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DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Age Patterns

in Medical Care, Illness, and Disability

United States-July 1963-June 1965

Statistics on the use of medical services and the extent of illness and disability in the population by age, with emphasis on the health status of persons 65 years and older. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1963-June 1965

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IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented on the use of medical services and the extent of illness and disability in the population, by age. The primary purpose of this report is to describe the health and care status of persons 65 years and older in comparison with that of the younger segments of the population.

An earlier report entitled "Older Persons, Selected Health Characteristics" (Health Statistics, *Series C, No. 4) presented health data for persons 45 years and older, based on interview material collected during the period July 1957-June 1959. In effect, the present report updates and supplements the earlier material by the presentation of more recent information, collected during the period July 1963-June 1965, and by the inclusion of all age groups and certain health measures that were not available when the earlier publication was prepared.*

Demographic factors used in describing the population include family income, living arrangements, and geographic location by region and residence. These factors were selected because they are of particular importance in describing the health and care status of older persons.

SYMBOLS

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

AGE PATTERNS

IN MEDICAL CARE, ILLNESS, AND DISABILITY

Geraldine A. Gleeson, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

The enactment of legislation providing medical care for the aged is expected to bring about some decided changes in the health status of the population 65 years and older. In addition to an anticipated increase in the use of medical services, it is probable that the greater availability of medical care will lead to improved diagnosis of illness and may, in some instances, affect the amount of disability attributable to illness.

In order to measure the impact of the Medicare legislation on health statistics for older persons and for other segments of the population, it will be necessary to have information on the health status of the population prior to the enactment of the legislation. As a means of providing baseline information, this report, based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during the period July 1963-June 1965, supplements and updates earlier publications from the survey that present certain aspects of the relationship between health and aging. A 2-year period of data collection was used to lend stability to the estimates shown, and this particular time interval was selected so that comparatively recent information would be available at the time most of the provisions of the legislation become effective.

Emphasis in this report has been given to selected health factors and demographic characteristics appropriate to the older segment of the population. Estimates are presented for all persons in the population, but more detailed age groupings are shown for persons 45 years and older.

The report is divided into two major areas: use of medical services, and disability and illness. The first area is devoted to the frequency and duration of hospitalization and the volume of physician visits. Under disability and illness, consideration has been given to disability days due to illness, limitation of activity associated with chronic conditions, the prevalence of selected chronic conditions and impairments, and the frequency of accidental injuries.

SELECTED FINDINGS

Estimates based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during the period July 1963-June 1965 show that hospital discharges from short-stay hospitals increased with advancing age from 115.2 per 1,000 persons under 45 years to 195.6 per 1,000 persons 75 years and older. Hospital stay increased and the proportion of patients with surgical treatment decreased as the age of hospitalized persons advanced. Among persons 65 years and older the rate of hospital discharges was higher among males than among females. Rates of hospitalization in the South Region and among nonfarm residents living outside of metropolitan areas were higher than in other regions or residence areas. Diseases of the heart were designated as the condition responsible for hospitalization in about 11 percent of the discharged patients 65 years and older. Vascular lesions of the central nervous system and fractures and dislocations were the conditions with the longest average hospital stay for persons in this age group.

Estimates derived from data collected during the period July 1963-June 1964 show that the rate of physician visits increased from 4.1 visits per person per year for persons under 45 years to 5.0 for those 45-64 years, and to 6.7 visits for persons 65 years and older. In comparison with data on physician visits collected in the survey during the period July 1957-June 1959, the proportion of physician visits in the home has decreased with a compensating increase in the visits occurring in the doctor's office or in a hospital clinic. This change in the pattern of utilization was noted for persons of all ages, as well as for those 65 years and older. Regardless of age, about two-thirds of the population was seen by a physician at least once during the year prior to interview.

From data collected during the 2-year period ending in June 1965, a person in the population 65 years and older had annually, on the average, 38.4 days of restricted activity—i.e., days on which he had to cut down the things he usually does—14.0 days on which he spent all or most of the day in bed, and 7.7 days on which he was unable to work. The rates of disability days of all types for persons 65 years and older were generally high among those living in families with less than $4,000 income, among persons living in the South and West Regions, and among those in nonmetropolitan areas.

About 82.8 percent of the population 65 years and older reported one or more chronic conditions, including 48.8 percent that had chronic limitation of activity caused by chronic illness. In accordance with the high rates of hospitalization and of disability days among persons living in the South Region, 59.6 percent of the population 65 years and older in this region had chronic limitation of activity resulting from chronic illness, as compared with percentages of 39.8, 47.8, and 46.6 in the Northeast, North Central, and West Regions, respectively. The percent of persons with activity limitation living in farm and nonfarm areas outside of metropolitan areas was higher than that among those in metropolitan areas.

Among persons 65 years and older, chronic limitation of activity resulted from 63.6 percent of the reported heart conditions and from 70.4 percent of the vascular lesions of the central nervous system. The percent of chronic conditions causing activity limitation was consistently higher in the South Region and among persons living in farm areas.

Accidents occurring in the home, in comparison with motor vehicle, work, and other types of accidents, accounted for the highest rates of injury among persons of all ages. Among persons 65 years and older, the rate of persons injured in home accidents was 112.4 per 1,000 persons, with the rate significantly higher for women than for men. In general, the rate of home accidents among those 65 years and older increased with amount of family income and was highest among persons living with nonrelatives.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information contained in this report is based on data collected in a continuous nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a representative sample of households is interviewed to obtain information relating to the health characteristics of each member of the household.

The Health Interview Survey is limited to the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. For some kinds of information, such as the occurrence of injuries, the effect of this restriction on the data is negligible; for other types, such as the prevalence of specific chronic conditions for which the rate of institutionalization is high, a considerable underestimation may result. Furthermore, the exclusion of institutionalized persons does not affect to any great extent the population estimates or the health data for persons under 65 years. However, among older persons, where the institutionalized population represents a much larger proportion of the total population, this restriction means that the health interview data do not completely describe the persons 65 years and over and that other sources of information must be used to supplement the interview material. For example, the records maintained in resident institutions are now being used in the Division of Health Records Statistics to obtain sample data which will describe the health and care status of institutionalized persons.

Another general qualification of the survey is that the collected information refers only to persons who were alive at the time of the household interview. This exclusion of information for persons who died prior to the household interview tends to reduce certain types of estimates.

In the Health Interview Survey, interviews are conducted each year in approximately 42,000 households comprising 134,000 persons. Since the estimates from the interview data are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same procedures. Most of the estimates shown are based on 2 years of data collection, July 1963-June 1965. However, since data on physician visits and specialists' services were collected only during the period July 1963-June 1964, the estimates for these items are based on 1 year of collected material.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods of estimation, and the general qualifications of survey data is presented in Appendix I. As previously mentioned, the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population and are therefore subject to sampling error. Although most of these errors 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. For this reason, particular attention should be directed to the section in Appendix I entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are also presented in Appendix I.

Certain terms used in the report are defined in Appendix II. The questionnaire used by the Health Interview Survey during the period July 1963-June 1964 is illustrated in Appendix III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The demographic characteristics which are used in this report to classify the population have been selected because they are applicable to the older segments of the population and point up the differences that occur in the composition of the population as age advances. Table A shows the distribution of the population by population characteristics for persons of all ages and for those under 45 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over.

Among persons under 45 years, the percentage of females slightly exceeds the males. As the population ages, this differential increases in keeping with the longer life expectancy among females. In the civilian, noninstitutional population of the country, approximately one-half of the people are living in families with income from $4,000-$9,999 (this estimate includes persons living alone). However, among persons 65 years and over, about one-half of the population lives in families with income of less than $3,000.

The classification designated as living arrangements, devised from data collected on family relationship and marital status, is an attempt to describe the individual's status in relation to a family structure. In dealing with the entire age span of the population it is difficult to classify a descriptive factor such as family relationship into clear-cut categories.

The general category "living alone" includes individuals of any age who constitute a one-member household. The category "living with nonrelatives" consists of individuals living in households with other persons to whom they are not related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

The coined term "living with relatives—married" consists for the most part of married couples living in their own home or in the home of relatives. In addition, married individuals living with relatives, e.g., the wife of a member of the Armed Forces living with her parents, would be included in this group. The category "living with relatives—other status" comprises unmarried persons living with relatives. This class, which is particularly important in the classification of older people, includes widowed parents living with their children and unmarried brothers or sisters living in the same household. In the younger age groups, children living at home with their parents would be included in this category.

As can be seen from table A, a small proportion of the population under 45 years lives alone or with nonrelatives. Among those 45-64 years, approximately 3 out of 4 persons are married and live with relatives; this group is composed, for the most part, of married couples.

Table A. Percent distribution of the population, by selected characteristics according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution			
All persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex				
Male	48.5	49.1	48.2	44.2
Female	51.5	50.9	51.8	55.8
Family income				
Under $3,000	18.6	14.6	18.6	49.5
$3,000-$3,999	8.5	8.3	8.0	11.1
$4,000-$6,999	30.8	33.5	27.6	16.8
$7,000-$9,999	20.2	22.3	18.5	7.5
$10,000 and over	16.7	16.9	20.2	7.5
Unknown	5.3	4.4	7.1	7.6
Living arrangements				
Living alone	4.9	1.6	8.4	21.8
Living with nonrelatives	1.8	1.7	1.7	3.2
Living with relatives:				
Married	45.6	35.0	79.2	53.0
Other	47.7	61.7	10.7	22.0
Geographic region				
Northeast	24.9	24.2	26.8	26.2
North Central	28.5	28.3	28.6	30.0
South	30.5	31.0	29.5	28.6
West	16.1	16.5	15.2	15.3
Residence				
SMSA	64.0	64.5	64.5	58.9
Outside SMSA:				
Nonfarm	29.8	29.6	28.4	34.2
Farm	6.2	5.9	7.0	6.9

The distribution of the population 65 years and older by living arrangements is quite different from that for younger persons. The death of marital partners accounts for the marked increase in the number of one-member households (persons living alone) and the compensating decrease in the number of persons married and living with relatives. The 22 percent of the population 65 years and older classified as "living with relatives—other than married status" consists principally of widowed parents living with children and other unmarried persons living with relatives.

The distribution of the several age groups differs only slightly by geographic region. However, by residence the proportion of persons 65 years and older living in nonfarm areas outside of metropolitan areas is higher than comparable percentages in the younger age groups.

USE OF MEDICAL SERVICES

The administration of medical care in this country has to the present time been somewhat dependent on the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the population. If a person is aware of his illness and recognizes the need for treatment, if he lives in an area where care facilities are accessible, and if resources are available to pay for his care, then he is more likely to receive medical treatment than if he were living in circumstances less favorable to the fulfillment of his medical needs.

Now, with the economic pressures of medical care lessened for at least one segment of the population, those 65 years and over, and with the widespread health education program which has preceded the enactment of the Medicare legislation, it is reasonable to expect some changes in the patterns of the administration of medical services. One of the most important aspects of the care picture relates to whether existing facilities will be sufficient to provide for increased utilization by the older population and, at the same time, maintain adequate care for younger persons. The material on hospitalization and physician services is presented in this section of the report as baseline data from which the extent of changes can be measured.

HOSPITAL DISCHARGES

Qualifications of the Data

In an earlier report from the Health Interview Survey, "Older Persons, Selected Health Characteristics" *(Health Statistics*, Series C, No. 4), hospital discharge estimates were not included because of a limitation of the interview data. The health interview as conducted in the survey covers the hospital experience only of persons living in the household at the time of the interview. By this procedure, the hospital experience of persons who died prior to the date of interview but who were hospitalized during the previous 6-month period is automatically excluded. (See Appendix I for estimation procedure on hospital discharges.) Since the mortality rate, as well as the rate of hospitalization, is high among older persons, the exclusion of these hospital discharges distorts considerably the true picture of hospital utilization by the older segment of the population.

Since publication of the earlier report, a methodological study conducted in the National Mortality Survey has provided a procedure for the estimation of hospitalization during the last year of life. Briefly, this study consisted of a follow-back procedure from a sample of death certificates to obtain estimates of the hospital

Table B. Annual hospital discharges reported in interviews and adjusted to include hospitalization of persons who died prior to interview, by age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Age	Discharges reported in interviews		Discharges including decedent data	
	Number in thousands	Per 1,000 population	Number in thousands	Per 1,000 population
All ages	24,012	128.3	25,042	133.8
Under 45 years	15,210	115.2	15,335	116.1
45-64 years	5,606	147.9	5,905	155.8
65 years and over	3,196	186.3	3,801	221.5
65-74 years	2,023	181.3	2,303	206.4
75 years and over	1,174	195.6	1,498	249.6

experience during the year before death of persons who died prior to the time of interview. For a complete description of this study, see *Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 2, No. 10.

