONDITION (Cont'd.)		REFER RESPONDENT TO TWO-WEEK CALENDAR FOR QUESTIONS 9 - 14									
Ask question 9a for all conditions.	9a. Last week or the week before did his ... cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?	Yes	No	Go to 14a	V						
	b. Did he have to cut down for as much as a day?	Yes	No	Go to 14a	V						
Ask questions 10 and 11 if "Yes" marked in question 9b.	10. How many days did he have to cut down during that two week period?	Write in and mark <input type="text"/>	Days..		V						
	11. During that two week period, how many days did his ... keep him in bed all or most of the day?	Write in and mark <input type="text"/>	Days..	None	V						
Ask question 12 if person is 6 - 16 years old.	12. How many days did his ... keep him from school during that two week period?	Write in and mark <input type="text"/>	Days..	Und. 6	None	V					
Ask question 13 if person is 17 years old or over.	13. How many days did his ... keep him from work during that two week period? (For females add) not counting work around the house?	Write in and mark <input type="text"/>	Days..		None	V					
Ask question 14 for all conditions.	14a. When did he first notice his ... during the past 3 months or before that time?			During 3 mos.	Before 3 mos. Go to 15	V					
	b. Did he first notice it during the past two weeks or before that time?			Post 2 wks.	Before 2 wks. Go to 16	V					
	c. Which week, last week or the week before?			Last week	Week before	V					
Ask question 15 only if condition was first noticed "Before 3 months."	15. Did -- first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time?			3-12 mos.	Before 12 mos.	V					
Ask for persons 6 years old or over for whom an eye condition or vision problem (including cataracts and glaucoma) has been reported.		<input type="radio"/> Not an eye condition	<input type="radio"/> Not first eye condition	<input type="radio"/> Under 6							
	16a. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?			Yes - Ask 16b	No - Omit 16b, c						
	b. Can -- see well enough to recognize a friend walking on the other side of the street?			Yes - Omit 16c	No - Ask 16c						
	c. How much trouble would you say that -- has in seeing: a great deal, some, or hardly any at all?			Great deal	Some	Hardly any or none					
AA: IF THIS IS A CONDITION ON CARD A OR B, OR STARTED "BEFORE 3 MONTHS," ASK 17-18. OTHERWISE GO TO ITEM BB.											
Ask question 17b if "1" or more days in question 17a and question 11 is blank or marked "None."	17a. ABOUT how many days during the past 12 months has his ... kept him in bed all or most of the day?	Write in and mark <input type="text"/>	Days..		None	Go to 18					
	b. Were any of these -- days during last week or the week before?			Yes	No	Go to 18					
	c. How many?	Write in and mark <input type="text"/>	Days..								
If "Yes" in question 2, ask: If "No" in question 2, omit.	18. ABOUT how many times during the past 12 months has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his ...?	Write in and mark <input type="text"/>	Times		None	V					
BB: Is this the LAST condition for this person?	<input type="radio"/> YES - Ask 19-22 if person has "1" or more conditions past AA	<input type="radio"/> NO - Go to next condition									
Show Card E, F, G, or H as appropriate based on activity status or age.	19. Please look at each statement on this card (Card E, F, G, H). Then tell me which statement fits -- best in terms of health.			1	2	3	4	5	6	Step	V
If 1, 2, or 3 marked in 19, ask: If 4 marked in 19, go to 21.	20. Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about?	<input type="radio"/> Yes - Which? (Enter condition numbers)									
	<input type="radio"/> No - What does cause this limitation? Enter cause										
If 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 marked in 21, ask: If 6 marked, omit 22 and go to next person.	21. Please look at the ten card, Card I. Which one of these statements fits -- best in terms of health?			1	2	3	4	5	6	Step	V
	22. Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about?	<input type="radio"/> Yes - Which? (Enter condition numbers)									
	<input type="radio"/> No - What does cause this limitation? Enter cause										

