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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

selected health characteristics by area

Geographic Divisions and
Large Metropolitan Areas

United States

July 1957-June 1959

Selected statistics relating to limitation of activity, disability days, chronic conditions, persons injured, and physician and dental visits by geographic division and for each of the eight largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1957-June 1959.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary

Public Health Service
Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Forrest E. Linder, Ph. D., Director
Theodore D. Woolsey, Assistant Director

U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Theodore D. Woolsey, Chief
Alice M. Waterhouse, M. D., Chief Medical Advisor
James E. Kelly, D. D. S., Dental Advisor
Walt R. Simmons, Statistical Advisor
O. K. Sagen, Ph. D., Chief, Special Studies
Philip S. Lawrence, Sc. D., Chief, Health Interview Survey
Margery R. Cunningham, Staff Assistant
Robert T. Little, Chief, Automatic Data Processing

The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies. For the Health Interview Survey the Bureau of the Census designed and selected the sample, conducted the household interviews, and processed the data in accordance with specifications established by the Public Health Service.

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SYMBOLS AND NOTES

Data not available (three dashes)-----	---
Category not applicable (three dots)-----	...
Quantity is zero (1 dash)-----	-
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Magnitude of the sampling error precludes showing separate estimates-----	(*)

NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures within
tables may not add to totals

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS

SUMMARY

This report, based on health interviews conducted in approximately 73,000 households and covering about 235,000 persons throughout the United States during the period July 1957-June 1959, presents information on various health topics for nine geographic divisions of the United States, and for each of the eight largest Standard

Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Another report issued recently by the National Health Survey (Series C, No. 5) contains data on essentially the same health topics for the four major regions of the United States by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence.

In the following table, rates for the geographic areas included in the present report have been summarized:

Area	Percent of persons with		Bed disability days per person per year	Visits per person per year	
	1+ chronic conditions	Limitation of activity		Physician	Dental
<u>Geographic division</u>					
All divisions-----	40.9	10.0	6.8	5.0	1.5
New England-----	40.1	9.7	5.3	4.3	1.8
Middle Atlantic-----	40.6	9.4	6.6	5.8	2.2
East North Central-----	40.8	9.1	6.0	4.7	1.5
West North Central-----	42.0	11.3	6.4	4.7	1.5
South Atlantic-----	41.4	11.2	7.0	4.8	1.1
East South Central-----	38.0	12.4	8.7	4.1	0.9
West South Central-----	37.8	8.3	8.1	5.0	0.9
Mountain-----	43.2	9.4	6.7	5.1	1.3
Pacific-----	44.5	10.1	6.9	5.9	1.8
<u>Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area</u>					
New York-N.E. New Jersey	41.5	9.7	6.9	6.5	2.8
Chicago-----	39.4	8.2	5.8	4.7	2.2
Los Angeles-----	40.2	8.2	6.7	5.8	1.8
Philadelphia-----	34.7	7.3	5.0	6.2	2.1
Detroit-----	33.2	4.7	5.0	4.0	1.7
San Francisco-----	44.8	9.7	7.1	6.9	2.2
Boston-----	34.9	9.1	4.9	4.6	2.3
Pittsburgh-----	30.3	7.1	5.7	4.5	1.6

SOURCE AND DESCRIPTION OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from nationwide household interviews conducted by the U. S. National Health Survey. The survey is continuous, each week covering a random sample of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

The sample for the survey was designed in such a fashion that health data can be provided for a number of geographic areas, though not for individual States. In a previous report (C-5) information on certain health topics has been presented for the four major regions of the United States, namely, the Northeast, North Central, South, and West, and for the urban, rural-non-farm, and rural-farm areas within each region. In the present report, information on the same general health topics is shown in greater geographic detail. Each of the four regions has been further divided, using the same grouping of States as that used by the Bureau of the Census, to produce nine geographic divisions.¹ In addition, health information for each of the eight largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States has been included.

The health topics selected for presentation in this report include (1) the amount of disability due to illness, (2) the prevalence of selected chronic conditions and the number of persons injured, and (3) the use of medical and dental services. In order to present the data in geographic detail it has been necessary in some instances, because of the sampling error, to consolidate information relating to health topics.

As previously mentioned, the National Health Survey uses the same grouping of States in geographic divisions as that used by the Bureau of the Census (see Appendix II for grouping of States). Also, the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas for which health data are shown are the eight largest of these areas as determined by the 1950 Decennial Census, and the confines of the metropolitan areas are those defined by the Bureau of the Census.

¹Separate estimates for the health topics shown in this report are available on request for the eastern and western sections of the East North Central Division and for the upper and lower sections of the South Atlantic Division.

In all of the detailed tables in this report, the geographic divisions have been arranged in the usual order of presentation from the north-eastern part of the country, the New England States, to the far Western Pacific States. In tables that include the large metropolitan areas, these areas are shown immediately following the geographic divisions in which they are located. This arrangement affords the reader a better opportunity to compare estimates for the metropolitan area with those for the entire geographic division.

In general, the description of the health status of persons living in a particular geographic area is influenced to some extent by the distribution of persons within the area. For example, if a relatively high proportion of elderly persons reside in an area, it would be expected that the rate of illness and disability would be high because it would be weighted by the higher rates known to exist in the older population. Because of the differences in the age distribution of the population in the divisions and the metropolitan areas, age-specific rates are shown for most of the health topics presented in this report. However, in some of the tables, particularly those showing metropolitan areas, it has not been feasible to include age as a variable because the small frequencies resulting from a more detailed breakdown would have produced unreliable rates. For the correct interpretation of differences in rates appearing in such tables, it is necessary to take into account the distribution of the population in the geographic divisions and in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas shown in table A.

Included in Appendix I of this report is a brief description of the survey design and methods used in estimation. Since all the data included in this report are estimates based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling errors. While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Tables of sampling errors and instructions for their use are also presented in Appendix I.

Definitions of the terms used in this report may be found in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions. A facsimile of the health-interview questionnaire used during the period July 1958-June 1959 is presented in Appendix III.

Table A. Percent distribution of population in geographic divisions and in selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas according to age: United States, July 1957-June 1959

Area	Age				
	All ages	0-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<u>Geographic division</u>	Percent distribution				
All divisions-----	100.0	44.1	26.8	20.5	8.6
New England-----	100.0	41.5	26.9	21.6	10.0
Middle Atlantic-----	100.0	39.4	28.0	23.6	9.0
East North Central-----	100.0	43.9	27.5	20.1	8.5
West North Central-----	100.0	45.1	25.6	19.6	9.8
South Atlantic-----	100.0	46.8	26.4	19.3	7.5
East South Central-----	100.0	47.7	23.9	20.2	8.3
West South Central-----	100.0	46.9	25.7	19.1	8.4
Mountain-----	100.0	49.8	26.5	16.3	7.5
Pacific-----	100.0	42.9	28.2	20.2	8.7
<u>Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area</u>					
Boston-----	100.0	40.2	28.3	22.0	9.6
New York-N.E. New Jersey-----	100.0	37.1	28.8	25.7	8.4
Philadelphia-----	100.0	41.6	28.6	21.8	8.0
Pittsburgh-----	100.0	40.6	28.8	22.1	8.5
Detroit-----	100.0	44.9	28.6	20.3	6.1
Chicago-----	100.0	40.1	28.9	22.8	8.2
Los Angeles-----	100.0	41.0	29.8	20.4	8.7
San Francisco-----	100.0	43.7	29.3	19.4	7.5

DISABILITY

Two aspects of disability are measured in the National Health Survey; one, referred to as chronic limitation of activity described as inability to carry on all or part of one's regular activities; the other, relatively short periods of disability described as days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss.

Long-Term Disability

For each person for whom a chronic condition was reported during the interview, the respondent was shown one of the cards C through F (reproduced in Appendix III) and was asked to select the statement on the card which described most accurately the activity limitation status of the person. The cards vary in wording in relation to the usual activity of the person, but are consistent in describing comparable degrees of limitation for each activity status. In this report all

degrees of activity limitation have been combined so that greater detail in geographic distribution could be shown.

The percentage of persons with one or more chronic conditions ranged from 37.8 percent in the West South Central division to 44.5 percent in the Pacific division (table 1). However, the highest percentage of persons with chronic conditions causing chronic limitation of activity, 12.4 percent, was found in the East South Central division, an area in which a comparatively low proportion of the population had one or more chronic conditions (fig. 1). A high rate of activity limitation, in comparison with that in other geographic divisions, is characteristic of each of the age groups in the East South Central division (shown in table 2). In each age group in this division the proportion with activity limitation is higher than in comparable age groups for the National population, with the greatest differential among persons 65 years of age and over.

Of the eight Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas for which separate statistics are shown,

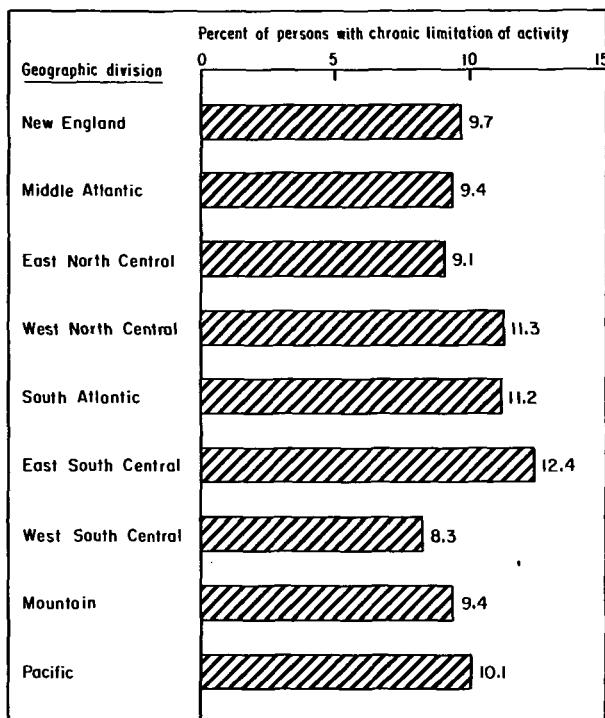


Figure 1. Percent of persons with chronic limitation of activity by geographic division.

four areas, Pittsburgh, Boston, Detroit, and Philadelphia, had comparatively small percentages of persons with 1+ chronic conditions, ranging from 30 to 35 percent. The rate of persons with chronic conditions in the remaining four, New York-N.E. New Jersey, Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ranged from approximately 40 to 45 percent. The proportion of persons with chronic conditions causing limitation of activity was lowest for Detroit, 4.7 percent, and highest in New York-N.E. New Jersey and San Francisco, 9.7 percent. These eight areas account for slightly more than one fifth of the total persons in the United States with one or more chronic conditions.

Disability Days

Information on disability in terms of days was obtained for each condition, either chronic or acute, reported in response to questions 11-17 and entered in table I of the interview questionnaire (see Appendix III). The estimated number of restricted-activity days is based on responses to the questions in columns (e), (f), and (g) in table I of the questionnaire. Responses to the question in column (h) formed the basis for the estimate of number of bed-disability days, and replies to the questions in columns (i) and (j) were used to determine the estimated number

of days lost from work. Precise definitions for each of the kinds of disability days are given in Appendix II. A day of disability resulting from more than one condition was ascribed to each condition in tabulations dealing with condition characteristics. However, in the tabulation of disability days for persons, the day is counted only once as a day of disability for the person involved. Only person-days of disability are shown in this report.

The highest rate of disability was reported among persons living in the East South Central States, with a rate of 21.3 restricted-activity days, 8.7 bed-disability days, and 7.8 work-loss days per person per year. Comparable rates for the New England States, the area with the lowest rate of disability, were 16.8, 5.3, and 5.5 (table 4). Markedly high rates of disability among persons 65 years and older contributed to the total rate of disability in the East South Central division. The average number of bed-disability days per person per year for each of the geographic divisions is shown in figure 2.