The procedure for adjusting the data to include the hospital experience of decedents can be carried out by demographic characteristics of the population only if information on the particular characteristic is on the death certificate. Since some of the characteristics of special interest in the study of older persons, namely, family income, living arrangements, and type of residence, are not available from the death certificate, the detailed tables on hospitalization (tables 1-7) show estimates derived from interview data only. Some idea of the amount of change brought about by the inclusion of the hospital experience of persons who died prior to interview can be gained from table B. Among persons of all ages the estimate derived from the interview data is increased approximately 4.3 percent by the inclusion of the data for decedents; for persons 65 years and older, the comparable increase is 18.9. In the publication "Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay, Short-Stay Hospitals" *(Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 10, No. 30), based on data collected during the period July 1963-June 1964, estimates are adjusted to include decedent data according to age, sex, color, hospitalized conditions, surgical treatment, and type of hospital ownership.

Sex and Age

Based on interview data collected during the 2-year period ending in June 1965, the annual number of hospital discharges was 24,012,000 (table 1). Persons 65 years and older accounted for 3,196,000, or 13.3 percent of these discharges. During the past 5 years the rate of hospitalization among persons 65 years and older has increased from 145.6 discharges per 1,000 population to 186.3 discharges, an increase of 28 percent.

Despite the large number of hospitalizations for delivery among persons under 45 years of age, the rate of hospital discharges increased consistently with advancing age, ranging from 115.2 per 1,000 population among those under 45 years to 195.6 per 1,000 persons 75 years and older. Among persons 45 years and over, the rate of hospitalization was higher among males than among females in each of the age groups shown in table 1.

The average length of stay per hospital discharge ranged from 6.4 days for those under 45 years to 12.7 days for persons 65 years and older. The average length of stay was about the same for males and females aged 65 and older. About one-third of the hospitalized persons 65 years and over were surgically treated, with slightly more of the males than females undergoing surgery.

Family Income

Because of the disproportionate number of persons 65 years and older living in families with less than $4,000 annual income (table A), the rate of hospitalization for persons of all ages was considerably higher and the average length of hospital stay was longer for lower income groups (table 2). Among persons 65 years and over, the highest rates of hospitalization were among those with family income of $3,000-$3,999 and among those in the income group $10,000 and over (fig. 1). However, the length of hospital stay was considerably longer for the latter group (14.0 days) than for the former (11.0 days). With the exception of the highest income group, approximately one-third of the hospitalized persons 65 years and older were surgically treated. Among those in families with income of $10,000 or more, about 2 out of every 5 persons hospitalized had surgery.

Living Arrangements

The classification of persons according to living arrangements is derived from survey data relating to type of household and marital status (table 3). For persons under 45 years this grouping of individuals is not too meaningful because the bulk of the population falls into two classes: those living with relatives—married, consisting principally of married couples, and those living with relatives—other, composed for the most part of children living with their parents. Hospitalizations in the former group include deliveries, which account for the comparatively short period of hospital stay and the high proportion with

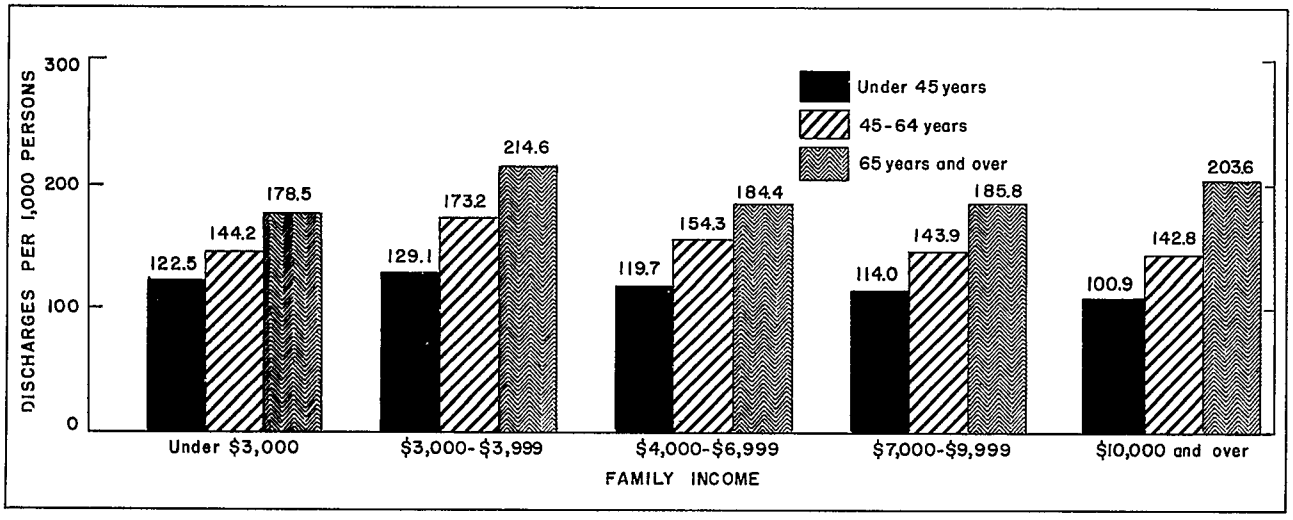

Figure 1. Number of hospital discharges per 1,000 persons from interview data, by age and family income.

surgical treatment (in the survey, delivery is considered a surgical procedure). Likewise, the pattern of hospitalization for the latter group is established by conditions occurring frequently among children, such as respiratory conditions and injuries.

For persons 65 years and over the population is more evenly distributed by living arrangements, with approximately one-half of the population married and living with relatives, one-fourth living with relatives but not married, and the remaining one-fourth either living alone or with nonrelatives (see table A). Among those 65 years and older the rate of hospital discharges was highest (232.0 per 1,000 persons) and the hospital stay longest (19.7 days) among those living with nonrelatives. The low rate of discharges among persons living alone may be related to the fact that older persons living alone tend to be a select group of people with lesser amounts of serious illness. Also, persons living alone who are unable to care for themselves following hospitalization often enter nursing or personal-care homes, and their hospital experience would thus be excluded from the household interview data.

Geographic Distribution

For the total population and for each of the age groups shown in table 4, the rate of hospitalization was higher in the South Region than in the other regions of the country. Among persons aged 65 years and over, the rate was particularly high in the South (214.0 discharges per 1,000 population), while the length of hospital stay for this age group was shorter in the South than in other regions (fig. 2) and an appreciably lower percentage of persons were surgically treated.

In comparison with estimates derived from data collected in July 1958-June 1960, it is apparent from data shown in table C that the rate of hospital discharges from short-stay hospitals among persons 65 years and older has increased during the past 5 years, but the average length of stay has decreased. The rate of increase in hospital discharges has been particularly high in the Northeast and South Regions, while the rate of decrease in the average length of stay in these two regions has been markedly less than in the North Central and West Regions.

The percentage of discharges with surgical treatment among those 65 years and older ranged

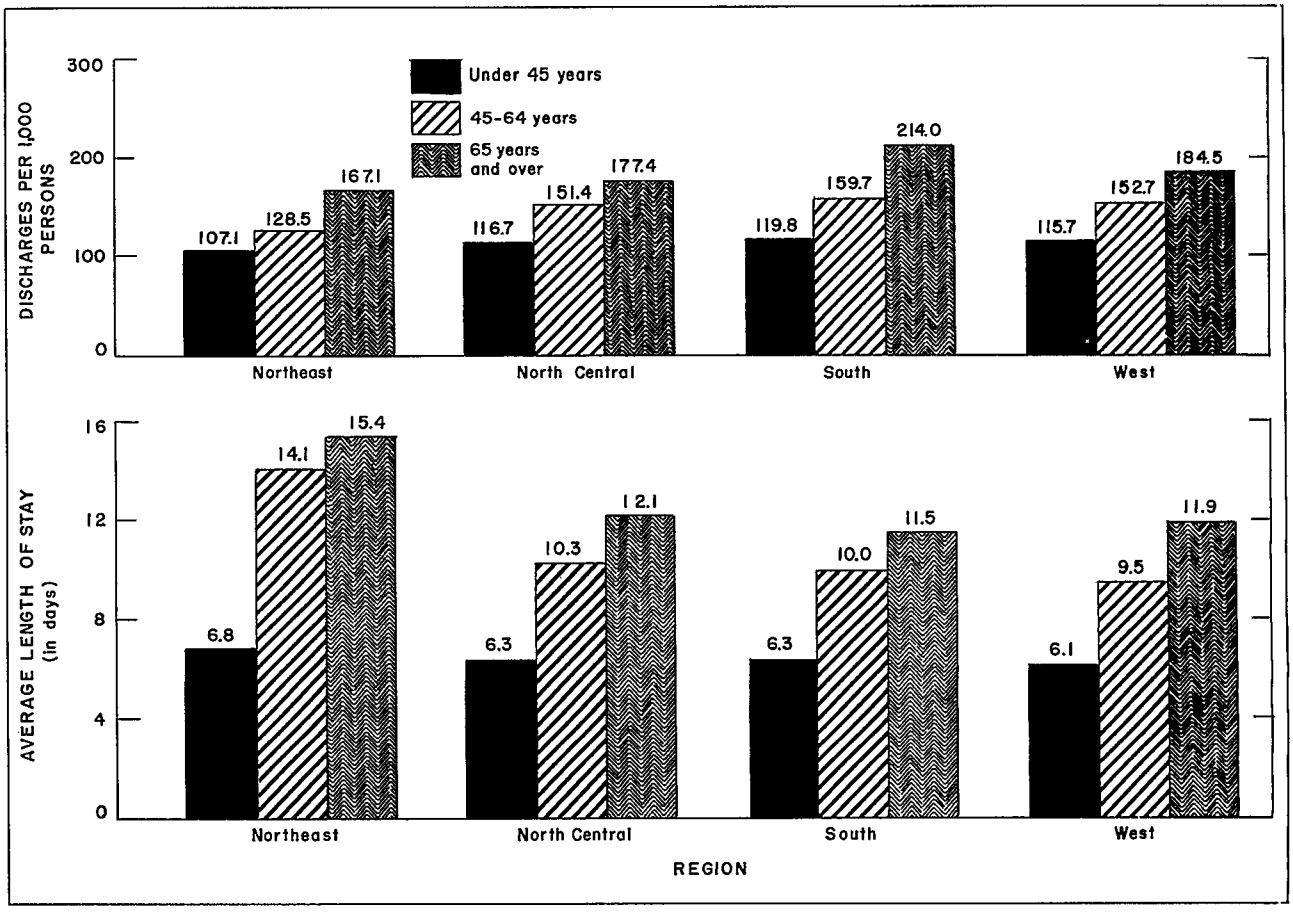

Figure 2. Number of hospital discharges per 1,000 persons from interview data, and average length of stay (in days), by age and geographic region.

Table C. Comparative hospital utilization for persons 65 years and over, based on estimates derived from data collected July 1958-June 1960 and July 1963-June 1965, by geographic region: United States

Region	July 1958-June 1960	July 1963-June 1965	Percent increase	July 1958-June 1960	July 1963-June 1965	Percent decrease
	Discharges per 1,000 persons			Average length of stay in days		
All regions-	145.6	186.3	28.0	14.9	12.7	14.8
Northeast---------	122.6	167.1	36.3	16.9	15.4	8.9
North Central-----	148.6	177.4	19.4	15.2	12.1	20.4
South----------	155.2	214.0	37.9	12.3	11.5	6.5
West----------	165.3	184.5	11.6	16.5	11.9	27.9

from 29.3 percent in the South Region to 40.0 percent in the Northeast Region.

For persons of all ages and for each of the age groups shown in table 5, the rate of hospital discharges was higher for residents of nonfarm areas outside of metropolitan areas than for those living in metropolitan areas or on farms. Among those under 65 years of age, the rate of discharges was higher among those living in metropolitan areas than among farm residents; however, for persons 65 years and older, the situation was reversed, with metropolitan area residents having the lowest discharge rate of any of the residence areas. The high rate of hospital discharges noted for all ages in the South Region is explained to some extent by the comparatively high percentage of persons living in nonfarm areas outside of metropolitan areas, 42.0 percent, compared with 19.4, 29.7, and 22.9 percent in the Northeast, North Central, and West Regions, respectively.