HOSPITAL PAGE		1. Person number Write in and mark								
Enter month, day, year; if the exact date is not known, obtain the best estimate. USE YOUR CALENDAR	You said that -- was in the hospital (once, twice; etc.) during the past year: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>Month</td></tr> <tr><td>Day</td></tr> <tr><td>Year</td></tr> </table>		Month	Day	Year	WASHINGTON USE Month } Jan <input type="checkbox"/> Apr <input type="checkbox"/> July <input type="checkbox"/> Oct <input type="checkbox"/> } Feb <input type="checkbox"/> May <input type="checkbox"/> Aug <input type="checkbox"/> Nov <input type="checkbox"/> } Mar <input type="checkbox"/> June <input type="checkbox"/> Sept <input type="checkbox"/> Dec <input type="checkbox"/> Day } Year }				
	Month									
Day										
Year										
2. When did -- enter the hospital (the last time)? Write in: <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>Month</td></tr> <tr><td>Day</td></tr> <tr><td>Year</td></tr> </table> Make sure the YEAR is correct.		Month	Day	Year						
Month										
Day										
Year										
Do not include any nights in interview week. If the exact number is not known, accept the best estimate.	3. How many nights was -- in the hospital? <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>Total nights in hospital</td></tr> </table>		Total nights in hospital	Nights						
Total nights in hospital										
Complete question 4 from entries in questions 2 and 3; if not clear, ask the questions. Do not include any nights in interview week. USE YOUR CALENDAR	4a. How many of these -- nights were in the past 12 months? <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>Nights in past 12 months</td></tr> </table>		Nights in past 12 months	Q. No. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>14</td> <td>Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	13	14	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nights in past 12 months									
13	14	Other								
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>								
4b. How many of these -- nights were last week or the week before? <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>Nights past 2 weeks</td></tr> </table>		Nights past 2 weeks	Drag.							
Nights past 2 weeks										
4c. Was -- still in the hospital last Sunday night for this hospitalization? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Diagnosis surgically treated								
Ask for all hospitalizations. If medical name not known, enter an adequate description. Entry must show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.	5. For what condition did -- enter the hospital, do you know the medical name? For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? * For newborn, ask: Was the baby normal at birth? * *If "No" ask: What was the matter? (Record in "Condition" box) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>Condition</td></tr> </table>		Condition	Operation 1						
	Condition									
6a. Were any operations performed on -- during this stay at the hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No - Go to 7		Operation 2								
If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.	b. What was the name of the operation? <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>Operation</td></tr> </table>		Operation	Operation 3						
	Operation									
c. Any other operations? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Describe above <input type="checkbox"/> No		Service								
Enter the full name of the hospital, the street or highway on which it is located, and the city and State; if the city is not known, enter the county.	7. What is the name and address of the hospital? <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>Name of Hospital</td></tr> <tr><td>Address</td></tr> <tr> <td>City (or county)</td> <td>State</td> </tr> </table>		Name of Hospital	Address	City (or county)	State	Ownership			
	Name of Hospital									
Address										
City (or county)	State									
IF THE CONDITION IN QUESTION 5 OR 6 INDICATES THAT AN ACCIDENT OR INJURY WAS INVOLVED, FILL QUESTIONS 8 - 11		When accident happened								
8a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time? <input type="checkbox"/> During the past 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 years (6) - Go to 9a		Oth. Acc. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>T-Mis.</td> <td>Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		T-Mis.	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
T-Mis.	Other									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
b. When did the accident happen? Enter month and year, mark one circle. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>Month</td> <td>Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		Month	Year	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IC or dwn. code				
Month	Year									
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>									
c. 1 - 2 years (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Last week (0) <input type="checkbox"/> Week before (1) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks - 3 months (2) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 12 months (4)		9a. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? Yes No - Go to 11 V <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
9b. Was more than one vehicle involved? Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		9c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? Yes No V <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
10. Where did the accident happen? <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td>(Specify place)</td></tr> </table>		(Specify place)	At home (inside home) <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway) <input type="checkbox"/> Farm <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes school premises) <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports (not school) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify place where accident happened) <input type="checkbox"/> V							
(Specify place)										
11. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Forces V		NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: If the condition in question 5 or 6 is on Card A or B or there are "1" or more nights in question 4b, the condition must have a completed Condition page. If the condition does not have a Condition page, fill one after completing all required Hospitalization pages.								