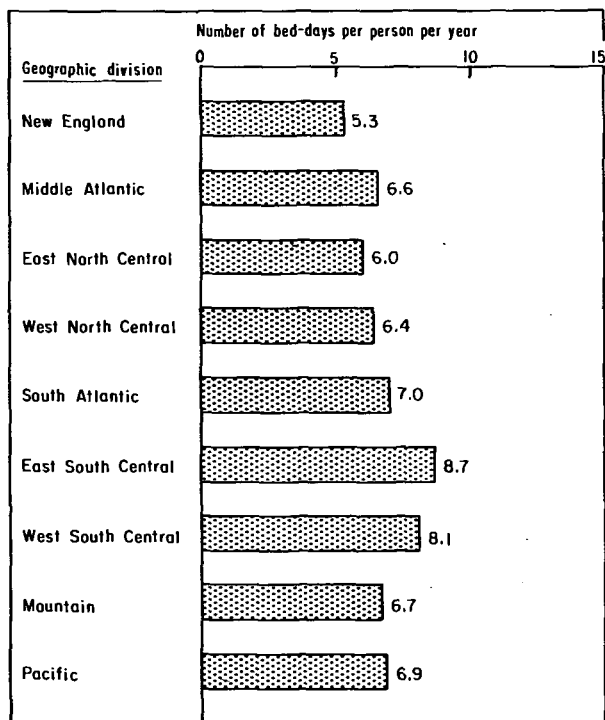


Figure 2. Number of bed-disability days per person per year by geographic division.

Among the eight Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas the average number of restricted-activity days per person was highest for the New York-N. E. New Jersey area, 18.5 days per person per year, and lowest in the Detroit area, 10.7

days per person. The New York-N. E. New Jersey area also reported high rates of bed disability and work loss. The Western cities, Los Angeles and San Francisco, had consistently high rates for all three types of disability days.

ILLNESS

In this report, tables showing illness by geographic division and for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas have been limited to the prevalence of selected chronic conditions, and the number and rate of persons injured.

Data on conditions are based on replies to a series of "illness-recall" questions, designed to assist the respondent in reporting illnesses as accurately and completely as possible. In addition, check lists of chronic conditions and impairments were read to each respondent to determine the presence of chronic illness among family members during the 12-month period prior to interview.

Chronic Conditions

In the National Health Survey, a condition is considered to be chronic if it is reported as having been present for more than 3 months at time of interview, or if it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the conditions on the check lists of chronic conditions and impairments (Cards A and B, Appendix III) regardless of how long the condition has existed.

The prevalence of chronic conditions estimated on the basis of data collected in the health-interview phase of the National Health Survey includes, in the various diagnostic categories, cases which the respondent is aware of, remembers, and considers of sufficient importance to report. Estimates derived from this kind of information can be expected in some instances to differ widely from estimates based on clinical examinations or medical histories. Since the degree of accuracy and completeness with which the various condition categories are reported is to a large extent dependent on the nature of the condition itself, it has been the policy of the National Health Survey to prepare individual reports dealing with specific condition categories. In this manner it has been possible to present the limitations and qualifications pertaining to the particular diagnostic category.

In this report data are presented which provide information on selected chronic conditions by geographic division and for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Since space does not permit the presentation of background information necessary for the proper interpretation of these data, it is suggested that users of this in-

formation refer to reports in the B Series dealing with specific chronic condition groups.

The groups shown in this report are listed below with their equivalent International Classification Code Numbers or Supplementary Impairment Code Numbers:

<u>Chronic Condition Group</u>	International Classification Code Numbers, <u>1955 Revision</u>
Heart conditions	410-443
High blood pressure	444-447
Diabetes	260
Peptic ulcer	540-542
Arthritis and rheumatism	720-727
Hernia	560-561
Asthma-hay fever	240-241
Chronic bronchitis	502
Chronic sinusitis	513
<u>Impairment Group</u>	Supplementary Impairment Code Numbers
Visual impairments	X00-X05
Hearing impairments	X06-X09
Paralysis of major ex- tremities and/or trunk	X40-X49; X50-X59; X60-X69

The prevalence of the selected chronic conditions is shown in tables 6 and 7. The rate of prevalence of heart conditions was remarkably consistent by geographic division. The prevalence of high blood pressure was slightly higher in the South Atlantic and East South Central States than in the other divisions. Diabetes tended to be lower in the western divisions of the country; this was in agreement with the gradual decrease in prevalence of diabetes from the eastern to western regions of the country (Series C, No. 5).

Among conditions affecting the respiratory system, significant variations in prevalence rates for geographic divisions were noted. The prevalence of each type of respiratory ailment shown in this report, namely, asthma-hay fever, chronic bronchitis, and chronic sinusitis, was high in the Mountain and Pacific States. A comparatively high rate for chronic sinusitis was found also in the East North Central, the West North Central, and the West South Central States.

It was necessary to omit from table 8 much of the prevalence data for selected chronic conditions in the large Standard Metropolitan Statis-

tical Areas because of the magnitude of the sampling errors.

The rates for heart conditions in the large cities were quite consistent. The rate of high blood pressure was slightly higher in New York-N.E. New Jersey and Philadelphia than in other metropolitan areas, but the difference was not statistically significant. The rate for arthritis and rheumatism varied considerably in the large cities, and only in New York-N.E. New Jersey and Chicago was the rate as high as that for the entire United States (63.9 cases per 1,000 population).

For asthma-hay fever, the rates of 33.7 cases per 1,000 in Pittsburgh and 38.7 cases per 1,000 in Detroit were much lower than the National rate of 54.3 cases, and the rate for these conditions in San Francisco, 84.9 cases per 1,000, was significantly higher than that for the entire United States. The prevalence of chronic sinusitis was higher in cities in the Midwest and Far West, namely, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, than in cities located in the eastern part of the country.

Persons Injured

Whenever an injury or the residual effect of any injury was reported, information about the circumstances of the original accident was recorded in table A of the questionnaire (see Appendix III). Only one entry was made in table A for each accident reported by a person, irrespective of the number of injuries which he suffered as a result of the specific accident.

Although the survey questionnaire is designed to collect information on all injuries, it should be emphasized that only injuries that were medically attended or resulted in one or more days of restricted activity are included in this report.

The number and rate of persons injured are shown for each of the geographic divisions by age in table 9. The rate of persons injured was highest in the Mountain and Pacific States, and lowest in the East South Central States (fig. 3). With the exception of the West North Central States, in all divisions in which the estimates were sufficiently reliable to show rates by age

Figure 3. Average annual number of persons injured per 1,000 population by geographic division.

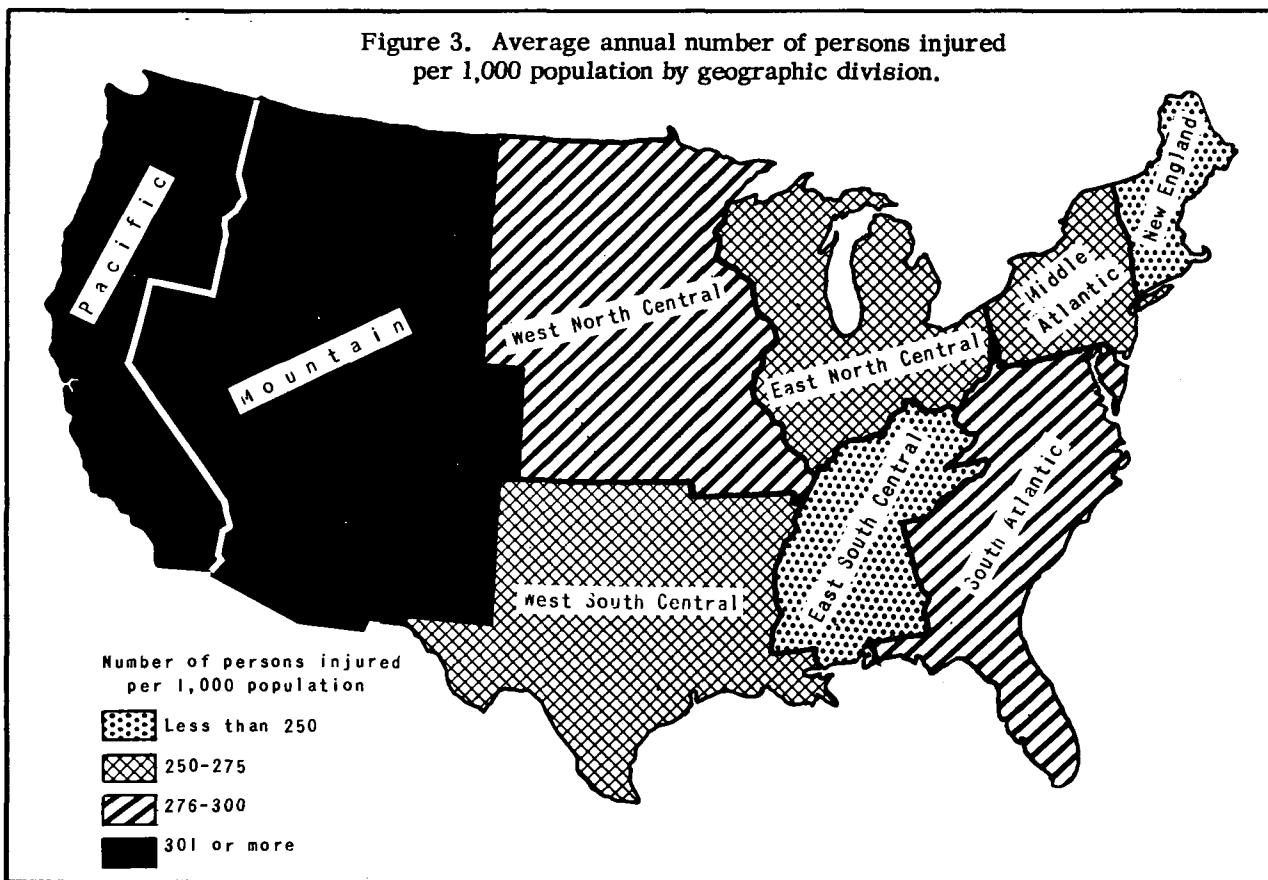


Table B. Average annual number and rate per 1,000 population of persons injured for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: United States, July 1957-June 1959

Selected SMSA's	Average number of persons injured (in thousands)	Rate per 1,000 population
Boston-----	548	233.4
New York-N.E. New Jersey-----	3,049	223.0
Philadelphia-----	786	190.8
Pittsburgh-----	583	248.7
Detroit-----	591	156.8
Chicago-----	1,719	263.9
Los Angeles-----	1,611	264.4
San Francisco-----	960	332.8

group the rate of injury among persons 0-24 years of age was higher than that for persons 25-44 years and 45 years and older. Definite trends showing a decrease in rate of injury with increasing age were noted in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific States.

The percentage distribution of persons injured is shown by class of accident for each of the geographic divisions (table 10). This form of presentation was selected in preference to rates per 1,000 population because the small frequencies resulting from the accident classification are more liable to misinterpretation when converted to rates based on the population.

The percentage of persons injured in motor vehicle accidents was higher in the East North Central States than in any of the other geographic divisions. In the West North Central States the comparatively high percentage of persons injured while at work, with the compensating low percentage of persons injured in the home, may be due to reporting differences. In an area such as the West North Central division where the population is heavily weighted with persons living on farms, an injury resulting from an accident occurring on farm premises is often reported as a "while at work" injury whereas under similar circumstances in a nonfarming area it would be classified as a home injury.