The average length of hospital stay decreased as the population became less dense. Among persons 65 years and older, metropolitan area residents had an average stay of 13.8 days, nonfarm persons outside of SMSA, 11.7 days, and farm residents, 9.0 days.

Hospitalized Condition

Of the total 24,012,000 hospitalizations derived from interview data, 15.5 percent were hospitalizations for delivery, 12.0 percent were for respiratory conditions, and an additional 9.3 percent were for the treatment of injuries (table 6). As age advanced among hospitalized persons, the distribution of conditions changed markedly. The conditions which comprised the highest percentages in the total population were also characteristic of hospitalized persons under 45 years. However, heart disease, which represents less than 1 percent of the hospitalized conditions among persons under 45, made up 8.5 percent of the hospitalized conditions among those 45-64 years, and among those 65 years and older, it increased to 11.2 percent, representing the most frequent cause for hospitalization among persons in this age interval. Respiratory conditions were responsible for about 8.4 percent of the hospitalizations among persons 65 years and older, but unlike the distribution for persons under 45 years, most of the conditions which required hospitalization involved the lower respiratory system.

Diseases of the digestive system accounted for about 1 hospital discharge out of 10 among persons under 45 years, while among persons 45-64 and 65 and over, about 1 out of 5 hospitalizations was for a condition affecting the digestive system.

Among persons of all ages the average hospital stay was longest for persons with vascular lesions of the central nervous system, heart conditions, and fractures and dislocations (table 7).

For conditions with a high fatality rate, such as malignant neoplasms, vascular lesions of the central nervous system, and heart conditions, the hospitalization utilization pattern is altered substantially by the inclusion of the experience of persons who died prior to interview. For estimates which have been adjusted to include this segment of utilization, see *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 30.

PHYSICIAN VISITS

In order to present a comprehensive picture of the amount of care provided to the population by physicians, material is collected in the Health Interview Survey from which two statistical measures can be derived. The broadest of these measures is obtained by relating the volume of visits to the population, or to a certain population group, to produce an average number of visits per person. A more specific measure, which delineates the proportion of the population that receives care from a physician and estimates the recency of care, can be derived from collected material on the interval since last physician visit. Furthermore, the negative aspect of this latter measure is useful in identifying the population groups in which unmet medical needs are most acute.

Physician Visits per Person per Year

Based on sample data collected during the period July 1963-June 1964, 844,347,000 physician visits, an average of 4.5 per person per year, occurred in the United States (table 8). The rate

of visits increased from 4.1 visits per person among those under 45 years of age, to 5.0 for those 45-64 years, and to 6.7 visits for persons 65 years and older. In all age groups shown in table 8, the rate was considerably higher for women than for men. Although the number of visits per person per year in the total population has decreased 0.5 visits since the collection period July 1957-June 1959, the rate for persons 65 years and older has remained about the same.

Among persons under 45 years the rate of physician visits increased with the amount of family income, ranging from 3.2 visits for those with less than $3,000 income to 5.0 visits for those in families with income of $10,000 or more (table 8). However, for persons 45 years and older the pattern of physicians' services is unrelated to amount of income. This may be due to the greater need for care among older persons, where most of the visits are for diagnosis or treatment *(Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 10, No. 18), and to the availability of care through public facilities. The high rate of hospitalization noted for persons 65 years and older in the income groups $3,000-$3,999 and $10,000 and over is reflected in the comparatively high rate of physician visits in these groups.

The highest rates of physician visits for all age groups shown in table 8 were among persons residing in the West Region and among those living in metropolitan areas. For all ages, white persons had a higher rate of visits than did nonwhite persons, with the differential approximately 1 visit among those 65 years and older.

Place of Visit

Among persons of all ages, approximately 69.8 percent of the physician visits occurred in the doctor's office; 11.9 percent took place in hospital clinics; about 5.4 percent were in the home; and 12.9 percent were by telephone or in other or unknown places (table 9). The proportion of visits that occurred in the home increased with advancing age, ranging from 3.3 percent among persons under 45 years to 26.2 percent among persons 75 years and older. Conversely, the use of hospital clinic facilities—essentially outpatient departments—decreased with the age of the patient from 13.3 percent among those under 45 years to 7.3 percent for those 75 years and older. A higher proportion of females than males were seen by the doctor in the home, with the differential for the sexes increasing with age.

Data collected on physician visits during the period July 1957-June 1959 showed that 9.7 percent of all physician visits occurred in the home. This proportion, in comparison with the 5.4 percent shown in the more recent survey, reflects the current practice in most of the country of receiving medical care at the doctor's office or in an outpatient clinic (table D).

Table D. Percent distribution of physician visits, by place of visit: United States, July 1963-June 1964 and July 1957-June 1959

Age and date	Place of visit				
	Total	Home	Office	Hospital clinic	Other and unknown
	Percent distribution				
All ages					
July 1963-June 1964	100.0	5.4	69.8	11.9	12.9
July 1957-June 1959	100.0	9.7	65.8	9.4	15.1
65 years and over					
July 1963-June 1964	100.0	17.3	64.2	8.5	10.1
July 1957-June 1959	100.0	22.8	60.2	6.8	10.1

Family Income

Among persons under 45 years, a very low percentage of physicians' visits occurred in the home, regardless of amount of family income (table 10). For persons in this age group living in families with less than $4,000 annual income, about one-fourth of physicians' visits were in hospital clinics. With increasing income this proportion decreased to 7.1 percent for those with income of $10,000 and over. The residual is accounted for by a compensating increase in visits to doctors' offices and in "other" places of visit, including telephone consultations, which make up a large part of the category.

While the proportions were somewhat lower than in the youngest age group, the percentage of persons aged 45-64 years and 65 years and older who saw a physician at a hospital clinic was markedly higher among those in families with less than $4,000 income than among those with income of $4,000 or more.

Geographic Distribution

A striking exception to the general pattern of a very small proportion of physician visits occurring in the home was noted in the Northeast Region (table 11). Among persons of all ages in the Northeast, essentially as many visits took place in the home (9.3 percent) as in hospital clinics (9.8 percent), while in other regions 2 to 4 times as many visits were in clinics (fig. 3). Among persons 65 years and older, one-fourth of the visits in the Northeast took place in the home; among those 75 years and older, 2 out of every 5 visits were reported as home visits, as compared with 1 out of 5 in the other regions.

One factor which helps to explain this atypical distribution of physician visits in the Northeast is the comparatively high percentage of nonfarm residents in this area. As shown in table 12, the percentage of physician visits in the home in metropolitan areas was 5.3; in nonfarm areas outside of metropolitan areas the percentage was 6.0, while in farm areas only 2.8 of the visits occurred in the home. Among persons 65 years and over, the proportion of visits in the home in farm areas was quite low in comparison with the 17.4 percent and 18.8 percent in metropolitan areas and nonfarm areas outside of metropolitan areas, respectively. Since only 1.3 percent of the residents of the Northeast Region live in farm areas as compared with 8.6 percent in the North Central, 9.7 percent in the South, and 3.0 percent in the West, it is not surprising that a higher proportion of visits occurred in the home in the Northeast, where medical services are readily accessible to a high proportion of the population.

In addition to the low proportion of home visits in farm areas, the percentage of persons of all ages receiving medical attention at hos-

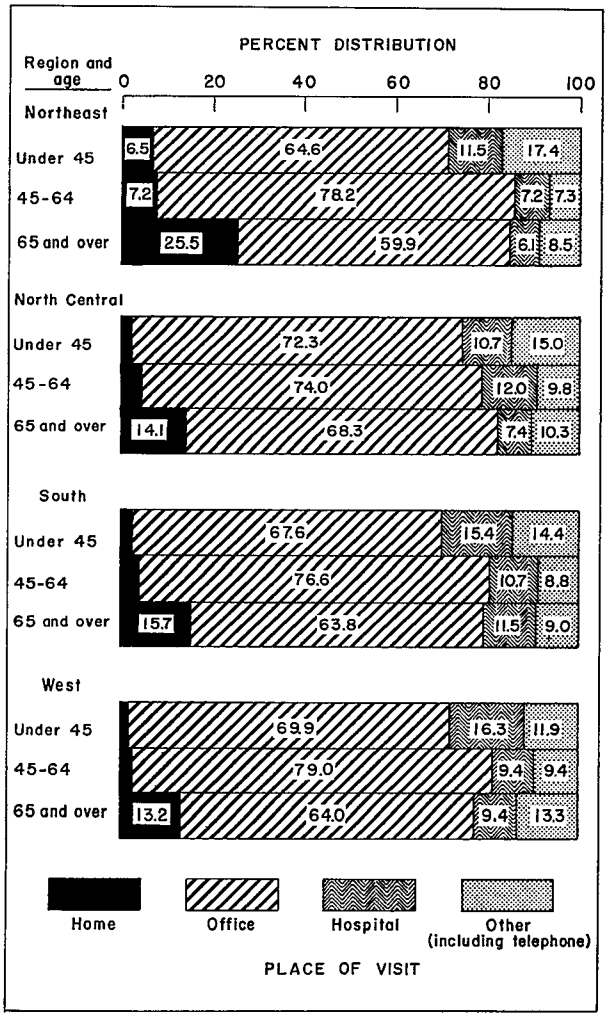

Figure 3. Percent distribution of physician visits, by place of visit according to geographic region and age.

pital clinics was also much lower in farm than in nonfarm areas. The combined effect of these low percentages meant that 4 visits out of 5 for residents of farm areas occurred in the doctor's office.

Proportion With Physician Visit Within a Year

Regardless of age, about two-thirds of the population saw a physician at least once during the year prior to interview (table 13). The percentage was slightly higher for females than for males. Unlike the pattern for the average number of visits per person per year, the proportion of persons with visits during the year increased with the amount of family income for the age groups under 45 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over (fig. 4). There was no appreciable difference in the proportion with visits by geographic region, although the percentage for those 65 years and older was slightly lower in the North Central Region than in the other regions.

The proportion of persons with visits in the year was significantly lower among persons who were never married than for those in other marital status groups. The percentage of white persons with visits was higher than that for nonwhite persons, but the differential in the two groups decreased with advancing age.

Specialists' Services

The use of the services of certain types of specialists is appropriate for particular age-sex groups in the population. To evaluate data of this kind adequately it is necessary to consider each specialty separately and to relate the services to various segments of the population. For this reason, only those specialty areas which are most applicable to persons 65 years and over have been included in this report; these consist of orthopedists, dermatologists, otolaryngologists, and ophthalmologists. In addition, three types of practitioners are included: optometrists, chiropractors, and podiatrists.