EYEGLOSS PAGE

Item D. These next questions are about eyeglasses and contact lenses. Does _____ have eyeglasses or contact lenses? (Mark for each person.)

Item D must be asked for all persons 3 years old or over. If under 3 years mark the "under 3" circle.

Person 01	Person 02	Person 03	Person 04	Person 05	Person 06	Person 07	Person 08	Person 09	Person 10
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> Yes
<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Und 3	<input type="radio"/> Und 3	<input type="radio"/> Und 3	<input type="radio"/> Und 3	<input type="radio"/> Und 3	<input type="radio"/> Und 3	<input type="radio"/> Und 3	<input type="radio"/> Und 3	<input type="radio"/> Und 3	<input type="radio"/> Und 3

FILL ONE EYEGLOSS PAGE (QUESTIONS 1-6) FOR EACH PERSON WITH "YES" MARKED IN ITEM D FOR EYEGASSES OR CONTACT LENSES

Make no mark in this margin

Make no mark in this margin

1. Person number Write in and mark

2. Which does _____ have; eyeglasses, contact lenses or both? Eyeglasses Contact lenses Both V

Question 3 refers to all eyeglasses and contact lenses which a person has. 3a. Are any of _____ eyeglasses (or contact lenses) prescribed for reading and close work? Yes No V

3b. Are any of _____ eyeglasses (or contact lenses) prescribed for seeing distant objects better? Yes No V

If "No" to both 3a and 3b, ask 3c. 3c. What are his eyeglasses (or contact lenses) prescribed for? Reason Or V

If "Yes" in 3a only, ask 4a. 4a. How often does _____ use his eyeglasses (and contact lenses) while reading or doing close work: All of the time, most of the time, hardly ever, or never? All Most Hardly Never V

If "Yes" in 3b only, ask 4b. 4b. How often does _____ use his eyeglasses (and contact lenses) for seeing distant objects: All of the time, most of the time, hardly ever, or never? All Most Hardly Never V

For any other combination of entries in 3a, and 3b, ask 4c. 4c. How often does _____ use his eyeglasses (and contact lenses): All of the time, most of the time, hardly ever, or never? All Most Hardly Never V

Question 5 refers to the FIRST visual aid (eyeglasses or contact lenses) that the person got. 5. About how old was _____ when he got his FIRST pair of eyeglasses (or contact lenses)? Write in and mark

Question 6 refers to the LAST visual aid (eyeglasses or contact lenses) that the person got. 6a. Did _____ obtain his LAST pair of eyeglasses (or contact lenses) during the last 2 years or before that time? During last 2 years -- Ask 6b More than 2 years -- Stop (0)

Ask 6b, c, and d for all persons examined for eyeglasses during past 2 years. b. Who examined _____ for those eyeglasses (or contact lenses)? Not examined - STOP (9) WASHINGTON USE ONLY

c. Where was he examined?

Name of doctor or person

Name of place

Kind of place

Street address

City State

d. Is the doctor (person) who examined _____ an ophthalmologist or an optometrist? Ophthalmologist (1) Optometrist (4) Other (Describe)

FILL AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW.

If person was examined by a doctor or other person not connected with a commercial company, check the telephone directory and mark appropriate circle based on the telephone listing.

Item V:

Not verifiable because -

- Address in 6c not in local area (V)
- Name not listed in local directory (6)
- No entry of name in 6b (V)

Verified and listed as -

- Optometrist (4)
- Ophthalmologist (MD) (1)
- General Practitioner (MD) (2)
- Other specialist (MD) (2)
- MD, but specially DK (3)
- "Doctor" but DK whether MD or Optometrist (5)
- Other Specify

SMOKING HABITS PAGE

(Fill one Smoking Habits page for each person 17 years old or over)

Now I have a few questions about smoking -

1. Person number

Write in and mark

2a. Has ___ smoked at least one hundred cigarettes during his entire life?

Yes No - Go to 5

b. During the period when ___ was smoking the most, how many cigarettes a day did he usually smoke?

Per day OR Per week

WASHINGTON USE ONLY

Yes No V

If "Yes" or "don't know" in 2a ask:

3a. Does ___ smoke cigarettes now?

Yes No - Go to 4

b. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day does he smoke?