The number and rate of persons injured in each of the eight largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas are shown in table B. Estimates shown in this geographic detail are subject to large sampling errors, and should therefore be used with caution.

USE OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

Physician Visits

In the National Health Survey a physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. (For a more complete definition, see Appendix II.)

The frequency with which persons consulted a physician, expressed as the average number of visits per person per year, was highest in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific States (table 11). In all age groups shown in table 12 the rate of physician visits in these two divisions was equal to or higher than the National average for comparable age groups. The lowest rates of physician visits were reported in the New England and the East South Central States. Rates of physician visits, in the various geographic divisions are shown graphically in figure 4. Based on estimates shown in table 11, 9.7 percent of physician visits in the entire country were home visits. This percentage varied considerably for the geographic divisions, ranging from 4.1 percent in the Mountain States to 17.4 percent in the New England States (table C).

The distribution of physician visits in large metropolitan areas by place of visit, based on estimates in table 11 and shown graphically in figure 5, indicates that a considerably higher percentage of home visits occurred in the areas located in the eastern part of the United States than in areas in the western portion. The total rate of physician visits varied from 4.0 visits per person

Figure 4. Number of physician visits per person per year by geographic division.

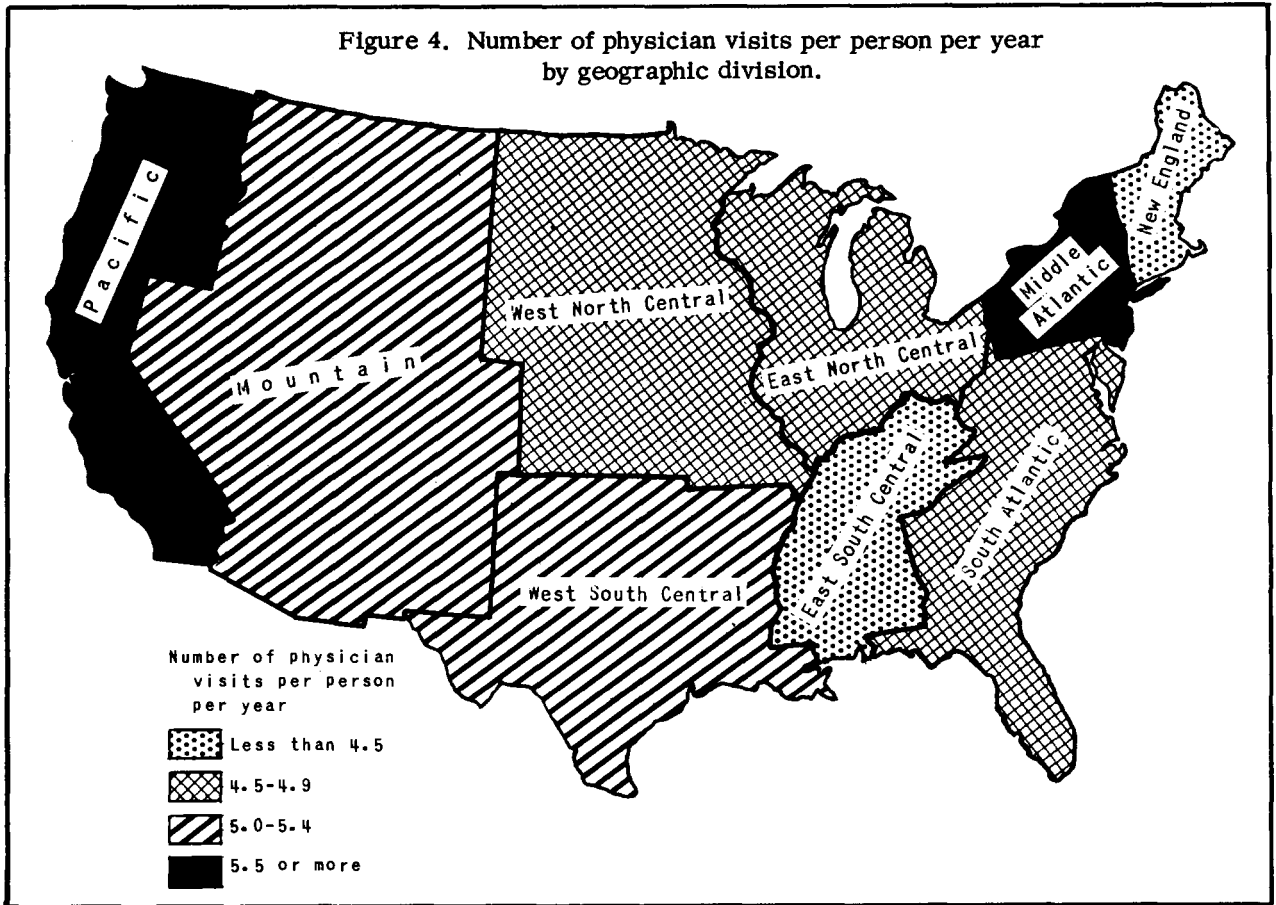


Table C. Percent distribution of physician visits in geographic divisions according to place of visit: United States, July 1957-June 1959

Geographic division	Place of visit			
	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown
All divisions-----	100.0	65.8	9.7	24.5
New England States-----	100.0	57.0	17.4	25.6
Middle Atlantic States-----	100.0	59.2	14.7	26.1
East North Central States-----	100.0	69.8	8.4	21.8
West North Central States-----	100.0	71.9	7.2	20.9
South Atlantic States-----	100.0	66.2	9.4	24.4
East South Central States-----	100.0	69.4	8.8	21.9
West South Central States-----	100.0	63.4	7.1	29.5
Mountain States-----	100.0	71.2	4.1	24.7
Pacific States-----	100.0	68.6	6.5	25.0

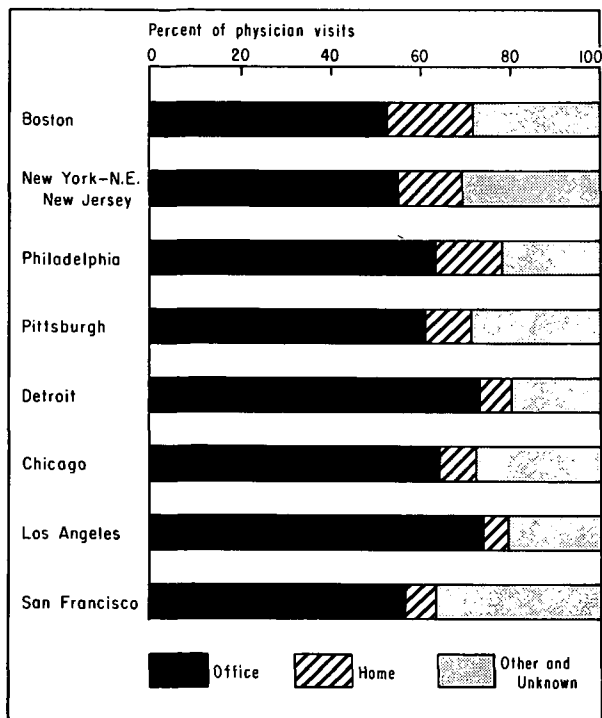


Figure 5. Percent distribution of physician visits by place of visit in selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

per year in Detroit to 6.9 visits in San Francisco. The comparatively high rate of physician visits classified as other (hospital clinic, industrial health unit, and telephone) in New York City and San Francisco may be influenced in part by administrative practices relating to prepaid medical care plans carried by many residents of these areas.

Dental Visits

A dental visit, in the National Health Survey, is defined as any visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, whether the service was provided by a dentist or by a hygienist working under a dentist's supervision.

Although the estimates of the volume of dental visits presented in this report are based on the accumulation of counts of dental visits over a two-year-interviewing period, the aggregates shown in the tables represent, as in the case of physician visits, the average annual volume of dental visits.

The rate of dental visits per person per year for the entire country (1.5 visits) was exceeded by comparable rates in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific States. In the remaining six

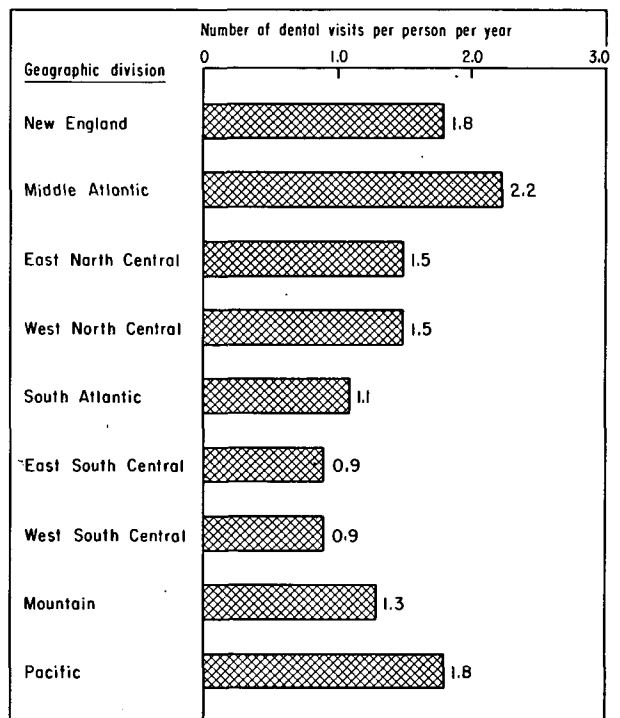


Figure 6. Number of dental visits per person per year by geographic division.

geographic divisions the rate was equivalent to or less than that for the United States (fig. 6). In general, the rate of visits was highest in the age group 15-24 years. However, in the southern part of the country, i.e., the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central divisions this characteristic peak among persons 15-24 years was less pronounced (table 14).

In all of the eight large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas included in this report, the number of dental visits per person per year was higher than the rate of visits for the country as a whole (table 14). This high rate of dental visits in large cities is consistent with the general picture of higher rates among urban residents than among the rural-farm and nonfarm population in each of the four geographic regions (Series C, No. 5, table 16). The age trend, with peak rates in the age group 15-24 years, noted in geographic divisions, was also present in the large metropolitan areas.

The low rate of dental visits in the age group 65 years and older in the metropolitan areas as well as in geographic divisions was due to the high proportion of edentulous persons in the age group.