The services of ophthalmologists, optometrists, chiropractors, and podiatrists accounted for most of the visits made to specialists and practitioners among persons 65 years and older (table 14). In general, the percentage of women in this age group who utilized the services of the selected professions was higher than that for men (table 15). With the exception of the services of

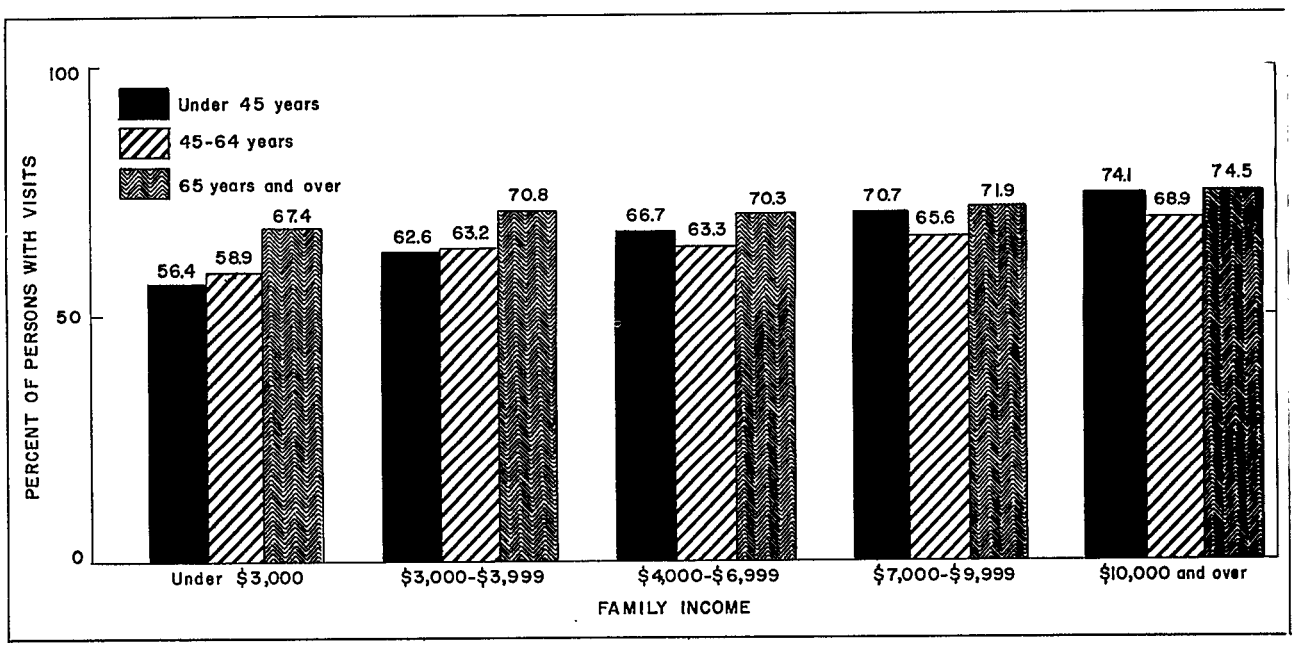

Figure 4. Percent of population with physician visits within a year, by age and family income.

chiropractors, the percentage of persons who used the services of specialists and practitioners increased with the amount of family income.

The use of the selected types of service was generally high in the West Region. This high utilization rate may be related to the uniformly high rate of illness and injury in this region. People in the Northeast Region used the services of an ophthalmologist more often than those of an optometrist; the reverse situation was found in the North Central Region. The persons seeking the services of ophthalmologists and optometrists were about equally divided in the South and West Regions. An optometrist is a practitioner whose principal service consists of the prescription of corrective lenses, while an ophthalmologist is a physician who not only prescribes lenses but also treats the eye medically or surgically.

In accordance with the regional distribution of services relating to the eye, persons 65 years and older residing in metropolitan areas used the services of an ophthalmologist more frequently, while a higher percentage of those living in farm or nonfarm areas outside of metropolitan areas used the services of an optometrist. The use of services in all specialty areas by white persons was greater than that by nonwhite persons.

DISABILITY AND ILLNESS

In the Health Interview Survey several specifically defined indexes of disability are used to describe the interference in activities caused by disease, injury, or impairment. Disability terms used in the survey may be grouped into three categories: (1) terms which describe an individual's status during a day (or number of days) and which are applicable to acute or chronic conditions, to all members of the population, and to any day of the week—that is, restricted-activity and bed-disability days; (2) terms which describe one's status during a day (or number of days) and which apply to both acute and chronic conditions, but are applicable only to certain members of the population on certain days of the week, such as work- or school-loss days; and (3) terms that apply only to chronic conditions—or to persons with one or more chronic conditions—and that describe the usual status of an individual in relation to his ability to perform the normal activities for his age-sex group.

DISABILITY DAYS

Restricted-activity, bed-disability, and work-loss days are reported in the health interview in association with particular diseases or conditions. Since it is possible for a particular day of disability to be attributed to more than one condition, this duplication is removed in the processing of the data in order to obtain valid estimates of the disability days incurred by the population or a certain segment of the population.

Based on data collected during the period July 1963-June 1965, persons in the population averaged annually an estimated 16.3 days of restricted activity and 6.1 days of bed disability (table 16). Currently employed persons had an average of 5.6 days of work loss per year. All types of disability days increased with advancing age, with the rates among persons 65 years and older reaching 38.4 days of restricted activity and 14.0 days of bed disability per year. Work loss

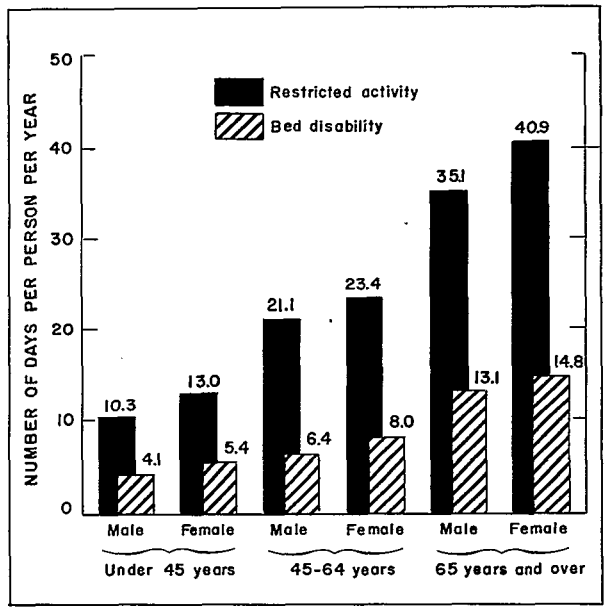

Figure 5. Number of disability days per person per year, by age and sex.

among persons 65 years and older amounted to 7.7 days per currently employed person per year. The rate of restricted-activity and bed-disability days among females exceeded that for males in each of the age groups shown in table 16 (fig. 5). Among persons under 45 years (17-44 years) the rate of work loss was higher for females than for males; however, for persons 45 years and older, work loss was markedly higher among males. Possibly this latter sex differential may be explained to some extent by the tendency of older women, when they remain in the labor force, to obtain part-time work, which allows more flexibility in attendance and results in fewer actual days of work loss.

Family Income

Among persons under 65 years, the number of disability days per person decreased in a regular pattern with increasing amounts of family income (table 17). There is little doubt that a causal relationship existed between disability due to illness and injury and economic status. For persons 65-74 years, the relationship was still discernible but was less marked, particularly in the rate of work loss. This lack of a distinct pattern is not surprising in view of the number of persons in this age group who drop out of the labor force and are supported by income from sources other than salary. Among persons 75 years and older there was a complete reversal, with persons living in families with incomes over $4,000 having a high rate of bed disability and restricted activity. This rate reflects the tendency of older persons to move into the homes of their children or other relatives when they become disabled. The family income of the younger group is then assigned to the older person. The occurrence of this change in living arrangements is affirmed by the high rate of disability among persons 75 years and older who are not married and live with relatives (table 18).

Living Arrangements

The rates of restricted activity and bed disability for persons under 45 years according to living arrangements reflected the age composition of the several groups. The older segment of this age group, consisting of those living alone and those married and living with relatives, had

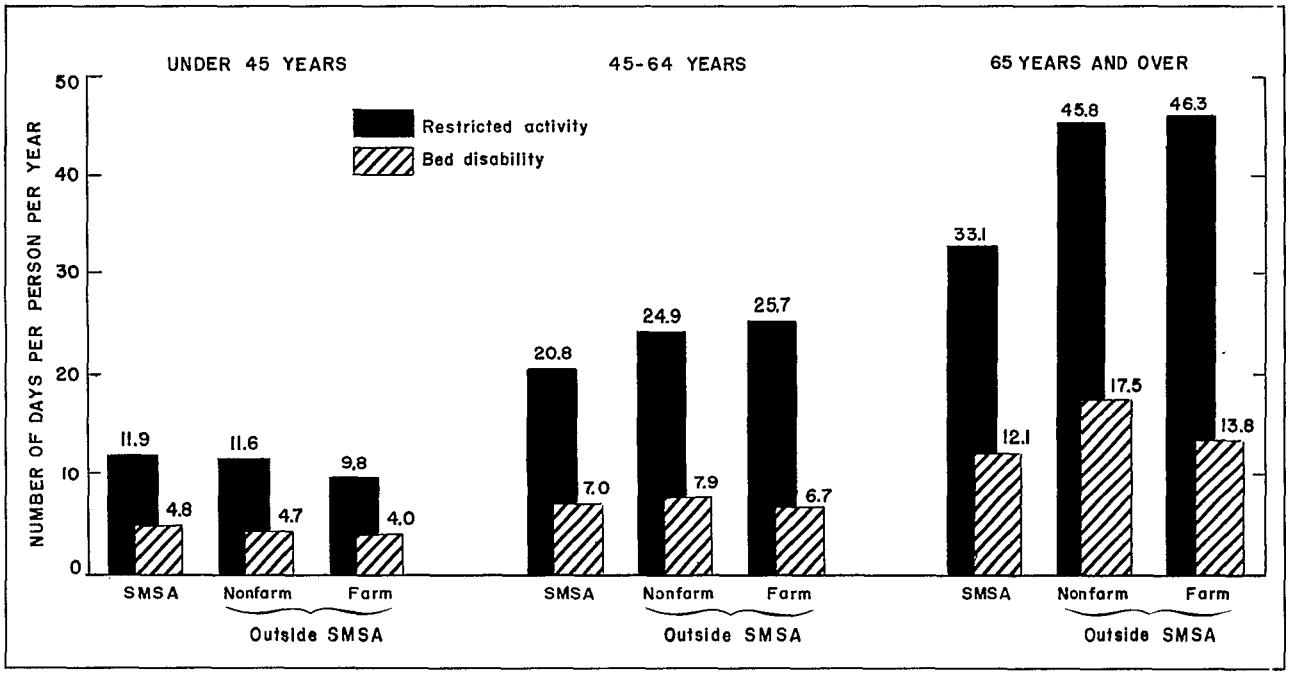

Figure 6. Number of disability days per person per year, by age and residence.

higher rates of disability than those living with relatives—other, a group including a high percentage of children, and those described as living with nonrelatives, a segment which includes young employed persons and college students.

Among those 65 years and older all rates of disability were high. However, the comparatively low rate of disability among those living alone may have been due to the inclusion of a number of persons in good health, as attested by the fact that they were living alone. On the other hand, the group living with relatives—other probably included persons who because of ill health had to move into the households of relatives—for example, widowed parents living with their children.

Geographic Area

Regardless of age, the rate of restricted activity and bed disability was higher in the South and West Regions than in the Northeast and North Central areas of the country and, in general, work-loss days followed a similar pattern. This regional distribution of disability is in accordance with the generally high rates of hospitalization in the South and West (table 4), the high number of physician visits per person in the West (table 8), and the greater amount of disability due to acute conditions and injuries in these regions *(Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 10, No. 26).

For persons under 45 years, the rate of disability days was considerably lower among persons living on farms than among those in metropolitan and nonfarm areas. However, for those 45-64 years and 65 years and older, the rates of disability were, in general, much lower in metropolitan areas than in farm and nonfarm areas outside of metropolitan areas (fig. 6).

CHRONIC LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY

As explained earlier, chronic limitation of activity is measured only among persons with one or more chronic conditions. Approximately 45.8 percent of the civilian, noninstitutional population had at least one chronic condition; in 33.7 percent of the population the chronic illness caused no limitation of activity (table 21). Among the remaining 12.1 percent, 2.2 percent were unable to carry on the major activity for their age-sex group (working, keeping house, going to school, or participating in preschool activities); 6.6 percent were limited in the amount or kind of major activity; and 3.3 percent were limited in activities other than their major activity.

Among persons 65 and over, 82.8 percent had at least one chronic condition. In this age group 48.8 percent, or about one-half of the population, had some degree of activity limitation associated with their chronic illness, with a concentration of 26.9 percent limited in amount or kind of work or housework. The proportion of persons 65 years and older who were unable to carry on their major activity was considerably higher among males than among females. It is possible that women with disabling illness would be capable of performing some of their household chores, while men with similar conditions would not have the privilege of selecting the kinds of work they could do and would therefore be forced to drop out of the working population.

Family Income

In a previous publication from the Health Interview Survey it was found that the presence of chronic illness is related to the amount of family income only if the illness results in limitation of activity *(Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 10, No. 9). This finding is also apparent from the data shown in table 22. Among persons with chronic conditions that result in limitation of activity, particularly when the major activity is affected, the percentage of limited persons decreased as the amount of family income increased.

With the exception of persons 75 years and older, the percentage of persons in all age groups with one or more chronic conditions causing no limitation of activity increased as the amount of family income increased. This relationship was due primarily to better medical care, resulting in early discovery and diagnosis of chronic illness among persons in the higher income groups.