Per day OR Per week

c. Twelve months ago, how many cigarettes a day was he smoking?

Per day OR Per week

Present Time

12 Months Ago

Ask only for persons with "No" or "Don't know" in 3a.

4a. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day was he smoking 12 months ago?

Per day OR Per week

If "Yes" in 3a, go to 5.

b. How long has it been since ___ smoked cigarettes fairly regularly?

Months OR Years

Last Smoked

Months Years Never V

Ask questions 5 and 6 only for males 17 years old or over.

5a. Has ___ smoked at least 10 cigars during his entire life?

Yes No - Go to 6

If female go to next person.

b. Does he smoke cigars now?

Yes - Ask 5c No - Ask 5d

c. About how many cigars a day does ___ usually smoke?

Per day OR Per week
Less than 3 per week Ask 5d

d. About how long has it been since ___ smoked 3 or more cigars a week?

Months OR Years
NEVER smoked 3 or more a week

Cigars

Yes No V

Per 1 Week

Und. 3 3-6 7

Per 1 Day

Months Years Never V

Ask only if "No" or "Don't know" in 5b or if less than 3 per week circle marked in 5c.

6a. Has ___ smoked 3 packages of pipe tobacco during his entire life?

Yes No - STOP

b. Does ___ smoke a pipe now?

Yes - Ask 6c No - Ask 6d

c. About how many pipefuls of tobacco a day does ___ usually smoke?

Per day OR Per week
Less than 3 per week Ask 6d

d. About how long has it been since ___ smoked 3 or more pipefuls a week?

Months OR Years
NEVER smoked 3 or more a week

Pipes

Yes No V

Per 1 Week

Und. 3 3-6 7

Per 1 Day

Months Years Never V

Footnotes

Footnotes section with dashed lines for writing.

<p>Card A</p> <p>A-1 Now I'm going to read a list of conditions—Please tell me if you, your , etc., have had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma? 2. CHRONIC bronchitis? 3. REPEATED attacks of sinus trouble? 4. TROUBLE with varicose veins? 5. Hemorrhoids or piles? 6. Hay fever? 7. Tumor, cyst, or growth? 8. CHRONIC gallbladder or liver trouble? 9. Stomach ulcer? 10. Any other CHRONIC stomach trouble? 11. Kidney stones or CHRONIC kidney trouble? 	<p>A-2 Have you, your , etc., had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Thyroid trouble or goiter? 13. Any allergy? 14. CHRONIC nervous trouble? 15. CHRONIC skin trouble? 16. Hernia or rupture? 17. Prostate trouble? 18. Palsy? 19. Paralysis of any kind? 20. REPEATED trouble with back or spine? 21. Cleft palate? 22. Any speech defect? 	<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. Does not need the help of another person or a special aid but has trouble in getting around freely. 6. Not limited in any of the above ways.
<p>Card B</p> <p>B-1 Have you, your , etc., EVER had any of these conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tuberculosis? 2. Hardening of the arteries? 3. High blood pressure? 4. Cancer? 5. Heart trouble? 6. Stroke? 7. Rheumatic fever? 8. Arthritis or rheumatism? 9. Mental illness? 10. Diabetes? 11. Epilepsy? 	<p>B-2 Do you, your , etc., HAVE any of these conditions?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or SERIOUS trouble hearing with one or both ears? 2. SERIOUS trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses? 3. Missing fingers, hand or arm— toes, foot or leg? 4. Missing lung or kidney (or breast)? 5. Club foot? 6. PERMANENT stiffness or any deformity of foot, leg, fingers, arm or back? 	<p>Card 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 J</p> <p>For: Total combined family income during past 12 months</p> <p>Under \$500 (including loss) . . . Group A</p> <p>\$500— \$999 Group B</p> <p>\$1,000— \$1,999 Group C</p> <p>\$2,000— \$2,999 Group D</p> <p>\$3,000— \$3,999 Group E</p> <p>\$4,000— \$4,999 Group F</p> <p>\$5,000— \$6,999 Group G</p> <p>\$7,000— \$9,999 Group H</p> <p>\$10,000—\$14,999 Group I</p> <p>\$15,000 and over Group J</p>

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