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POPULATION

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Table 1. Average number and percent distribution of persons according to presence of chronic conditions and limitation of activity by geographic division and for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Geographic division and selected SMSA's	Total persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		Total persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions	
			Total	With any degree of activity limitation			Total	With any degree of activity limitation
	Average number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
All divisions-----	169,835	100,325	69,510	16,919	100.0	59.1	40.9	10.0
New England States-----	9,921	5,939	3,983	966	100.0	59.9	40.1	9.7
Boston-----	2,348	1,529	820	213	100.0	65.1	34.9	9.1
Middle Atlantic States-----	32,457	19,272	13,185	3,064	100.0	59.4	40.6	9.4
New York-N.E. New Jersey- Philadelphia-----	13,675	7,994	5,681	1,326	100.0	58.5	41.5	9.7
Pittsburgh-----	4,120	2,690	1,430	301	100.0	65.3	34.7	7.3
Pittsburgh-----	2,344	1,635	710	166	100.0	69.8	30.3	7.1
East North Central States--	35,931	21,273	14,658	3,286	100.0	59.2	40.8	9.1
Detroit-----	3,769	2,515	1,253	176	100.0	66.7	33.2	4.7
Chicago-----	6,513	3,949	2,564	535	100.0	60.6	39.4	8.2
West North Central States--	15,578	9,034	6,543	1,762	100.0	58.0	42.0	11.3
South Atlantic States-----	23,565	13,802	9,762	2,628	100.0	58.6	41.4	11.2
East South Central States--	11,480	7,112	4,368	1,428	100.0	62.0	38.0	12.4
West South Central States--	16,577	10,318	6,258	1,371	100.0	62.2	37.8	8.3
Mountain States-----	6,251	3,548	2,703	585	100.0	56.8	43.2	9.4
Pacific States-----	18,074	10,025	8,049	1,827	100.0	55.5	44.5	10.1
Los Angeles-----	6,092	3,644	2,448	499	100.0	59.8	40.2	8.2
San Francisco-----	2,885	1,592	1,293	280	100.0	55.2	44.8	9.7

Table 2. Average number and percent distribution of persons according to presence of chronic con-
 [Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qual-

Geographic division and age	Total persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		Total persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions	
			Total	With any degree of activity limitation			Total	With any degree of activity limitation
<u>All divisions</u>	Average number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
All ages-----	169,835	100,325	69,510	16,919	100.0	59.1	40.9	10.0
0-24-----	74,826	59,123	15,703	1,631	100.0	79.0	21.0	2.2
25-44-----	45,579	23,919	21,660	3,376	100.0	52.5	47.5	7.4
45-64-----	34,763	13,954	20,809	5,711	100.0	40.1	59.9	16.4
65+-----	14,667	3,329	11,338	6,201	100.0	22.7	77.3	42.3
<u>New England States</u>								
All ages-----	9,921	5,939	3,983	966	100.0	59.9	40.1	9.7
0-24-----	4,115	3,245	870	95	100.0	78.9	21.1	2.3
25-44-----	2,668	1,457	1,211	183	100.0	54.6	45.4	6.9
45-64-----	2,143	992	1,151	293	100.0	46.3	53.7	13.7
65+-----	995	244	751	395	100.0	24.5	75.5	39.7
<u>Middle Atlantic States</u>								
All ages-----	32,457	19,272	13,185	3,064	100.0	59.4	40.6	9.4
0-24-----	12,772	10,037	2,734	278	100.0	78.6	21.4	2.2
25-44-----	9,097	5,141	3,956	569	100.0	56.5	43.5	6.3
45-64-----	7,656	3,353	4,303	1,108	100.0	43.8	56.2	14.5
65+-----	2,932	741	2,191	1,109	100.0	25.3	74.7	37.8
<u>East North Central States</u>								
All ages-----	35,931	21,273	14,658	3,286	100.0	59.2	40.8	9.1
0-24-----	15,776	12,520	3,256	319	100.0	79.4	20.6	2.0
25-44-----	9,878	5,051	4,828	682	100.0	51.1	48.9	6.9
45-64-----	7,222	2,935	4,288	1,091	100.0	40.6	59.4	15.1
65+-----	3,055	768	2,287	1,194	100.0	25.1	74.9	39.1
<u>West North Central States</u>								
All ages-----	15,578	9,034	6,543	1,762	100.0	58.0	42.0	11.3
0-24-----	7,018	5,595	1,424	153	100.0	79.7	20.3	2.2
25-44-----	3,981	2,017	1,964	317	100.0	50.7	49.3	8.0
45-64-----	3,045	1,107	1,938	564	100.0	36.4	63.6	18.5
65+-----	1,533	316	1,217	728	100.0	20.6	79.4	47.5

ditions and limitation of activity by geographic division and age: United States, July 1957-June 1959
 ifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Geographic division and age	Total persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		Total persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions	
			Total	With any degree of activity limitation			Total	With any degree of activity limitation
<u>South Atlantic States</u>			Average number of persons in thousands		Percent distribution			
All ages-----	23,565	13,802	9,762	2,628	100.0	58.6	41.4	11.2
0-24-----	11,034	8,705	2,329	275	100.0	78.9	21.1	2.5
25-44-----	6,213	3,146	3,068	557	100.0	50.6	49.4	9.0
45-64-----	4,551	1,633	2,917	920	100.0	35.9	64.1	20.2
65+-----	1,767	318	1,449	875	100.0	18.0	82.0	49.5
<u>East South Central States</u>								
All ages-----	11,480	7,112	4,368	1,428	100.0	62.0	38.0	12.4
0-24-----	5,471	4,526	945	136	100.0	82.7	17.3	2.5
25-44-----	2,743	1,508	1,235	271	100.0	55.0	45.0	9.9
45-64-----	2,315	891	1,423	507	100.0	38.5	61.5	21.9
65+-----	951	186	765	514	100.0	19.6	80.4	54.0
<u>West South Central States</u>								
All ages-----	16,577	10,318	6,258	1,371	100.0	62.2	37.8	8.3
0-24-----	7,767	6,320	1,447	115	100.0	81.4	18.6	1.5
25-44-----	4,253	2,414	1,839	233	100.0	56.8	43.2	5.5
45-64-----	3,171	1,296	1,874	453	100.0	40.9	59.1	14.3
65+-----	1,386	289	1,098	569	100.0	20.9	79.2	41.1
<u>Mountain States</u>								
All ages-----	6,251	3,548	2,703	585	100.0	56.8	43.2	9.4
0-24-----	3,112	2,378	734	76	100.0	76.4	23.6	2.4
25-44-----	1,654	738	916	134	100.0	44.6	55.4	8.1
45-64-----	1,017	340	677	169	100.0	33.4	66.6	16.6
65+-----	468	92	376	207	100.0	19.7	80.3	44.2
<u>Pacific States</u>								
All ages-----	18,074	10,025	8,049	1,827	100.0	55.5	44.5	10.1
0-24-----	7,759	5,796	1,963	183	100.0	74.7	25.3	2.4
25-44-----	5,093	2,449	2,644	430	100.0	48.1	51.9	8.4
45-64-----	3,644	1,406	2,238	606	100.0	38.6	61.4	16.6
65+-----	1,578	373	1,205	609	100.0	23.6	76.4	38.6

Table 3. Average annual number of disability days by geographic division and for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Geographic division and selected SMSA's	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days for usually working persons-17+
	Average number of disability days in thousands		
All divisions-----	3,035,325	1,148,768	376,250
New England States-----	166,590	52,972	20,289
Boston-----	37,323	11,535	4,929
Middle Atlantic States-----	556,234	213,265	82,444
New York-N.E. New Jersey-----	252,912	94,557	40,292
Philadelphia-----	52,625	20,712	7,743
Pittsburgh-----	35,628	13,423	4,954
East North Central States-----	574,431	215,180	69,741
Detroit-----	40,425	18,888	6,606
Chicago-----	82,770	37,574	10,377
West North Central States-----	265,111	100,321	28,434
South Atlantic States-----	464,071	165,870	58,178
East South Central States-----	244,478	100,124	29,339
West South Central States-----	318,327	134,890	37,386
Mountain States-----	111,119	42,026	11,790
Pacific States-----	334,964	124,120	38,649
Los Angeles-----	105,844	40,951	13,674
San Francisco-----	51,860	20,573	5,828

Table 4. Number of disability days per person per year by geographic division and for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Geographic division and selected SMSA's	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days for usually working persons-17+
Number of disability days per person per year			
All divisions-----	17.9	6.8	6.3
New England States-----	16.8	5.3	5.5
Boston-----	15.9	4.9	5.6
Middle Atlantic States-----	17.1	6.6	6.7
New York-N.E. New Jersey-----	18.5	6.9	7.2
Philadelphia-----	12.8	5.0	5.0
Pittsburgh-----	15.2	5.7	6.5
East North Central States-----	16.0	6.0	5.6
Detroit-----	10.7	5.0	5.1
Chicago-----	12.7	5.8	4.0
West North Central States-----	17.0	6.4	5.5
South Atlantic States-----	19.7	7.0	7.0
East South Central States-----	21.3	8.7	7.8
West South Central States-----	19.2	8.1	6.9
Mountain States-----	17.8	6.7	6.0
Pacific States-----	18.5	6.9	6.1
Los Angeles-----	17.4	6.7	6.1
San Francisco-----	18.0	7.1	5.9

Table 5. Average annual number of disability days and number of disability days per

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qual-

Geographic division and age	Restrict-ed-activ-ity days	Bed-disa-bility days	Work-loss days for usually working persons 17+	Restrict-ed-activ-ity days	Bed-disa-bility days	Work-loss days for usually working persons 17+
	Average number of disability days in thousands			Number of disability days per person per year		
<u>All divisions</u>						
All ages-----	3,035,325	1,148,768	376,250	17.9	6.8	6.3
0-24-----	959,007	429,749	¹ 36,108	12.8	5.7	¹ 5.2
25-44-----	659,813	243,756	150,782	14.5	5.3	5.3
45-64-----	791,623	266,635	162,828	22.8	7.7	7.6
65+-----	624,881	208,628	26,531	42.6	14.2	9.8
<u>New England States</u>						
All ages-----	166,590	52,972	20,289	16.8	5.3	5.5
0-24-----	52,150	21,790	¹ 1,403	12.7	5.3	¹ 3.4
25-44-----	37,940	12,827	8,299	14.2	4.8	5.0
45-64-----	38,771	10,638	9,228	18.1	5.0	6.5
65+-----	37,728	7,717	1,359	37.9	7.8	7.4
<u>Middle Atlantic States</u>						
All ages-----	556,234	213,265	82,444	17.1	6.6	6.7
0-24-----	183,953	78,002	¹ 7,339	14.4	6.1	¹ 5.7
25-44-----	121,672	48,761	32,701	13.4	5.4	5.7
45-64-----	155,346	50,795	37,659	20.3	6.6	7.9
65+-----	95,264	35,707	4,745	32.5	12.2	8.8
<u>East North Central States</u>						
All ages-----	574,431	215,180	69,741	16.0	6.0	5.6
0-24-----	182,532	82,900	¹ 7,348	11.6	5.3	¹ 5.1
25-44-----	130,846	46,417	27,676	13.2	4.7	4.6
45-64-----	147,583	48,298	29,786	20.4	6.7	6.7
65+-----	113,471	37,565	4,931	37.1	12.3	8.9
<u>West North Central States</u>						
All ages-----	265,111	100,321	28,434	17.0	6.4	5.5
0-24-----	74,515	36,766	¹ 1,836	10.6	5.2	¹ 3.0
25-44-----	50,926	17,950	11,200	12.8	4.5	4.7
45-64-----	64,018	20,802	12,853	21.0	6.8	6.8
65+-----	75,652	24,804	2,545	49.3	16.2	8.5

¹Includes work-loss days for persons 17-24 years only.

person per year by geographic division and age: United States, July 1957-June 1959

ifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Geographic division and age	Restrict-ed-activ-ity days	Bed-disa-bility days	Work-loss days for usually working persons 17+	Restrict-ed-activ-ity days	Bed-disa-bility days	Work-loss days for usually working persons 17+
	Average number of disability days in thousands			Number of disability days per person per year		
<u>South Atlantic States</u>						
All ages-----	464,071	165,870	58,178	19.7	7.0	7.0
0-24-----	143,539	61,077	¹ 5,871	13.0	5.5	¹ 5.1
25-44-----	101,617	34,533	24,920	16.4	5.6	6.2
45-64-----	129,790	41,197	22,153	28.5	9.1	8.0
65+-----	89,125	29,063	5,234	50.4	16.4	16.0
<u>East South Central States</u>						
All ages-----	244,478	100,124	29,339	21.3	8.7	7.8
0-24-----	67,982	32,635	¹ 3,726	12.4	6.0	¹ 6.7
25-44-----	44,910	17,103	9,012	16.4	6.2	5.3
45-64-----	69,908	27,444	13,333	30.2	11.9	9.8
65+-----	61,678	22,942	3,268	64.9	24.1	19.6
<u>West South Central States</u>						
All ages-----	318,327	134,890	37,386	19.2	8.1	6.9
0-24-----	90,148	44,976	¹ 4,653	11.6	5.8	¹ 7.0
25-44-----	62,611	26,502	13,639	14.7	6.2	5.3
45-64-----	82,607	32,064	17,410	26.1	10.1	9.1
65+-----	82,960	31,347	1,684	59.9	22.6	6.2
<u>Mountain States</u>						
All ages-----	111,119	42,026	11,790	17.8	6.7	6.0
0-24-----	43,427	19,909	¹ 1,303	14.0	6.4	¹ 5.7
25-44-----	26,399	9,995	5,864	16.0	6.0	6.0
45-64-----	22,628	6,936	3,954	22.2	6.8	6.2
65+-----	18,666	5,187	(*)	39.9	11.1	(*)
<u>Pacific States</u>						
All ages-----	334,964	124,120	38,649	18.5	6.9	6.1
0-24-----	120,762	51,695	¹ 2,630	15.6	6.7	¹ 4.3
25-44-----	82,893	29,668	17,471	16.3	5.8	5.5
45-64-----	80,972	28,460	16,453	22.2	7.8	7.3
65+-----	50,337	14,296	2,095	31.9	9.1	8.1