Living Arrangements

The highest percentage of persons with one or more chronic conditions in each of the age groups shown in table 23 was found among persons living alone. Since persons in this status would,

in practically all instances, be responding for themselves in the interview, it is possible that the higher percentage with chronic conditions resulted from the more complete reporting known to be characteristic of self-respondents. The particularly high percentages of chronic disability for persons of all ages living alone were due to the high proportion of persons 65 years and older in this category in relation to the age distribution in other categories (see table A).

When all degrees of chronic limitation were combined, the resulting percentages established a pattern similar to that for disability days according to living arrangements (table E). Among persons under 45 years, the highest percentage of activity limitation was found in the categories that included the older persons in the age group, i.e., those living alone or living with relatives—married. For those 45-64 years and 65 years and over, the percentage of those with chronic limitation was appreciably higher among those living with nonrelatives or with relatives—status other than married.

Table E. Percent of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic illness, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Characteristic	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Percent of persons with chronic limitation of activity		
All persons--	5.1	19.8	48.8
Living arrangements			
Living alone-------	8.4	22.6	45.7
Living with nonrelatives---------	5.1	23.7	52.1
Living with relatives:			
Married----------	8.0	18.9	47.5
Other----------	3.3	24.1	54.7
Geographic region			
Northeast----------	3.8	14.2	39.8
North Central------	4.9	19.3	47.7
South----------	5.9	25.3	59.5
West----------	5.5	20.0	46.7
Residence			
SMSA----------	4.7	17.1	43.4
Outside SMSA:			
Nonfarm----------	5.7	24.1	56.2
Farm----------	6.4	27.3	58.9

Geographic Distribution

The geographic distribution of the population by chronic condition status and by degree of chronic limitation is shown in tables 24 and 25. Among persons under 45 the proportion of persons with chronic conditions was higher in the West than in other regions and higher in urban and nonfarm areas in comparison with farm areas. However, for persons aged 45-64 years and 65 years and older, the percent with chronic conditions was highest in the South and in nonmetropolitan areas.

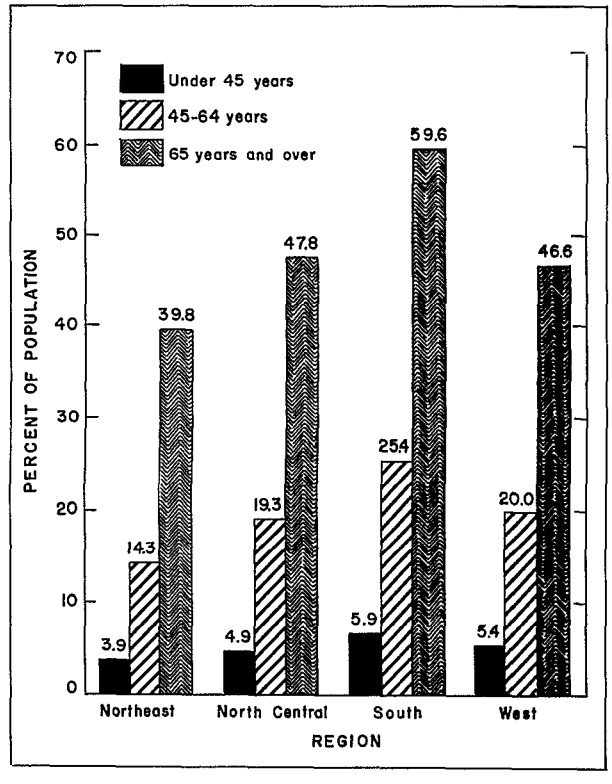

Figure 7. Percent of population with chronic limitation of activity, by age and geographic region.

In all age groups shown in table 24, the proportion of persons whose chronic illness caused limitation of activity was appreciably higher in the South, with the percentage reaching 59.6 among those 65 years and older in comparison with 39.8 percent in the Northeast, 47.8 percent in the North Central, and 46.6 percent in the West Region (fig. 7). The amount of chronic activity limitation increased with decreasing population density, with the greatest differential occurring between metropolitan and farm areas.

CHRONIC CONDITIONS

During the past several years, prevalence estimates of chronic conditions derived from data collected in the Health Interview Survey have not been published routinely. Instead, emphasis has been given to conditions which result in some degree of limitation of activity. The rationale for this policy is based on the feeling that conditions which meet this severity criterion will be reported more completely and accurately in the interview. Since diagnostic information obtained by household interview is known to be dependent on the knowledge and experience of the respondent and his willingness and ability to describe his conditions, there is little doubt that conditions which have had sufficient impact to interfere with activities or to require medical care will be more completely reported.

However, for certain groups of conditions, particularly when they are considered in broad diagnostic categories, it is felt that interview data will produce prevalence estimates that are of some value in describing chronic illness in the population.

While the estimates presented in this report do not include all of the abnormalities and diagnoses that can be obtained from clinical tests or from examination of medical records, they at least give some indication of the body systems affected by chronic illness and of the relative amounts of various kinds of illnesses in the several age groups under consideration.

The conditions shown in tables 26-28 are restricted, for the most part, to broad condition groups. These groups are listed below with their equivalent code numbers from the 1955 revision of the International Classification of Diseases:

Condition	*Code number*
Heart conditions	410-443, 782.1, 782.2, 782.4
High blood pressure	444-447
Arthritis and rheumatism	720-727
Digestive conditions:	
Peptic ulcer	540-542
Hernia	560-561
Diseases of the gall-bladder	584-586
Other conditions of the digestive system	530-539, 543-553, 570, 572-583, 587, 720-727, 784, 785
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system (stroke)	330-334
Visual impairments [1]	
Hearing impairments [1]	
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence):	
Impairments (except paralysis) of back or spine [1]	
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of upper extremities and shoulders [1]	
Impairments (except paralysis and absence) of lower extremities and hips [1]	

[1]Impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code which is used to group them according to the type of functional impairment and etiology. A report from the U.S. National Health Survey (*Health Statistics*, Series B, No. 35) presents a more complete explanation of the classification of impairments.

The conditions shown in these tables were selected because they represent problem areas in the care of the aged and because they are considered to be reported in the interview with a fair degree of completeness and accuracy. Conditions such as mental illness and malignant neoplasm have not been included because they are known to be underreported in household interviews. Since the purpose of the tables is not to measure the amount of illness in the population but to show the effects of aging on the progression and severity of various kinds of conditions, prevalence rates are not shown. Instead, for each diagnostic category, the number of conditions that are described as causing some degree of activity limitation have been re-

lated to the total number of conditions reported for that category in order to provide a means of identifying the diagnostic groups that account for disabling illnesses at the various age levels.

Population Characteristics

With the exception of hearing impairments, all of the selected conditions shown in table 26 caused an increasingly higher rate of chronic disability with advancing age. One of the most striking increases with age was noted for heart conditions, where 39.5 percent of the conditions caused limitation among those under 45 years as compared with 60.6 percent for those 45-64 years and 63.6 percent for those 65 and older. The progressive nature of arthritis and rheumatism, digestive conditions, and various types of impairments was reflected in the gradual increase of associated disability with age. Vascular lesions of the central nervous system (stroke) caused a high rate of limitation regardless of age.

In general, the percentage of conditions causing limitation was higher among males than among females. In all of the condition groups, the proportion of those causing limitation was higher for males 65 years and older than for females in this age interval.

The proportion of conditions resulting in limitation of activity was generally higher in the South Region for most of the condition groups and for the various age groups than in any of the other regions (table 27). A more pronounced geographic difference was the high percentage of disabling conditions for persons residing in farm areas in comparison with those in metropolitan areas and in nonfarm areas outside of metropolitan areas (table 28). This difference was particularly striking among persons 65 years and older.

PERSONS INJURED

The term "persons injured," as defined in the Health Interview Survey, includes only persons who received medical attention for their injury or restricted their usual activities for at least a day. These severity criteria are applied in order to exclude minor or trivial injuries, which tend to be poorly reported in the interview. However, in addition to excluding minor conditions, the criteria can in some instances influence the pattern of the estimates. For example, the medical attendance criterion may result in the inclusion of more injuries among persons of high economic status, who can more easily afford medical attention, and among those living in nonfarm areas, where medical services are more accessible. Likewise, a severity criterion based on the restriction of usual activities may vary considerably from person to person depending on the nature of his work and on his economic status.

Population Characteristics

In tables 29-33 the number and rate of persons injured are shown by class of accident and selected characteristics. For those characteristics which are especially subject to the influence of the medical attendance criterion used in the selection of injuries, comparative rates are shown in table F for all injuries and for activity-restricting injuries.

Among persons under 45 years, the rate of injury was higher for males than for females in all classes of accidents (table 29). For those 45-64 years, the rates of moving motor vehicle and work injuries remained high among males, but home accidents and those classified as "other" were particularly high among females. Because of the limited number of persons 65 years and older in the labor force, the rate of work accidents among persons in that age group was negligible. The rate of injury for women in the age group exceeded that for men, with injuries in home accidents accounting for most of the sex differential.

The high rate of injury in all classes of accidents in the West (table 32) was largely attributable to the occurrence of injuries among persons under 45 years. For persons 45 years and older, there was no distinct pattern of injury by region, with the rate of injury in the West quite similar to that for the remainder of the country.

From table F it is apparent that the rate of injury increased as the amount of family income increased. When only activity-restricting injuries were considered, the rates for all ages and for those under 45 years were slightly higher in the upper income groups, but the sharp rise noted

Table F. Rate of persons with injuries and with activity-restricting injuries, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Characteristic	All injuries by age				Activity-restricting injuries by age			
	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Rate per 1,000 persons							
All persons[1]	287.0	318.4	230.9	170.1	153.0	165.9	129.2	106.5
Family income								
Under $3,000	253.8	294.7	240.3	172.2	151.1	171.6	156.7	99.8
$3,000-$3,999	259.7	303.1	173.2	146.9	153.1	173.3	107.6	108.6
$4,000-$6,999	289.2	307.6	249.6	151.1	147.4	155.0	126.5	106.3
$7,000-$9,999	313.3	343.1	215.4	163.9	165.0	176.1	126.9	118.7
$10,000 and over	315.4	346.0	227.2	310.0	162.0	177.5	116.1	167.8
Living arrangements								
Living alone	290.9	573.5	254.4	158.2	161.9	293.2	159.0	88.2
Living with nonrelatives	481.1	568.0	431.6	187.8	211.9	283.8	145.9	*
Living with relatives:								
Married	241.8	267.0	226.4	164.0	134.4	145.5	125.4	107.7
Other	322.5	334.0	212.6	194.0	167.7	170.9	131.0	136.6
Residence								
SMSA	298.8	333.8	229.1	172.4	155.4	171.2	123.1	100.8
Outside SMSA:								
Nonfarm	269.7	297.9	227.2	159.6	150.4	158.9	138.9	115.2
Farm	249.4	252.4	261.2	202.4	141.0	143.9	145.7	111.4

[1]Includes unknown income.

for total injuries as income increased was not apparent. The irregular pattern of all injuries among those 45-64 and 65 years and over by family income was also present for activity-restricting injuries in these age groups.

The rates for persons with activity-restricting injuries by living arrangements exhibited the same pattern as those for all persons injured. However, the differences in the rates for the living arrangements categories were much less when only activity-restricting injuries were considered.

The gradual decline in the rate of injury with decreasing population density is apparent in table F for all injuries and for activity-restricting injuries.

Injuries Among Persons 65 Years and Over

Approximately two-thirds of the injuries among persons 65 years and older were due to home accidents (fig. 8). Because of the comparatively infrequent occurrence of injuries due to other than home accidents in the age groups 65-74 years and 75 years and over, estimates for these groups have not been shown in the detailed tables. Injury data for all classes of accidents and for home accidents are shown for these age intervals in table G.