Table 6. Prevalence of selected chronic conditions by geographic division: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Selected chronic conditions	All divisions	New England States	Middle Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States
Number of chronic conditions in thousands					
Heart conditions-----	5,013	321	969	1,013	482
High blood pressure-----	5,234	295	1,017	1,016	459
Diabetes-----	1,530	104	373	314	160
Peptic ulcer-----	2,440	162	409	499	238
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	10,845	539	1,955	2,286	1,060
Hernia-----	2,539	165	475	552	259
Asthma-hay fever-----	9,225	491	1,587	1,747	787
Chronic bronchitis-----	1,980	107	363	418	181
Chronic sinusitis-----	9,941	392	1,540	2,542	1,074
Visual impairments-----	3,048	168	585	557	254
Hearing impairments-----	5,798	389	1,181	1,140	608
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	936	(*)	137	189	113
Selected chronic conditions	South Atlantic States	East South Central States	West South Central States	Mountain States	Pacific States
Number of chronic conditions in thousands					
Heart conditions-----	708	332	468	149	571
High blood pressure-----	848	420	498	161	519
Diabetes-----	222	104	101	(*)	113
Peptic ulcer-----	337	178	241	92	284
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	1,645	775	1,010	386	1,188
Hernia-----	353	156	219	92	269
Asthma-hay fever-----	1,247	484	1,022	541	1,317
Chronic bronchitis-----	269	129	179	82	251
Chronic sinusitis-----	1,259	568	1,072	412	1,084
Visual impairments-----	525	206	329	111	314
Hearing impairments-----	753	271	471	227	758
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	156	(*)	110	(*)	91

Table 7. Prevalence of selected chronic conditions per 1,000 population by geographic division:
United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Selected chronic conditions	All divisions	New England States	Middle Atlantic States	East North Central States	West North Central States
Rate per 1,000 population					
Heart conditions-----	29.5	32.4	29.9	28.2	30.9
High blood pressure-----	30.8	29.7	31.3	28.3	29.5
Diabetes-----	9.0	10.5	11.5	8.7	10.3
Peptic ulcer-----	14.4	16.3	12.6	13.9	15.3
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	63.9	54.3	60.2	63.6	68.0
Hernia-----	14.9	16.6	14.6	15.4	16.6
Asthma-hay fever-----	54.3	49.5	48.9	48.6	50.5
Chronic bronchitis-----	11.7	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.6
Chronic sinusitis-----	58.5	39.5	47.4	70.7	68.9
Visual impairments-----	17.9	16.9	18.0	15.5	16.3
Hearing impairments-----	34.1	39.2	36.4	31.7	39.0
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	5.5	(*)	4.2	5.3	7.3
Selected chronic conditions	South Atlantic States	East South Central States	West South Central States	Mountain States	Pacific States
Rate per 1,000 population					
Heart conditions-----	30.0	28.9	28.2	23.8	31.6
High blood pressure-----	36.0	36.6	30.0	25.8	28.7
Diabetes-----	9.4	9.1	6.1	(*)	6.3
Peptic ulcer-----	14.3	15.5	14.5	14.7	15.7
Arthritis and rheumatism-----	69.8	67.5	60.9	61.8	65.7
Hernia-----	15.0	13.6	13.2	14.7	14.9
Asthma-hay fever-----	52.9	42.2	61.7	86.5	72.9
Chronic bronchitis-----	11.4	11.2	10.8	13.1	13.9
Chronic sinusitis-----	53.4	49.5	64.7	65.9	60.0
Visual impairments-----	22.3	17.9	19.8	17.8	17.4
Hearing impairments-----	32.0	23.6	28.4	36.3	41.9
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk--	6.6	(*)	6.6	(*)	5.0

Table 8. Prevalence of selected chronic conditions for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Selected chronic conditions	Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas							
	Boston	New York-N.E. New Jersey	Phila- delphia	Pitts- burgh	Detroit	Chicago	Los Angeles	San Francisco
Number of chronic conditions in thousands								
Heart conditions----	62	409	106	53	84	184	180	75
High blood pressure----	60	427	131	50	88	175	174	75
Diabetes-----	(*)	166	(*)	(*)	(*)	58	(*)	(*)
Peptic ulcer-----	(*)	185	(*)	(*)	(*)	89	86	50
Arthritis and rheu- matism-----	95	884	171	86	167	434	352	155
Hernia-----	(*)	160	68	(*)	(*)	81	65	(*)
Asthma-hay fever----	124	714	198	79	146	317	379	245
Chronic bronchitis--	(*)	177	(*)	(*)	(*)	82	87	(*)
Chronic sinusitis---	53	596	138	77	174	350	300	171
Visual impairments--	(*)	224	57	(*)	(*)	99	89	(*)
Hearing impairments-	86	506	99	67	96	173	206	102
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk-----	(*)	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	51	(*)	(*)
Rate per 1,000 population								
Heart conditions----	26.4	29.9	25.7	22.6	22.3	28.3	29.5	26.0
High blood pressure----	25.6	31.2	31.8	21.3	23.3	26.9	28.6	26.0
Diabetes-----	(*)	12.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	8.9	(*)	(*)
Peptic ulcer-----	(*)	13.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	13.7	14.1	17.3
Arthritis and rheu- matism-----	40.5	64.6	41.5	36.7	44.3	66.6	57.8	53.7
Hernia-----	(*)	11.7	16.5	(*)	(*)	12.4	10.7	(*)
Asthma-hay fever----	52.8	52.2	48.1	33.7	38.7	48.7	62.2	84.9
Chronic bronchitis--	(*)	12.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	12.6	14.3	(*)
Chronic sinusitis---	22.6	43.6	33.5	32.8	46.2	53.7	49.2	59.3
Visual impairments--	(*)	16.4	13.8	(*)	(*)	15.2	14.6	(*)
Hearing impairments-	36.6	37.0	24.0	28.6	25.5	26.6	33.8	35.4
Paralysis of major extremities and/or trunk-----	(*)	4.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.8	(*)	(*)

Table 9. Average annual number and rate per 1,000 population of persons injured according to age by geographic division: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Geographic division	Age			
	All ages	0-24	25-44	45+
	Average number of persons injured in thousands			
All divisions-----	46,388	23,140	11,788	11,460
New England States-----	2,418	1,179	(*)	(*)
Middle Atlantic States-----	8,232	3,874	2,097	2,260
East North Central States-----	9,831	5,172	2,600	2,059
West North Central States-----	4,458	1,690	1,380	1,388
South Atlantic States-----	6,790	3,788	1,421	1,581
East South Central States-----	2,592	1,415	(*)	(*)
West South Central States-----	4,498	2,288	(*)	1,360
Mountain States-----	1,934	903	(*)	(*)
Pacific States-----	5,635	2,831	1,661	1,144
	Rate per 1,000 population			
All divisions-----	273.1	309.3	258.6	231.8
New England States-----	243.7	286.5	(*)	(*)
Middle Atlantic States-----	253.6	303.3	230.5	213.4
East North Central States-----	273.6	327.8	263.2	200.4
West North Central States-----	286.2	240.8	346.6	303.2
South Atlantic States-----	288.1	343.3	228.7	250.2
East South Central States-----	225.8	258.6	(*)	(*)
West South Central States-----	271.3	294.6	(*)	298.4
Mountain States-----	309.4	290.2	(*)	(*)
Pacific States-----	311.8	364.9	326.1	219.1

Table 10. Average annual number and percent distribution of persons injured according to class of accident by geographic division: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Geographic division	Class of accident ¹				
	All classes	Motor vehicle	While at work	Home	Other and unknown
	Average number of persons in thousands				
All divisions-----	46,388	4,172	8,292	19,960	13,964
New England States-----	2,418	221	362	995	840
Middle Atlantic States-----	8,232	659	1,382	3,478	2,712
East North Central States-----	9,831	1,096	1,689	4,188	2,858
West North Central States-----	4,458	380	1,114	1,627	1,338
South Atlantic States-----	6,790	532	1,320	2,835	2,103
East South Central States-----	2,592	212	385	1,176	819
West South Central States-----	4,498	382	800	2,164	1,152
Mountain States-----	1,934	156	278	989	511
Pacific States-----	5,635	535	962	2,507	1,630
	Percent distribution				
All divisions-----	100.0	9.0	17.9	43.0	30.1
New England States-----	100.0	9.1	15.0	41.1	34.7
Middle Atlantic States-----	100.0	8.0	16.8	42.2	32.9
East North Central States-----	100.0	11.1	17.2	42.6	29.1
West North Central States-----	100.0	8.5	25.0	36.5	30.0
South Atlantic States-----	100.0	7.8	19.4	41.8	31.0
East South Central States-----	100.0	8.2	14.9	45.4	31.6
West South Central States-----	100.0	8.5	17.8	48.1	25.6
Mountain States-----	100.0	8.1	14.4	51.1	26.4
Pacific States-----	100.0	9.5	17.1	44.5	28.9

¹Since some accidents could have been assigned to more than one class, the following procedure was used to classify injured persons to a single accident class: If a motor vehicle was involved, the accident was classified as such regardless of where the accident occurred. Work accidents were defined as those occurring to persons at work, where no motor vehicle was involved. Accidents occurring in the home and not classifiable to the two previous groups were considered as home accidents. All accidents not classifiable to the three preceding groups were assigned to the "other and unknown" group.

Table 11. Average annual number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, according to place of visit by geographic division and for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Geographic division and selected SMSA's	Place of visit							
	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown
	Average number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All divisions-----	851,651	560,182	83,025	208,444	5.0	3.3	0.5	1.2
New England States-----	42,423	24,183	7,371	10,869	4.3	2.4	0.7	1.1
Boston-----	10,904	5,693	2,146	3,064	4.6	2.4	0.9	1.3
Middle Atlantic States-----	186,820	110,598	27,397	48,825	5.8	3.4	0.8	1.5
New York-N.E. New Jersey----	88,886	48,862	12,880	27,144	6.5	3.6	0.9	2.0
Philadelphia-----	25,389	16,048	3,829	5,512	6.2	3.9	0.9	1.3
Pittsburgh-----	10,452	6,373	1,105	2,974	4.5	2.7	0.5	1.3
East North Central States-----	167,230	116,682	14,065	36,483	4.7	3.2	0.4	1.0
Detroit-----	15,199	11,187	1,039	2,973	4.0	3.0	0.3	0.8
Chicago-----	30,817	19,838	2,562	8,417	4.7	3.0	0.4	1.3
West North Central States-----	72,601	52,187	5,214	15,201	4.7	3.4	0.3	1.0
South Atlantic States-----	113,596	75,241	10,684	27,672	4.8	3.2	0.5	1.2
East South Central States-----	46,967	32,577	4,121	10,268	4.1	2.8	0.4	0.9
West South Central States-----	83,669	53,019	5,972	24,678	5.0	3.2	0.4	1.5
Mountain States-----	31,888	22,707	1,305	7,876	5.1	3.6	0.2	1.3
Pacific States-----	106,456	72,987	6,897	26,573	5.9	4.0	0.4	1.5
Los Angeles-----	35,308	26,170	2,053	7,085	5.8	4.3	0.3	1.2
San Francisco-----	19,954	11,276	1,451	7,227	6.9	3.9	0.5	2.5

Table 12. Average annual number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per
 [Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general quali-

Geographic division and age	Place of visit							
	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown
<u>All divisions</u>	Average number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All ages-----	851,651	560,182	83,025	208,444	5.0	3.3	0.5	1.2
0-14-----	244,472	138,044	24,985	81,443	4.6	2.6	0.5	1.5
15-24-----	96,485	65,759	5,209	25,518	4.5	3.1	0.2	1.2
25-44-----	224,597	163,839	13,344	47,413	4.9	3.6	0.3	1.0
45-64-----	186,936	132,808	16,892	37,236	5.4	3.8	0.5	1.1
65+-----	99,161	59,732	22,595	16,834	6.8	4.1	1.5	1.1
<u>New England States</u>								
All ages-----	42,423	24,183	7,371	10,869	4.3	2.4	0.7	1.1
0-14-----	12,028	5,275	2,688	4,065	4.2	1.8	0.9	1.4
15-24-----	5,295	3,246	(*)	1,356	4.3	2.6	(*)	1.1
25-44-----	11,776	7,431	1,044	3,301	4.4	2.8	0.4	1.2
45-64-----	7,961	5,567	1,018	1,376	3.7	2.6	0.5	0.6
65+-----	5,363	2,665	1,929	770	5.4	2.7	1.9	0.8
<u>Middle Atlantic States</u>								
All ages-----	186,820	110,598	27,397	48,825	5.8	3.4	0.8	1.5
0-14-----	51,988	22,108	9,406	20,474	5.7	2.4	1.0	2.3
15-24-----	16,539	10,763	1,360	4,415	4.5	2.9	0.4	1.2
25-44-----	48,763	33,658	4,474	10,632	5.4	3.7	0.5	1.2
45-64-----	47,408	31,872	5,928	9,608	6.2	4.2	0.8	1.3
65+-----	22,122	12,198	6,228	3,696	7.5	4.2	2.1	1.3
<u>East North Central States</u>								
All ages-----	167,230	116,682	14,065	36,483	4.7	3.2	0.4	1.0
0-14-----	47,761	29,443	3,687	14,631	4.2	2.6	0.3	1.3
15-24-----	18,421	13,183	1,053	4,185	4.1	3.0	0.2	0.9
25-44-----	44,827	34,193	2,194	8,441	4.5	3.5	0.2	0.9
45-64-----	37,788	28,157	3,234	6,397	5.2	3.9	0.4	0.9
65+-----	18,433	11,707	3,896	2,830	6.0	3.8	1.3	0.9
<u>West North Central States</u>								
All ages-----	72,601	52,187	5,214	15,201	4.7	3.4	0.3	1.0
0-14-----	20,445	13,518	1,297	5,630	4.0	2.6	0.3	1.1
15-24-----	9,054	6,389	(*)	2,394	4.8	3.4	(*)	1.3
25-44-----	17,839	14,546	(*)	2,712	4.5	3.7	(*)	0.7
45-64-----	15,375	11,634	901	2,840	5.0	3.8	0.3	0.9
65+-----	9,888	6,100	2,163	1,626	6.5	4.0	1.4	1.1

year according to place of visit by geographic division and age: United States, July 1957-June 1959
 fications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Geographic division and age	Place of visit							
	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown	Total	Office	Home	Other and unknown
<u>South Atlantic States</u>	Average number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All ages-----	113,596	75,241	10,684	27,672	4.8	3.2	0.5	1.2
0-14-----	31,967	18,878	2,906	10,183	4.2	2.5	0.4	1.3
15-24-----	14,582	9,985	(*)	3,874	4.3	3.0	(*)	1.1
25-44-----	31,060	22,548	1,574	6,938	5.0	3.6	0.3	1.1
45-64-----	22,789	16,357	1,915	4,517	5.0	3.6	0.4	1.0
65+-----	13,198	7,472	3,567	2,159	7.5	4.2	2.0	1.2
<u>East South Central States</u>	Average number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All ages-----	46,967	32,577	4,121	10,268	4.1	2.8	0.4	0.9
0-14-----	13,445	8,495	1,053	3,897	3.6	2.3	0.3	1.0
15-24-----	6,474	4,442	(*)	1,872	3.8	2.6	(*)	1.1
25-44-----	11,015	8,260	(*)	2,292	4.0	3.0	(*)	0.8
45-64-----	9,610	7,398	(*)	1,421	4.2	3.2	(*)	0.6
65+-----	6,423	3,983	1,655	786	6.8	4.2	1.7	0.8
<u>West South Central States</u>	Average number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All ages-----	83,669	53,019	5,972	24,678	5.0	3.2	0.4	1.5
0-14-----	24,948	14,299	1,788	8,861	4.5	2.6	0.3	1.6
15-24-----	10,362	6,796	(*)	3,242	4.6	3.0	(*)	1.4
25-44-----	20,289	13,733	1,526	5,029	4.8	3.2	0.4	1.2
45-64-----	18,581	11,975	1,125	5,481	5.9	3.8	0.4	1.7
65+-----	9,491	6,216	1,209	2,065	6.8	4.5	0.9	1.5
<u>Mountain States</u>	Average number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All ages-----	31,888	22,707	1,305	7,876	5.1	3.6	0.2	1.3
0-14-----	11,582	7,516	477	3,589	5.0	3.2	0.2	1.5
15-24-----	3,819	2,649	(*)	1,087	4.9	3.4	(*)	1.4
25-44-----	8,352	6,532	(*)	1,536	5.0	3.9	(*)	0.9
45-64-----	5,207	3,976	(*)	1,006	5.1	3.9	(*)	1.0
65+-----	2,928	2,034	(*)	(*)	6.3	4.3	(*)	(*)
<u>Pacific States</u>	Average number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All ages-----	106,456	72,987	6,897	26,573	5.9	4.0	0.4	1.5
0-14-----	30,309	18,512	1,684	10,113	5.4	3.3	0.3	1.8
15-24-----	11,940	8,305	(*)	3,093	5.7	4.0	(*)	1.5
25-44-----	30,675	22,939	1,204	6,532	6.0	4.5	0.2	1.3
45-64-----	22,218	15,872	1,756	4,591	6.1	4.4	0.5	1.3
65+-----	11,315	7,359	1,711	2,245	7.2	4.7	1.1	1.4

Table 13. Average annual number of dental visits by geographic division and for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by age: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Geographic division and selected SMSA's	Age					
	All ages	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Average number of dental visits in thousands						
All divisions-----	258,468	66,883	47,381	80,224	52,342	11,638
New England States-----	18,081	4,823	3,733	5,300	3,371	854
Boston-----	5,300	1,595	1,077	1,477	948	(*)
Middle Atlantic States-----	70,991	16,304	13,131	23,050	15,628	2,879
New York-N.E. New Jersey-----	38,682	8,091	7,185	12,320	9,771	1,315
Philadelphia-----	8,462	1,856	1,662	3,186	1,551	(*)
Pittsburgh-----	3,653	1,085	(*)	1,238	(*)	(*)
East North Central States-----	54,001	14,780	9,818	16,868	10,277	2,258
Detroit-----	6,257	1,587	1,210	2,414	960	(*)
Chicago-----	14,090	3,419	1,813	4,221	3,987	(*)
West North Central States-----	23,149	7,543	4,168	5,805	4,484	1,149
South Atlantic States-----	26,313	6,033	4,977	9,349	4,744	1,211
East South Central States-----	9,841	2,185	2,111	2,860	2,025	(*)
West South Central States-----	15,618	4,004	2,757	5,062	3,302	(*)
Mountain States-----	8,272	2,567	1,271	2,394	1,584	(*)
Pacific States-----	32,201	8,644	5,417	9,536	6,927	1,676
Los Angeles-----	11,063	2,572	1,306	3,726	2,549	910
San Francisco-----	6,375	2,064	954	1,653	1,409	(*)

Table 14. Number of dental visits per person per year by geographic division and for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas by age: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Geographic division and SMSA's	Age					
	All ages	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Number of dental visits per person per year					
All divisions-----	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.8
New England States-----	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.0	1.6	0.9
Boston-----	2.3	2.4	4.0	2.2	1.8	(*)
Middle Atlantic States-----	2.2	1.8	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.0
New York-N.E. New Jersey-----	2.8	2.3	4.6	3.1	2.8	1.1
Philadelphia-----	2.1	1.5	3.4	2.7	1.7	(*)
Pittsburgh-----	1.6	1.5	(*)	1.8	(*)	(*)
East North Central States-----	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.4	0.7
Detroit-----	1.7	1.3	2.5	2.2	1.3	(*)
Chicago-----	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.7	(*)
West North Central States-----	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.5	0.7
South Atlantic States-----	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.7
East South Central States-----	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	(*)
West South Central States-----	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	(*)
Mountain States-----	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	(*)
Pacific States-----	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.1
Los Angeles-----	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7
San Francisco-----	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.0	2.5	(*)

Table 15. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by age, geographic division, and for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: United States, July 1957-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and tables of sampling errors are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I.]

Geographic division and selected SMSA's	Age					
	All ages	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Population in thousands					
All divisions-----	169,835	53,303	21,523	45,579	34,763	14,667
New England States-----	9,921	2,888	1,227	2,668	2,143	995
Boston-----	2,348	675	268	664	516	226
Middle Atlantic States-----	32,457	9,059	3,713	9,097	7,656	2,932
New York-N.E. New Jersey-----	13,675	3,511	1,555	3,937	3,521	1,150
Philadelphia-----	4,120	1,224	488	1,178	900	330
Pittsburgh-----	2,344	706	246	676	517	200
East North Central States-----	35,931	11,321	4,455	9,878	7,222	3,055
Detroit-----	3,769	1,203	491	1,079	766	230
Chicago-----	6,513	1,871	740	1,881	1,485	536
West North Central States-----	15,578	5,117	1,902	3,981	3,045	1,533
South Atlantic States-----	23,565	7,656	3,378	6,213	4,551	1,767
East South Central States-----	11,480	3,765	1,707	2,743	2,315	951
West South Central States-----	16,577	5,509	2,258	4,253	3,171	1,386
Mountain States-----	6,251	2,327	785	1,654	1,017	468
Pacific States-----	18,074	5,661	2,098	5,093	3,644	1,578
Los Angeles-----	6,092	1,828	671	1,818	1,243	533
San Francisco-----	2,885	952	310	846	560	217

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

Table 16. Population of usually working persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by age and geographic division: United States, July 1957-June 1959

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

Geographic division	Age				
	All ages 17+	17-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	Population in thousands				
All divisions-----	59,393	6,975	28,255	21,452	2,711
New England States-----	3,668	413	1,661	1,411	183
Middle Atlantic States-----	12,278	1,297	5,697	4,744	540
East North Central States-----	12,514	1,441	6,039	4,479	555
West North Central States-----	5,217	619	2,394	1,904	299
South Atlantic States-----	8,281	1,157	4,041	2,755	328
East South Central States-----	3,769	554	1,694	1,354	167
West South Central States-----	5,426	661	2,592	1,903	270
Mountain States-----	1,953	228	980	637	108
Pacific States-----	6,286	605	3,156	2,264	260

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

Table 17. Population of usually working persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication for selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: United States, July 1957-June 1959

(See headnote on table 16)

Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	All ages 17+ (in thousands)
Boston-----	883
New York-N.E. New Jersey-----	5,631
Philadelphia-----	1,557
Pittsburgh-----	760
Detroit-----	1,299
Chicago-----	2,603
Los Angeles-----	2,236
San Francisco-----	995

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, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report on Selected Health Characteristics By Geographic Divisions is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, which is a main aspect of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, collects information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, medical care, dental care, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad subject areas are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued covering one or more specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing during the period July 1957-June 1959.