The rate of injury due to home accidents was approximately twice as high among persons 75 years and older (162.9 per 1,000 population) as among those 65-74 years (85.2 per 1,000), with

Table G. Number and rate of persons injured in all classes of accidents and in home accidents, by selected characteristics, for persons aged 65-74 years and 75 years and over: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Characteristic	All classes of accidents by age				Home accidents by age			
	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years	65-74 years	75+ years
	Number in thousands		Rate per 1,000 persons		Number in thousands		Rate per 1,000 persons	
All persons 65 and over---	1,600	1,318	143.4	219.6	951	978	85.2	162.9
Sex								
Male----------	675	453	134.1	178.0	371	310	73.7	121.8
Female----------	925	866	151.0	250.4	579	668	94.5	193.2
Family income								
Under $3,000----------	768	696	148.0	210.3	416	497	80.2	150.2
$3,000-$3,999----------	122	158	91.1	278.7	103	128	76.9	225.7
$4,000-$6,999----------	244	192	119.6	228.6	158	140	77.5	166.7
$7,000-$9,999----------	133	77	147.6	202.6	114	*	126.5	*
$10,000 and over----------	239	160	272.2	391.2	102	119	116.2	291.0
Living arrangements								
Living alone or with nonrelatives----------	312	382	127.3	208.4	137	259	55.9	141.3
Living with relatives:								
Married----------	988	504	144.2	224.7	597	398	87.1	177.4
Other----------	301	432	162.5	224.3	216	321	116.6	166.7
Geographic region								
Northeast----------	377	140	126.6	92.8	251	123	84.3	81.5
North Central----------	526	534	159.5	288.0	261	387	79.2	208.7
South----------	518	483	162.5	281.8	347	342	108.9	199.5
West----------	179	162	105.7	175.1	*	126	*	136.2
Residence								
SMSA----------	1,057	686	157.6	201.5	670	556	99.9	163.3
Outside SMSA:								
Nonfarm----------	391	546	107.0	246.3	231	336	63.2	151.6
Farm----------	152	*	190.7	*	*	*	*	*

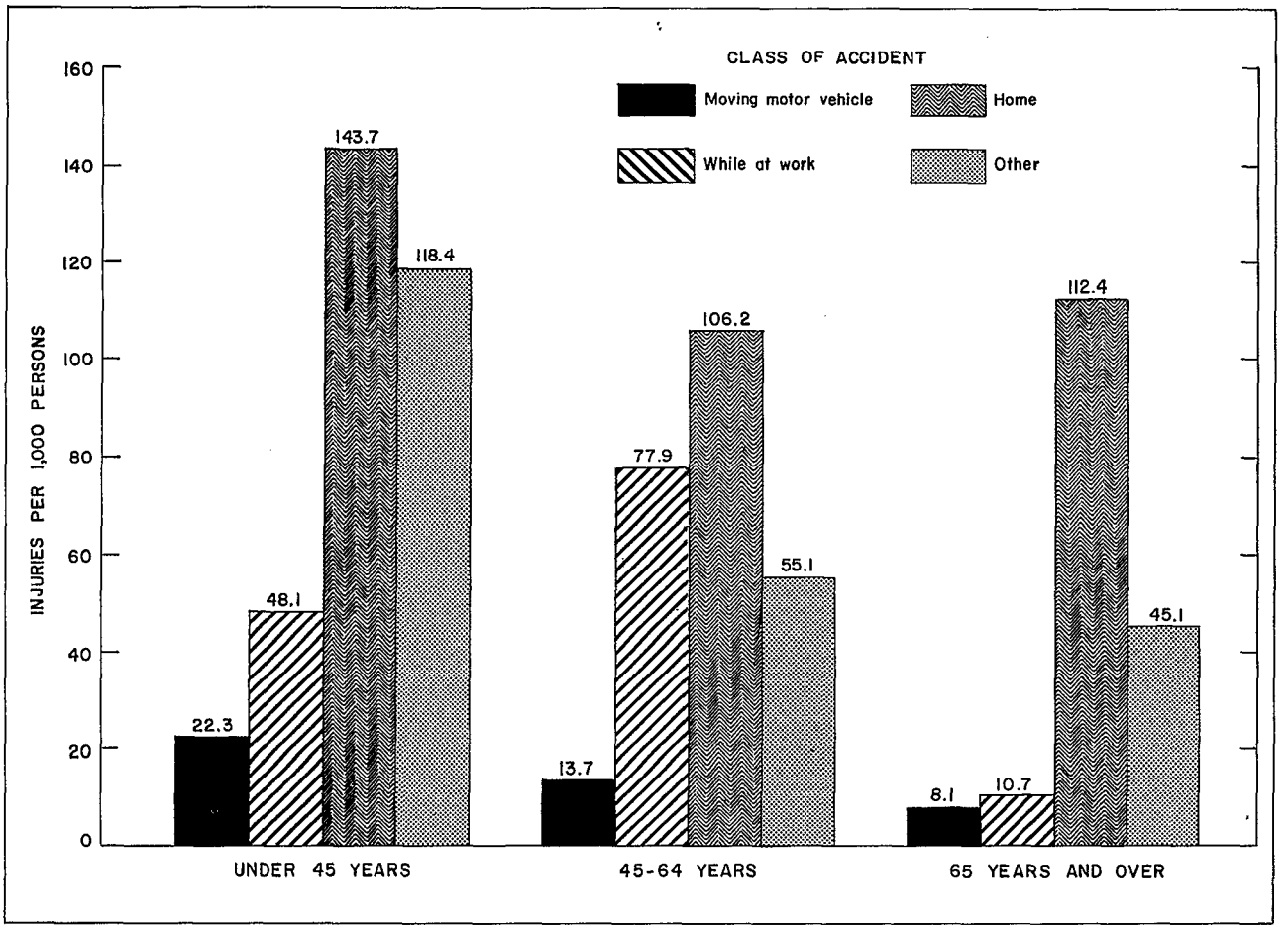

Figure 8. Number of persons injured per 1,000 persons, by age and class of accident.

the rate for females exceeding that for males in both age groups. The injury rate was particularly high among persons 75 years and older living in families in the income intervals $3,000-$3,999 and $10,000 and over. The treatment of injuries probably contributes to the high rate of hospital discharges among persons 75 years and older in these income groups (see table 2).

In all regions with the exception of the Northeast, and in all residence areas, the rate of injury was significantly higher among persons 75 years and older than among those 65-74 years, with particularly high rates among those 75 years and older in the North Central and South Regions.

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Table 1. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, number of hospital days and average length of hospital stay for discharges, and number and percent surgically treated, by age and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and sex	Discharges		Hospital days		Surgically treated discharges	
	Number in thousands	Per 1,000 persons	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Percent of total discharges
All ages						
Both sexes	24,012	128.3	198,539	8.3	13,012	54.2
Male	9,262	102.1	91,839	9.9	4,016	43.4
Female	14,750	153.0	106,700	7.2	8,996	61.0
Under 45 years						
Both sexes	15,210	115.2	96,698	6.4	9,366	61.6
Male	5,081	78.4	39,990	7.9	2,369	46.6
Female	10,129	150.7	56,708	5.6	6,997	69.1
45-64 years						
Both sexes	5,606	147.9	61,407	11.0	2,531	45.1
Male	2,738	149.8	33,206	12.1	1,106	40.4
Female	2,868	146.2	28,202	9.8	1,425	49.7
65 years and over						
Both sexes	3,196	186.3	40,434	12.7	1,115	34.9
Male	1,443	190.5	18,644	12.9	541	37.5
Female	1,753	183.0	21,790	12.4	574	32.7
65-74 years						
Both sexes	2,023	181.3	25,538	12.6	749	37.0
Male	918	182.4	12,067	13.1	367	40.0
Female	1,105	180.4	13,471	12.2	382	34.6
75 years and over						
Both sexes	1,174	195.6	14,896	12.7	366	31.2
Male	525	206.3	6,576	12.5	174	33.1
Female	649	187.7	8,319	12.8	192	29.6

Table 2. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, number of hospital days and average length of hospital stay for discharges, and number and percent surgically treated, by age and family income: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and family income	Discharges		Hospital days		Surgically treated discharges	
	Number in thousands	Per 1,000 persons	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Percent of total discharges
All ages						
All incomes[1]	24,012	128.3	198,539	8.3	13,012	54.2
Under $3,000	4,890	140.6	52,588	10.8	2,229	45.6
$3,000-$3,999	2,351	147.7	19,832	8.4	1,183	50.3
$4,000-$6,999	7,440	129.2	55,347	7.4	4,258	57.2
$7,000-$9,999	4,605	122.0	33,399	7.3	2,700	58.6
$10,000 and over	3,605	115.5	26,578	7.4	2,072	57.5
Under 45 years						
All incomes	15,210	115.2	96,698	6.4	9,366	61.6
Under $3,000	2,358	122.5	18,670	7.9	1,338	56.7
$3,000-$3,999	1,418	129.1	9,445	6.7	829	58.5
$4,000-$6,999	5,296	119.7	32,302	6.1	3,301	62.3
$7,000-$9,999	3,358	114.0	20,235	6.0	2,125	63.3
$10,000 and over	2,249	100.9	12,848	5.7	1,430	63.6
45-64 years						
All incomes	5,606	147.9	61,407	11.0	2,531	45.1
Under $3,000	1,015	144.2	14,698	14.5	381	37.5
$3,000-$3,999	525	173.2	5,907	11.3	215	41.0
$4,000-$6,999	1,614	154.3	16,136	10.0	765	47.4
$7,000-$9,999	1,010	143.9	10,221	10.1	493	48.8
$10,000 and over	1,093	142.8	10,073	9.2	533	48.8
65 years and over						
All incomes	3,196	186.3	40,434	12.7	1,115	34.9
Under $3,000	1,517	178.5	19,221	12.7	509	33.6
$3,000-$3,999	409	214.6	4,479	11.0	139	34.0
$4,000-$6,999	531	184.4	6,909	13.0	192	36.2
$7,000-$9,999	238	185.8	2,943	12.4	82	34.5
$10,000 and over	262	203.6	3,657	14.0	109	41.6
65-74 years						
All incomes	2,023	181.3	25,538	12.6	749	37.0
Under $3,000	912	175.7	11,329	12.4	308	33.8
$3,000-$3,999	282	210.6	3,127	11.1	101	35.8
$4,000-$6,999	355	174.0	4,454	12.5	144	40.6
$7,000-$9,999	167	185.3	2,055	12.3	55	32.9
$10,000 and over	165	187.9	2,403	14.6	83	50.3
75 years and over						
All incomes	1,174	195.6	14,896	12.7	366	31.2
Under $3,000	604	182.5	7,892	13.1	202	33.4
$3,000-$3,999	127	224.0	1,352	10.6	37	29.1
$4,000-$6,999	176	209.5	2,455	13.9	48	27.3
$7,000-$9,999	70	184.2	888	12.7	27	38.6
$10,000 and over	98	239.6	1,254	12.8	26	26.5

[1]Includes unknown income.

Table 3. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, number of hospital days and average length of hospital stay for discharges, and number and percent surgically treated, by age and living arrangements: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and living arrangements	Discharges		Hospital days		Surgically treated discharges	
	Number in thousands	Per 1,000 persons	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Percent of total discharges
All ages						
All persons	24,012	128.3	198,539	8.3	13,012	54.2
Living alone	1,375	151.1	17,162	12.5	544	39.6
Living with nonrelatives	455	133.5	4,903	10.8	202	44.4
Living with relatives-married	14,985	175.5	120,748	8.1	8,810	58.8
Living with relatives-other	7,198	80.7	55,726	7.7	3,456	48.0
Under 45 years						
All persons	15,210	115.2	96,698	6.4	9,366	61.6
Living alone	230	106.0	2,322	10.1	110	47.8
Living with nonrelatives	236	107.0	1,337	5.7	110	46.6
Living with relatives-married	8,814	190.5	54,605	6.2	6,135	69.6
Living with relatives-other	5,930	72.8	38,434	6.5	3,011	50.8
45-64 years						
All persons	5,606	147.9	61,407	11.0	2,531	45.1
Living alone	464	145.5	5,547	12.0	197	42.5
Living with nonrelatives	93	141.3	1,089	11.7	46	49.5
Living with relatives-married	4,517	150.5	47,077	10.4	2,049	45.4
Living with relatives-other	532	131.5	7,694	14.5	239	44.9
65 years and over						
All persons	3,196	186.3	40,434	12.7	1,115	34.9
Living alone	682	182.3	9,293	13.6	237	34.8
Living with nonrelatives	126	232.0	2,477	19.7	46	36.5
Living with relatives-married	1,654	181.8	19,066	11.5	626	37.8
Living with relatives-other	735	194.5	9,598	13.1	206	28.0
65-74 years						
All persons	2,023	181.3	25,538	12.6	749	37.0
Living alone	395	183.0	5,748	14.6	152	38.5
Living with nonrelatives	62	213.1	1,336	21.5	24	38.7
Living with relatives-married	1,214	177.1	13,410	11.0	469	38.6
Living with relatives-other	352	190.1	5,045	14.3	105	29.8
75 years and over						
All persons	1,174	195.6	14,896	12.7	366	31.2
Living alone	287	181.4	3,546	12.4	85	29.6
Living with nonrelatives	64	254.0	1,141	17.8	23	35.9
Living with relatives-married	440	196.2	5,656	12.9	157	35.7
Living with relatives-other	383	198.9	4,553	11.9	101	26.4