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, and crews of vessels.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 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 telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members included 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 analy-

sis 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.—Over the 24-month period ending June 1959, the sample included approximately 235,000 persons from 73,000 households in 12,200 segments. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for various geographic sections of the United States and for urban and rural sectors of the Nation.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing acting as collecting agent for the Public Health Service, and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of work-loss days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for more than 50 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 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 as well as characteristics of the 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 or prevalence data for a 2-year period are averages of the eight quarterly figures.

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as number of bed-disability days, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For the disability-day items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over

the two 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 two-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 two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated in analysis as though it measured the total of such experience occurring in 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 18 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

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

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing 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 they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures may in some cases 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, P-50, P-57, 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.

In order to derive standard 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 tables of standard errors shown in this Appendix should be interpreted as providing an estimate of approximate standard error rather than as the precise standard error for any specific statistic.

The following rules will enable the reader to determine the sampling errors for the data contained in this report.

1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with one or more chronic conditions, the number of physician or dental visits, and the number of disability days, are obtained from appropriate columns of table I.

Example:

The average annual number of persons with 1+ chronic conditions in the Middle Atlantic States was 13,185,000 (table 1). Since the standard error for this estimate is not shown in table I, it is necessary to interpolate between the standard error for 10,000,000 persons which is 180,000, and the standard error for 20,000,000 persons which is 240,000. Such interpolation gives 199,000 as the standard error for 13,185,000 persons with 1+ chronic conditions in the Middle Atlantic States.

2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Approximate standard errors of percentages in percent distributions of persons, conditions, injuries, and physician and dental visits are given in appropriate columns of table II. Approximate standard errors of percentages in percent distributions of disability days are obtained from table III.

Examples:

(A) Approximately 14.5 percent of the 7,656,000 persons 45-64 years of age in the Middle Atlantic States had chronic limitation of activity (table 2). Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table II, it is necessary to interpolate between 10 percent and 25 percent to obtain 0.89 as the

standard error of 14.5 percent with a base of 5,000,000 and 0.66 as the standard error of 14.5 percent with a base of 10,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.77 rounded to 0.8 as the standard error for a statistic of 14.5 percent with a base of 7,656,000.

(B) Of the 213,265,000 days of bed disability reported for persons in the Middle Atlantic States, 23.8 percent of the days were for persons 45-64 years of age (table 5). Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table III, it is necessary to interpolate between 10 percent and 25 percent to obtain 1.37 as the standard error for 23.8 percent with a base of 125,000,000 and 0.98 as the standard error of 23.8 with a base of 250,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 1.1 as the standard error of 23.8 percent with a base of 213,265,000.

3. Estimates of prevalence rates: Prevalence estimates of a chronic condition per 1,000 persons are obtained from table II. Since table II is set up for the estimation of the standard error of a rate per 100, the prevalence per 1,000 must first be converted to a percentage; table II is then entered with this percentage and the number of persons in the population category (base of the percentage). The entry in the body of the table must then be multiplied by 10 to apply to the rate per 1,000 persons.

Example:

The prevalence rate of arthritis and rheumatism among persons residing in the Middle Atlantic States was 60.2 per 1,000 population (table 7). This rate expressed as a percentage is 6.0 and it is based on 32,457,000 persons residing in the Middle Atlantic States. Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table II, it is necessary to interpolate between 5 percent and 10 percent to obtain 0.22 as the standard error for 6.0 percent with a base of 30,000,000 and 0.20 as the standard error of 6.0 percent with a base of 50,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.22 as the standard error of 6.0 with a base of 32,457,000. Multiplying this standard error by 10 gives 2.2 as the standard error for a rate of 60.2 per 1,000 population.

4. Estimates of the number of disability days per person per year, the number of physician or dental visits per person per year, and the rate of persons injured: Approximate stand-

ard errors for these rates are obtained as follows:

(a) Obtain the standard error of the numerator from table I. Divide the standard error by the numerator itself. Square the result.

(b) Obtain the standard error of the denominator from table I. Divide the standard error by the denominator itself. Square the result.

(Note: Where the denominator is adjusted to Bureau of the Census figures and therefore is not subject to sampling error, this quantity is zero.)

(c) Add the answers from steps (a) and (b) above and extract the square root.

(d) Multiply the answer from step (c) by the rate. The result is the approximate standard error of the rate. This procedure normally gives an overestimate of the true sampling error.

Examples:

(A) There were 4.7 physician visits per person per year for persons residing in Chicago (table 11). Using Rule 1 we find that the standard error for the numerator of 30,817,000 physician visits is 1,824,000, and the standard error for the denominator of 6,513,000 persons (table 15) is 145,000. Completing the computation as follows:

$$4.7 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,824,000}{30,817,000}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{145,000}{6,513,000}\right)^2}$$

yields 0.3 as the standard error of 4.7 physician visits per person per year for persons residing in Chicago.

(B) There were 258.6 persons injured per 1,000 population in the age group 25-44 in the United States (table 9). Using Rule 1 we find that the standard error for the numerator of 11,788,000 persons injured is 952,000 and the denominator, which is an estimate that has been adjusted to Bureau of the Census figures, has no sampling error. Completing the computation as follows:

$$258.6 \sqrt{\left(\frac{952,000}{11,788,000}\right)^2 + 0}$$

yields a value of 20.9.

Table I. Standard errors for the estimated number of aggregates

(All numbers shown in thousands)

Size of estimate	For estimates of the number of:			
	Persons by health or other demographic characteristic ¹ Chronic conditions by type	Persons injured	Physician visits Dental visits	Disability days
The approximate standard error is:				
100-----	18	-	-	-
500-----	40	-	-	-
1,000-----	60	280	340	400
2,000-----	80	400	480	560
3,000-----	100	480	600	720
5,000-----	130	640	800	960
10,000-----	180	880	1,040	1,200
20,000-----	240	1,280	1,520	1,760
30,000-----	260	1,440	1,800	2,160
50,000-----	280	2,000	2,400	2,800
100,000-----	320	2,800	3,600	4,400
200,000-----	-	-	5,200	6,400
500,000-----	-	-	9,000	12,000
750,000-----	-	-	11,760	16,800
1,250,000-----	-	-	16,600	25,600

¹The total U. S. population by age, sex, and residence has been adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and therefore is not subject to sampling error.

Table II. Standard errors of percentage distributions of persons, conditions, persons injured, and physician and dental visits

When the base of the percentage is number of:		For estimated percentages of:				
Persons by health or other demographic characteristic Chronic conditions by type (In thousands)	Persons injured Physician visits Dental visits	2	5	10	25	50
		or 98	or 95	or 90	or 75	
The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:						
100-----	2,500-----	2.9	4.5	5.4	7.8	10.3
500-----	12,500-----	1.3	2.0	2.4	3.5	4.6
1,000-----	25,000-----	0.9	1.4	1.7	2.5	3.3
2,000-----	50,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.3
3,000-----	75,000-----	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.9
5,000-----	125,000-----	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4
10,000-----	250,000-----	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
20,000-----	500,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
30,000-----	750,000-----	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
50,000-----	1,250,000-----	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
100,000-----	-----	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3

Table III. Standard errors of percentage distributions of disability days

When the base of the percentage is number of:	For estimated percentages of:				
Disability days (in thousands)	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
	The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:				
2,500-----	3.4	5.2	7.2	10.4	12.0
12,500-----	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.4
25,000-----	1.0	1.7	2.2	3.3	3.8
50,000-----	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.7
75,000-----	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
125,000-----	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
250,000-----	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2
500,000-----	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
750,000-----	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
1,250,000-----	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Demographic Terms

Geographic division.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area of residence, the Health Interview Survey uses the same grouping of states used by the Bureau of the Census and many other agencies. These groups are called "divisions."

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

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.—Separate data are presented in this report for each of the 8 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (1950 Decennial Census). These 8 areas, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, each have a population of 2 million or more persons. These areas are identified as:

<u>SMSA</u>	<u>Counties Included</u>
Boston, Mass.	Essex County (part), Middlesex County (part), Norfolk County (part), Plymouth County (part), Suffolk County
New York-North-eastern New Jersey	New York City (includes Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond Counties), Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties, New York Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union Counties, New Jersey

Philadelphia, Pa.	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pennsylvania Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties
Detroit, Mich.	Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties
Chicago, Ill.	Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, and Will Counties, Ill. Lake County, Indiana.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Los Angeles and Orange Counties
San Francisco, Calif.	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano Counties

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.

Terms Relating to Disability

Disability.—Disability is a 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.

Long-Term Disability

Chronic activity limitation.—Chronic activity limitation is ascertained for all persons with one or more chronic conditions. These persons are divided into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited as a result of the conditions (cards C, D, E, and F, Appendix III). For the purpose of this report all degrees of chronic activity limitation have been combined.

Since the major activities of housewives and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used to determine reduction of major activity for each group. However, there is a general similarity between the criteria as will be seen in the following description of activity limitation for the various population groups:

Limitation of activity.—Inability to carry on major activity of the group, or limited in amount or kind of participation in major activity of the group:

Preschool children:	inability to take part in ordinary play or limited in the amount or kind of play with other children
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School-age children: inability to go to school, or limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance; limited in athletics or other extracurricular activities

Housewives: inability to do any housework, or limited in amount or kind of housework; limited in recreational or community activities

Workers and all other persons: inability to work at a job or business, or limited in amount of work or kind of employment; limited in recreational or community activities.

No limitation of activity.—No limitation as described above.

Disability Days

Disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence, "days of restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is a day when a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day on account of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, "usual activities" depend upon whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day which will, in turn, be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, "usual activities" might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays "usual activities" are taken to be the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity but it does imply only the minimum of "usual activities." A special nap for an hour after lunch does not constitute cutting down on usual activities, nor does the elimination of a heavy chore, such as cleaning ashes out of the furnace or hanging out the wash. If a farmer or housewife carries on only the minimum of the day's chores, however, this is a day of restricted activity.

A day spent in bed or a day home from work or school because of illness or injury is, of course, a restricted-activity day.

Bed-disability day.—A bed-disability day, sometimes for brevity referred to as a "bed-day," is a day on which a person was kept in bed either all or most of the day because of an illness or an injury. "All or most

of the day" is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days are included as bed-disability days even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an 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. Work-loss days are determined only for persons 17 years of age and over.

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 Defining Morbidity 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 (11-17, Appendix III). 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, 1955 Revision, 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 it is described by the respondent (1) 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" shown as cards A and B in Appendix III, or (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview.

Chronic effect or residual of injury.—A chronic condition resulting from an injury may be either an impairment, such as paralysis, or some other type of late effect of the injury, such as arthritis. Disability from such conditions is included with that resulting directly from the injuries, unless otherwise specified.

With a few exceptions, injuries that are still giving trouble are classified according to the chronic effect of the injury if the injury occurred 3 months or more before the interview week, but to the injury itself if the injury occurred less than 3 months before.

Impairment.—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 the type of functional impairment and etiology.

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is an acute condition of the type that is classified 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 immunizations and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

As in the case of all acute conditions, acute injury conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attendance are excluded from the statistics.

Terms Relating to 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 denotes the number of chronic cases reported to be present or assumed to be present at the time of 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 conditions 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.

Estimates of the prevalence of chronic conditions may be restricted to cases that satisfy certain additional stated criteria, such as, for example, cases involving a day or more in bed in the past year, or cases still under medical care.

Onset of condition.—A morbidity condition, whether acute or chronic, 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 the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a disease of which he was previously unaware. For a chronic condition, episodic in nature, the onset is always considered to be the original onset rather than the start of the most recent episode.

Medically attended condition.—A condition for which a physician was consulted is called a medically attended condition. Consulting a physician includes consultation in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as medical consultation as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If at one visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition is counted as medically attended.

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Person injured.—A person injured is one who has sustained an injury in an accident, or in some type of nonaccidental violence. (See definition of "Injury condition," above.) Each time a person is injured he is included in the statistics as a separate "person injured"; hence, one person may be included more than once.

The statistics of persons injured include only persons sustaining injuries which involved at least one full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Note that 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" 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 or nonaccidental violence.

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of restricted activity may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of events 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) motor-vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor-vehicle accident which occurred while the person was 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.

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.

Medical Care Terms

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

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

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

Place of visit.—The place of visit is a classification of the types of places at which a physician visit took place. (See definition of "Physician visit.") The definitions of the various categories are as follows:

1. Home is defined as any place in which the person was staying at the time of the physician's visit. It may be his own home, the home of a friend, a hotel, or any other place the person may be staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).
2. Office is defined as the office of a physician in private practice only. This may be an office in the physician's home, an individual office in an office building, or a suite of offices occupied by several physicians. For purposes of this survey, physicians connected with prepayment group practice plans are considered to be in private practice.
3. Other includes treatment or advice received from a physician or under a physician's general supervision at a hospital outpatient clinic, a company or industry health unit, a school, insurance office, health department clinic, or any other place at which a physician consultation might take place. Also included in this category is advice given in a telephone call directly by the physician or transmitted through the nurse.

Dental Care Terms

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

Edentulous persons.—Persons who have lost all of their permanent teeth are classed as edentulous persons. An edentulous person may have dentures but does not have any natural teeth.

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the questionnaire used in the household survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person.

CONFIDENTIAL: The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).		Form NHS-2 (4-16-58)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Acting as Collecting Agent for the U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE		1. Questionnaire _____ of _____ Questionnaire							
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY				2. (a) Address or description of location _____ _____		3. Iden. Code 4. Sub-sample weight 5. Sample 6. PSU Number							
(b) Type of living quarters: <input type="checkbox"/> Dwelling unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other				(c) Name of Special Dwelling Place _____ Code _____		7. Segment No. _____ 8. Serial No. _____							
12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No									
13. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				10. What is the telephone number here? <input type="checkbox"/> No phone				11. What is the best time to call?					
Ask at all units except apartment houses				14. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No									
INSTRUCTIONS If "Yes" to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a dwelling unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.				15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS									
Item		1 Com.		2 Com.		3 Com.		4 Com.		5 Com.			
Entire household		Date _____ Time _____		_____		_____		_____		_____			
Callbacks for individual respondents		Col. No. _____ Date _____ Time _____		_____		_____		_____		_____			
16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW													
TYPE:		A			B			C			Z		
Reason:		<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____			Interview not obtained for: Cos. _____ because: _____		
Comments on non-interview													
17. Signature of Interviewer								18. Code					
Special instructions or notes													
1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column) (b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List these persons in the prescribed order.) (c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____ (d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____ (e) Is there anyone else staying here now? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____ (f) Do any of these people have a home elsewhere? <input type="checkbox"/> No (leave on questionnaire) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (if not a household member, delete)										Last name (1)			
2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head; for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)										Relationship Head			
3. How old were you on your last birthday?										Age <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 year			
4. Race (Check one box for each person)										<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other			
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)										<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female			
6. Where were you born? (Record state or foreign country)										(State or foreign country)			
If 14 years old or over, ask: 7. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)										<input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married			
If 14 years old or over, ask: 8. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None")										<input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ <input type="checkbox"/> None			

If Male and 14 years old or over, ask:

9. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If "Yes," ask:
(b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves?
If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire.

(c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only?
If "War," ask:
(d) During which war did you serve?
If "Peace-time" only, ask:
(e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?

If 6 years old or over, ask:

10. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months --
(For males over 16): working, looking for work, or doing something else?
(For females over 16): working, looking for work, keeping house, or doing something else?
(For children 6-16): going to school or doing something else?
If "Something else" checked, and person is 30 years old or over, ask:
(b) Are you retired?

R Interview each adult person for himself for questions 11-26 and Tables I, II, and A, if he is at home. Enter column number of respondent in each column.

We are interested in all kinds of illnesses, whether serious or not --

11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?
(a) What was the matter?
(b) Anything else?

12. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries, either at home or away from home?
(a) What were they?
(b) Anything else?

13. Did you feel any ill effects last week or the week before from an accident or injury that happened before that time?
(a) What were these effects?
(b) Anything else?

14. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides... which you told me about)?
(a) For what conditions?
(b) Anything else?

15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time?
(a) What are they?
(b) Anything else?

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Did you ever talk to a doctor about...?	What did the doctor say it was?—did he use any medical terms? (If doctor not talked to - "No" in col. (c) - record respondent's description) (If ill-effects of earlier accident, record ill effects, and also fill Table A) For an accident or injury occurring during past 2 weeks, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A)	If an impairment or symptom or a condition from q. 13 or q. 17, ask: What was the cause of...? (If accident or injury, also fill Table A)	If eye trouble of any kind and 6 yrs. old or over, ask: Can you read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	What kind of... trouble is it? Ask only for: allergy asthma anemia rheumatism arthritis stroke tumor (or cysts) OR Any entry in col. (d-1) or (d-2) of: trouble condition disease coupled with seeing or hearing; a part of the body; "mental" or any internal organ	What part of the body is affected? Show in following detail for members listed below: Head - (Skull, scalp or face) Spine - (Upper, middle or lower) back Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot) ALSO if arm, leg, eye, or ear, state whether ONE or BOTH.	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day?		How many days, including the 2 weekends?
									Check one No Yes (Go to Col. (k))		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
1		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			X	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X	X		Days	

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, Year)	How many days were you in the hospital, not counting the day you left?	To Interviewer			Who did they say at the hospital the condition was -- did they use any medical terms? (If "they" didn't say, ask: What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, fill Table A)	Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes" (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?
					How many of these -- days were in the past 12 months?	How many of these -- days were in the past 2 weeks?	Was this person still in the hospital on Sunday night?		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
1			Mo: _____ Yr: _____	Days	<input type="checkbox"/> All or <input type="checkbox"/> Days	Days	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Line No. from Table I	1. What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened during past 2 weeks
	2. When did it happen? Year _____ (Enter month also if the year is 1957 or 1958) Month _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened during past 2 weeks
	3. Where did the accident happen? <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside or outside the house) (own home or someone else's) <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place	
	4. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	5. Were you at work or your job or business when the accident happened? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years at time of accident	

16. Has anyone in the family - you, your-, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No														
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No														
18. (a) LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did anyone in the family - you, your-, etc. - talk to a doctor or go to a doctor's office or clinic? Anyone else? If "Yes" (b) How many times during the past 2 weeks? (c) Where did you talk to the doctor? (d) How many times at - (home, office, clinic, etc.)? (Record total number of times for each type of place) ("Hospital clinic" excludes overnight stays)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ No. of times <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">Place</td> <td style="width:50%; text-align: center;">Times</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At home</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>At office</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hospital clinic</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Company or industry</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over telephone</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (Specify)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>	Place	Times	At home	_____	At office	_____	Hospital clinic	_____	Company or industry	_____	Over telephone	_____	Other (Specify)	_____
Place	Times														
At home	_____														
At office	_____														
Hospital clinic	_____														
Company or industry	_____														
Over telephone	_____														
Other (Specify)	_____														
19. (a) Last week or the week before did anyone in the family go to a dentist? Anyone else? If "Yes" (b) How many times during the past 2 weeks?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ No. of times														
20. How many times altogether in the past 12 months did you go to a dentist?	<input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> Three <input type="checkbox"/> Two <input type="checkbox"/> Four or more <input type="checkbox"/> None														
21. (a) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital overnight or longer? If "Yes" (b) How many times were you in the hospital?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ No. of times														
22. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes" (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ No. of times														
25. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your-'s, etc.? (Show Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.	Group No. _____														

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND ACCIDENTS

How many of these - days were you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6 years old or over, ask:		Did you first notice . . . DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time?		To Interviewer:	Did you first notice . . . DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time?	How long since you last talked to a doctor about . . . ?	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for . . . ?	About how many days during the past 12 months, has . . . kept you in bed for all or most of the day?	Ask after completing last condition for each person:							
	(h)	Lost week or the week before would you have been working at a job or business except for . . . ? (If 6-16 yrs., ask, "going to school")	If "Yes" in col. (i): How many days did . . . keep you from work (going to school)?	Check one	Before 3 months	During 3 months	(Go to col. (n))	Did . . . start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask: Which week or the week before?)	If col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on either one of Cards A or B, continue; otherwise STOP	(If during past 12 months, ask: Which month?)	(If less than one month, enter "Und. 1" for "Mo.")	Or, follow any advice he gave?	Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate)	If 1, 2 or 3 in col. (r): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about?	If "Yes" or "3" in col. (r) ask: Which?	If "1," or "2" or "3" in col. (r) ask: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Card G)	Line number
Days or <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Days or <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Birth	Mos. <input type="checkbox"/> Yrs. <input type="checkbox"/> No Dr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Dr.	Days or <input type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Dr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	1

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city or county and State)	For completed hospitalizations only:				Who carries the cost of this insurance—that is, who pays the premium?
(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
	Was any of the hospital bill paid for by any kind of insurance?	If "No" to col. (k), ask: Or, by any kind of plan that pays for hospital costs?	If "No" to both cols. (k) and (l) Do you expect any of the hospital bill to be paid for by insurance or any plan of this kind?	What part of the hospital bill was (will be) taken care of by insurance?	<input type="checkbox"/> Family member(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Employer <input type="checkbox"/> Union, clubs, etc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Skip to col. n) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Skip to col. n) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Stop)	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 up to 3/4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3/4 or more	

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

<p>Card A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma or hay fever 2. Tuberculosis 3. Chronic bronchitis 4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 5. Rheumatic fever 6. Hardening of the arteries 7. High blood pressure 8. Heart trouble 9. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 12. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 13. Stomach ulcer 14. Any other chronic stomach trouble 15. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 16. Arthritis or rheumatism 17. Prostate trouble 18. Diabetes 19. Thyroid trouble or goiter 20. Any allergy 21. Epilepsy 22. Mental or nervous trouble 23. Tumor or cancer, cyst or growth 24. Chronic skin trouble 25. Hernia or rupture 	<p>Card C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot work at all at present. 2. Can work but limited in amount or kind of work. 3. Can work but limited in kind or amount of outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Children from 6 years old and others going to school</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot go to school at all at present time. 2. Can go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Can go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card G</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies. 2. Can go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. 3. Can go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
<p>Card B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Selected Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing 2. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses 3. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot 4. Stammering or other trouble with speech 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm 6. Missing toes, foot, or leg 7. Cerebral palsy 8. Paralysis of any kind 9. Repeated trouble with back or spine 10. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back 	<p>Card D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Housewife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot keep house at all at present. 2. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Can keep house but limited in outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card F</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For: Children under 6 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Can play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card H</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Family Income during past 12 months</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under \$500 (including loss) 2. \$500 - \$999 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999 9. \$10,000 and over

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U.S. Public Health Service. Publication no.584-C6.

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