Table 4. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, number of hospital days and average length of hospital stay for discharges, and number and percent surgically treated, by age and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and region	Discharges		Hospital days		Surgically treated discharges	
	Number in thousands	Per 1,000 persons	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Percent of total discharges
All ages						
All regions	24,012	128.3	198,539	8.3	13,012	54.2
Northeast	5,474	117.5	53,151	9.7	3,221	58.8
North Central	6,913	129.6	55,396	8.0	3,689	53.4
South	7,736	135.8	60,609	7.8	3,871	50.0
West	3,889	128.8	29,383	7.6	2,231	57.4
Under 45 years						
All regions	15,210	115.2	96,698	6.4	9,366	61.6
Northeast	3,419	107.1	23,266	6.8	2,271	66.4
North Central	4,361	116.7	27,421	6.3	2,621	60.1
South	4,904	119.8	30,721	6.3	2,827	57.6
West	2,526	115.7	15,290	6.1	1,646	65.2
45-64 years						
All regions	5,606	147.9	61,407	11.0	2,531	45.1
Northeast	1,305	128.5	18,342	14.1	650	49.8
North Central	1,639	151.4	16,871	10.3	745	45.5
South	1,783	159.7	17,826	10.0	737	41.3
West	879	152.7	8,367	9.5	399	45.4
65 years and over						
All regions	3,196	186.3	40,434	12.7	1,115	34.9
Northeast	750	167.1	11,543	15.4	300	40.0
North Central	914	177.4	11,104	12.1	322	35.2
South	1,049	214.0	12,062	11.5	307	29.3
West	483	184.5	5,726	11.9	185	38.3
65-74 years						
All regions	2,023	181.3	25,538	12.6	749	37.0
Northeast	509	170.9	7,869	15.5	216	42.4
North Central	604	183.2	6,808	11.3	219	36.3
South	598	187.6	6,958	11.6	182	30.4
West	311	183.7	3,904	12.6	131	42.1
75 years and over						
All regions	1,174	195.6	14,896	12.7	366	31.2
Northeast	241	159.7	3,674	15.2	84	34.9
North Central	310	167.2	4,296	13.9	103	33.2
South	451	263.1	5,103	11.3	125	27.7
West	172	185.9	1,822	10.6	54	31.4

Table 5. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals, rate per 1,000 persons, number of hospital days and average length of hospital stay for discharges, and number and percent surgically treated, by age and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and residence	Discharges		Hospital days		Surgically treated discharges	
	Number in thousands	Per 1,000 persons	Number in thousands	Average length of stay	Number in thousands	Percent of total discharges
All ages						
All areas	24,012	128.3	198,539	8.3	13,012	54.2
SMSA	14,632	122.2	128,448	8.8	8,600	58.8
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm	8,080	145.0	61,243	7.6	3,790	46.9
Farm	1,300	111.7	8,848	6.8	622	47.8
Under 45 years						
All areas	15,210	115.2	96,698	6.4	9,366	61.6
SMSA	9,614	112.9	65,101	6.8	6,260	65.1
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm	4,855	124.3	27,653	5.7	2,701	55.6
Farm	741	95.0	3,943	5.3	405	54.7
45-64 years						
All areas	5,606	147.9	61,407	11.0	2,531	45.1
SMSA	3,347	136.8	40,265	12.0	1,678	50.1
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm	1,907	176.9	18,098	9.5	705	37.0
Farm	353	132.9	3,044	8.6	148	41.9
65 years and over						
All areas	3,196	186.3	40,434	12.7	1,115	34.9
SMSA	1,670	165.2	23,082	13.8	662	39.6
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm	1,319	224.7	15,491	11.7	384	29.1
Farm	207	176.0	1,861	9.0	69	33.3
65-74 years						
All areas	2,023	181.3	25,538	12.6	749	37.0
SMSA	1,097	163.6	15,149	13.8	441	40.2
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm	792	216.8	9,102	11.5	260	32.8
Farm	133	166.9	1,287	9.7	48	36.1
75 years and over						
All areas	1,174	195.6	14,896	12.7	366	31.2
SMSA	573	168.3	7,933	13.8	221	38.6
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm	527	237.7	6,390	12.1	124	23.5
Farm	73	192.1	573	7.8	21	28.8

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by condition for which hospitalized according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Condition for which hospitalized	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of discharges in thousands				Percent distribution			
All conditions	24,012	15,210	5,606	3,196	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Infective and parasitic diseases	485	358	92	35	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.1
Malignant neoplasms	435	89	203	143	1.8	0.6	3.6	4.5
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1,184	703	373	107	4.9	4.6	6.7	3.3
Diabetes mellitus	233	82	71	80	1.0	0.5	1.3	2.5
Other endocrine, allergic, and metabolic disorders	520	308	138	75	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3
Mental, personality disorders, and deficiences	527	308	163	57	2.2	2.0	2.9	1.8
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	217	*	85	120	0.9	*	1.5	3.8
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments	355	128	72	155	1.5	0.8	1.3	4.8
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	466	280	122	64	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Diseases of the heart, NEC	976	142	475	358	4.1	0.9	8.5	11.2
Hypertension without heart involvement	236	50	109	78	1.0	0.3	1.9	2.4
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)	150	80	63	*	0.6	0.5	1.1	*
Hemorrhoids	310	152	139	19	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.6
Other circulatory diseases	360	136	124	100	1.5	0.9	2.2	3.1
Upper respiratory conditions	1,474	1,373	71	31	6.1	9.0	1.3	1.0
Other respiratory conditions	1,418	819	361	238	5.9	5.4	6.4	7.4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	616	258	263	96	2.6	1.7	4.7	3.0
Appendicitis	395	342	42	*	1.6	2.2	0.7	*
Hernia	633	291	232	109	2.6	1.9	4.1	3.4
Diseases of the gallbladder	507	161	211	135	2.1	1.1	3.8	4.2
Other digestive system conditions	1,238	614	393	231	5.2	4.0	7.0	7.2
Male genital disorders	269	61	75	133	1.1	0.4	1.3	4.2
Female breast and genital disorders	850	550	258	42	3.5	3.6	4.6	1.3
Other genitourinary system conditions	958	540	277	141	4.0	3.6	4.9	4.4
Deliveries	3,727	3,722	*	...	15.5	24.5	*	...
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	606	601	*	...	2.5	4.0	*	...
Diseases of the skin	258	163	69	*	1.1	1.1	1.2	*
Arthritis, all forms	206	43	91	72	0.9	0.3	1.6	2.3
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC	415	232	149	33	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.0
Other conditions of the musculoskeletal system	417	272	108	37	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.2
Fractures and dislocations	909	509	223	177	3.8	3.3	4.0	5.5
Other current injuries	1,327	939	275	113	5.5	6.2	4.9	3.5
All other conditions and observations	1,334	893	270	172	5.6	5.9	4.8	5.4

Table 7. Number of hospital days and average length of stay in short-stay hospitals for discharges, by age and condition for which hospitalized: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Condition for which hospitalized	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of hospital days in thousands				Average length of stay in days			
All conditions	198,539	96,698	61,407	40,434	8.3	6.4	11.0	12.7
Infective and parasitic diseases	4,856	2,596	1,886	374	10.0	7.3	20.5	10.7
Malignant neoplasms	5,415	682	2,846	1,887	12.4	7.7	14.0	13.2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	9,310	4,976	3,198	1,136	7.9	7.1	8.6	10.6
Diabetes mellitus	3,098	865	1,039	1,194	13.3	10.5	14.6	14.9
Other endocrine, allergic, and metabolic disorders	4,475	2,553	1,157	765	8.6	8.3	8.4	10.2
Mental, personality disorders, and deficiences	6,045	3,557	2,047	442	11.5	11.5	12.6	7.8
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	5,418	242	2,705	2,471	25.0	18.6	31.8	20.6
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments	2,501	677	553	1,271	7.0	5.3	7.7	8.2
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	4,334	2,249	1,428	657	9.3	8.0	11.7	10.3
Diseases of the heart, NEC	14,652	2,048	7,037	5,568	15.0	14.4	14.8	15.6
Hypertension without heart involvement	1,922	394	788	740	8.1	7.9	7.2	9.5
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)	1,136	489	565	*	7.6	6.1	9.0	*
Hemorrhoids	2,499	1,140	1,166	193	8.1	7.5	8.4	10.2
Other circulatory diseases	4,152	1,575	1,472	1,106	11.5	11.6	11.9	11.1
Upper respiratory conditions	3,634	3,063	392	179	2.5	2.2	5.5	5.8
Other respiratory conditions	12,532	5,967	3,682	2,883	8.8	7.3	10.2	12.1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6,812	2,600	2,848	1,364	11.1	10.1	10.8	14.2
Appendicitis	2,652	2,058	450	144	6.7	6.0	10.7	13.1
Hernia	4,904	1,712	2,034	1,158	7.7	5.9	8.8	10.6
Diseases of the gallbladder	5,473	1,523	2,318	1,631	10.8	9.5	11.0	12.1
Other digestive system conditions	9,599	3,864	3,232	2,502	7.8	6.3	8.2	10.8
Male genital disorders	2,957	250	738	1,968	11.0	4.1	9.8	14.8
Female breast and genital disorders	5,374	2,966	2,005	403	6.3	5.4	7.8	9.6
Other genitourinary system conditions	7,339	3,360	2,488	1,491	7.7	6.2	9.0	10.6
Deliveries	15,557	15,528	*	...	4.2	4.2	*	...
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	2,024	2,012	*	...	3.3	3.3	*	...
Diseases of the skin	2,064	1,132	500	431	8.0	6.9	7.2	16.6
Arthritis, all forms	2,291	312	1,219	760	11.1	7.3	13.4	10.6
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC	5,143	2,318	2,495	330	12.4	10.0	16.7	10.0
Other conditions of the musculoskeletal system	3,583	2,499	810	275	8.6	9.2	7.5	7.4
Fractures and dislocations	14,574	6,855	3,431	4,288	16.0	13.5	15.4	24.2
Other current injuries	9,867	5,885	2,647	1,336	7.4	6.3	9.6	11.8
All other conditions and observations	12,346	8,749	2,190	1,407	9.3	9.8	8.1	8.2

Table 8. Number of physician visits and number of visits per person per year, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of physician visits in thousands				Number of visits per person per year			
All persons[1]	844,347	541,578	189,442	113,327	4.5	4.1	5.0	6.7
Sex								
Male	356,092	229,466	81,071	45,555	4.0	3.6	4.5	6.0
Female	488,255	312,111	108,371	67,772	5.1	4.7	5.6	7.1
Family income								
Under $3,000	151,889	63,807	36,910	51,172	4.3	3.2	5.1	6.0
$3,000-$3,999	71,460	42,890	14,161	14,409	4.5	3.8	4.8	7.7
$4,000-$6,999	263,064	189,098	53,377	20,588	4.5	4.2	5.1	7.0
$7,000-$9,999	169,919	124,768	36,386	8,765	4.7	4.4	5.3	6.9
$10,000 and over	146,985	100,880	36,893	9,212	5.1	5.0	5.1	7.7
Geographic region								
Northeast	209,987	133,626	46,957	29,405	4.5	4.2	4.6	6.5
North Central	234,742	149,085	52,241	33,416	4.4	4.0	4.9	6.5
South	239,615	157,935	53,247	28,433	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.9
West	160,002	100,932	36,998	22,073	5.4	4.7	6.5	8.7
Residence								
SMSA	568,332	374,430	126,477	67,425	4.8	4.4	5.2	6.8
Outside SMSA:								
Nonfarm	237,031	146,840	50,526	39,665	4.3	3.8	4.8	6.7
Farm	38,984	20,308	12,439	6,236	3.3	2.6	4.7	5.4
Marital status-17 and over								
Married	434,126	219,686	151,935	62,505	5.1	4.8	5.1	6.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	93,377	19,462	28,968	44,947	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.6
Never married	73,791	59,377	8,539	5,875	3.9	3.8	3.8	5.6
Color								
White	771,654	492,972	172,708	105,974	4.7	4.3	5.1	6.7
Nonwhite	72,693	48,606	16,735	7,353	3.3	2.9	4.7	5.6

[1]Includes unknown income.

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of physician visits, by place of visit according to age and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Age and sex	Place of visit									
	Total	Home	Office	Hospital clinic	Other[1]	Total	Home	Office	Hospital clinic	Other[1]
	Number of visits in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages										
Both sexes----	844,347	45,671	589,654	100,441	108,581	100.0	5.4	69.8	11.9	12.9
Male----------	356,092	16,540	246,929	46,431	46,193	100.0	4.6	69.3	13.0	13.0
Female----------	488,255	29,131	342,725	54,010	62,389	100.0	6.0	70.2	11.1	12.8
Under 45 years										
Both sexes----	541,578	17,662	371,495	71,987	80,434	100.0	3.3	68.6	13.3	14.9
Male----------	229,466	7,237	155,500	32,568	34,161	100.0	3.2	67.8	14.2	14.9
Female----------	312,111	10,425	215,995	39,419	46,273	100.0	3.3	69.2	12.6	14.8
45-64 years										
Both sexes----	189,442	8,438	145,430	18,855	16,719	100.0	4.5	76.8	10.0	8.8
Male----------	81,071	2,925	61,337	9,319	7,491	100.0	3.6	75.7	11.5	9.2
Female----------	108,371	5,513	84,093	9,537	9,228	100.0	5.1	77.6	8.8	8.5
65 years and over										
Both sexes----	113,327	19,571	72,729	9,598	11,429	100.0	17.3	64.2	8.5	10.1
Male----------	45,555	6,378	30,092	4,544	4,541	100.0	14.0	66.1	10.0	10.0
Female----------	67,772	13,193	42,637	5,054	6,888	100.0	19.5	62.9	7.5	10.2
65-74 years										
Both sexes----	70,255	8,270	48,677	6,437	6,871	100.0	11.8	69.3	9.2	9.8
Male----------	27,926	2,377	19,382	3,153	3,013	100.0	8.5	69.4	11.3	10.8
Female----------	42,329	5,892	29,295	3,284	3,857	100.0	13.9	69.2	7.8	9.1
75 years and over										
Both sexes----	43,072	11,301	24,052	3,161	4,558	100.0	26.2	55.8	7.3	10.6
Male----------	17,629	4,001	10,710	1,390	1,528	100.0	22.7	60.8	7.9	8.7
Female----------	25,443	7,300	13,342	1,771	3,031	100.0	28.7	52.4	7.0	11.9

[1] Includes telephone, industry health unit, other, and unknown.

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of physician visits, by place of visit according to age and family income: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Age and family income	Place of visit									
	Total	Home	Office	Hospital clinic	Other[1]	Total	Home	Office	Hospital clinic	Other[1]
	Number of physician visits in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages										
All incomes[2]	844,347	45,671	589,654	100,441	108,581	100.0	5.4	69.8	11.9	12.9
Under $3,000	151,889	11,256	101,794	28,386	10,453	100.0	7.4	67.0	18.7	6.9
$3,000-$3,999	71,460	4,288	45,361	15,228	6,582	100.0	6.0	63.5	21.3	9.2
$4,000-$6,999	263,064	12,090	183,585	29,361	38,028	100.0	4.6	69.8	11.2	14.5
$7,000-$9,999	169,919	6,897	122,819	12,820	27,383	100.0	4.1	72.3	7.5	16.1
$10,000 and over	146,985	7,463	107,980	9,869	21,673	100.0	5.1	73.5	6.7	14.7
Under 45 years										
All incomes	541,578	17,662	371,495	71,987	80,434	100.0	3.3	68.6	13.3	14.9
Under $3,000	63,807	1,997	39,260	17,454	5,096	100.0	3.1	61.5	27.4	8.0
$3,000-$3,999	42,890	1,216	26,065	11,714	3,895	100.0	2.8	60.8	27.3	9.1
$4,000-$6,999	189,098	5,740	129,833	22,982	30,544	100.0	3.0	68.7	12.2	16.2
$7,000-$9,999	124,768	3,335	90,280	9,297	21,856	100.0	2.7	72.4	7.5	17.5
$10,000 and over	100,880	4,516	72,925	7,189	16,249	100.0	4.5	72.3	7.1	16.1
45-64 years										
All incomes	189,442	8,438	145,430	18,855	16,719	100.0	4.5	76.8	10.0	8.8
Under $3,000	36,910	2,034	27,638	5,544	1,693	100.0	5.5	74.9	15.0	4.6
$3,000-$3,999	14,161	*	10,453	2,056	1,045	100.0	*	73.8	14.5	7.4
$4,000-$6,999	53,377	2,150	41,486	4,809	4,932	100.0	4.0	77.7	9.0	9.2
$7,000-$9,999	36,386	1,838	27,159	3,144	4,245	100.0	5.1	74.6	8.6	11.7
$10,000 and over	36,893	1,346	29,340	2,253	3,954	100.0	3.6	79.5	6.1	10.7
65 years and over										
All incomes	113,327	19,571	72,729	9,598	11,429	100.0	17.3	64.2	8.5	10.1
Under $3,000	51,172	7,225	34,895	5,388	3,664	100.0	14.1	68.2	10.5	7.2
$3,000-$3,999	14,409	2,465	8,843	1,458	1,642	100.0	17.1	61.4	10.1	11.4
$4,000-$6,999	20,588	4,200	12,266	1,570	2,552	100.0	20.4	59.6	7.6	12.4
$7,000-$9,999	8,765	1,724	5,381	*	1,282	100.0	19.7	61.4	*	14.6
$10,000 and over	9,212	1,600	5,715	*	1,470	100.0	17.4	62.0	*	16.0
65-74 years										
All incomes	70,255	8,270	48,677	6,437	6,871	100.0	11.8	69.3	9.2	9.8
Under $3,000	31,215	3,439	22,542	3,212	2,022	100.0	11.0	72.2	10.3	6.5
$3,000-$3,999	9,539	*	6,575	1,329	*	100.0	*	68.9	13.9	*
$4,000-$6,999	14,259	1,874	9,364	1,177	1,844	100.0	13.1	65.7	8.3	12.9
$7,000-$9,999	4,755	*	3,585	*	*	100.0	*	75.4	*	*
$10,000 and over	4,976	*	3,041	*	1,196	100.0	*	61.1	*	24.0
75 years and over										
All incomes	43,072	11,301	24,052	3,161	4,558	100.0	26.2	55.8	7.3	10.6
Under $3,000	19,957	3,786	12,352	2,176	1,643	100.0	19.0	61.9	10.9	8.2
$3,000-$3,999	4,870	1,645	2,268	*	*	100.0	33.8	46.6	*	*
$4,000-$6,999	6,329	2,326	2,902	*	*	100.0	36.8	45.9	*	*
$7,000-$9,999	4,011	1,216	1,796	*	*	100.0	30.3	44.8	*	*
$10,000 and over	4,235	1,093	2,674	*	*	100.0	25.8	63.1	*	*

[1]Includes telephone, industry health unit, other, and unknown.
[2]Includes unknown income.

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of physician visits, by place of visit according to age and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Age and region	Place of visit									
	Total	Home	Office	Hospital clinic	Other[1]	Total	Home	Office	Hospital clinic	Other[1]
	Number of physician visits in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages										
All regions	844,347	45,671	589,654	100,441	108,581	100.0	5.4	69.8	11.9	12.9
Northeast	209,987	19,576	140,642	20,540	29,228	100.0	9.3	67.0	9.8	13.9
North Central	234,742	9,811	169,350	24,632	30,949	100.0	4.2	72.1	10.5	13.2
South	239,615	10,551	165,772	33,263	30,029	100.0	4.4	69.2	13.9	12.5
West	160,002	5,733	113,889	22,006	18,375	100.0	3.6	71.2	13.8	11.5
Under 45 years										
All regions	541,578	17,662	371,495	71,987	80,434	100.0	3.3	68.6	13.3	14.9
Northeast	133,626	8,693	86,291	15,350	23,291	100.0	6.5	64.6	11.5	17.4
North Central	149,085	2,927	107,857	15,898	22,404	100.0	2.0	72.3	10.7	15.0
South	157,935	4,034	106,827	24,303	22,771	100.0	2.6	67.6	15.4	14.4
West	100,931	2,007	70,520	16,437	11,967	100.0	2.0	69.9	16.3	11.9
45-64 years										
All regions	189,442	8,438	145,430	18,855	16,719	100.0	4.5	76.8	10.0	8.8
Northeast	46,957	3,386	36,725	3,395	3,451	100.0	7.2	78.2	7.2	7.3
North Central	52,241	2,183	38,679	6,269	5,109	100.0	4.2	74.0	12.0	9.8
South	53,247	2,061	40,792	5,701	4,693	100.0	3.9	76.6	10.7	8.8
West	36,998	808	29,234	3,490	3,465	100.0	2.2	79.0	9.4	9.4
65 years and over										
All regions	113,327	19,571	72,729	9,598	11,429	100.0	17.3	64.2	8.5	10.1
Northeast	29,405	7,496	17,627	1,795	2,486	100.0	25.5	59.9	6.1	8.5
North Central	33,416	4,701	22,814	2,465	3,436	100.0	14.1	68.3	7.4	10.3
South	28,433	4,456	18,154	3,260	2,564	100.0	15.7	63.8	11.5	9.0
West	22,073	2,918	14,134	2,079	2,942	100.0	13.2	64.0	9.4	13.3
65-74 years										
All regions	70,255	8,270	48,677	6,437	6,871	100.0	11.8	69.3	9.2	9.8
Northeast	18,777	3,369	12,325	1,234	1,850	100.0	17.9	65.6	6.6	9.9
North Central	20,096	1,696	14,639	1,867	1,894	100.0	8.4	72.8	9.3	9.4
South	17,590	2,089	12,300	1,825	1,376	100.0	11.9	69.9	10.4	7.8
West	13,791	1,116	9,413	1,511	1,751	100.0	8.1	68.3	11.0	12.7
75 years and over										
All regions	43,072	11,301	24,052	3,161	4,558	100.0	26.2	55.8	7.3	10.6
Northeast	10,627	4,128	5,302	*	*	100.0	38.8	49.9	*	*
North Central	13,320	3,005	8,175	*	1,542	100.0	22.6	61.4	*	11.6
South	10,843	2,367	5,854	1,435	1,188	100.0	21.8	54.0	13.2	11.0
West	8,282	1,801	4,721	*	1,192	100.0	21.7	57.0	*	14.4

[1]Includes telephone, industry health unit, other, and unknown.

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of physician visits, by place of visit according to age and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Age and residence	Place of visit									
	Total	Home	Office	Hospital clinic	Other[1]	Total	Home	Office	Hospital clinic	Other[1]
	Number of physician visits in thousands					Percent distribution				
All ages										
All residences	844,347	45,671	589,654	100,441	108,581	100.0	5.4	69.8	11.9	12.9
SMSA	568,332	30,345	388,743	68,772	80,472	100.0	5.3	68.4	12.1	14.2
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm	237,031	14,221	169,512	27,862	25,436	100.0	6.0	71.5	11.8	10.7
Farm	38,984	1,105	31,399	3,806	2,673	100.0	2.8	80.5	9.8	6.9
Under 45 years										
All residences	541,578	17,662	371,495	71,987	80,434	100.0	3.3	68.6	13.3	14.9
SMSA	374,430	13,216	251,111	49,994	60,109	100.0	3.5	67.1	13.4	16.1
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm	146,840	4,076	105,109	19,072	18,583	100.0	2.8	71.6	13.0	12.7
Farm	20,308	*	15,275	2,922	1,742	100.0	*	75.2	14.4	8.6
45-64 years										
All residences	189,442	8,438	145,430	18,855	16,719	100.0	4.5	76.8	10.0	8.8
SMSA	126,477	5,377	95,546	12,999	12,555	100.0	4.3	75.5	10.3	9.9
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm	50,526	2,682	39,220	5,115	3,509	100.0	5.3	77.6	10.1	6.9
Farm	12,439	*	10,664	*	*	100.0	*	85.7	*	*
65 years and over										
All residences	113,327	19,571	72,729	9,598	11,429	100.0	17.3	64.2	8.5	10.1
SMSA	67,425	11,752	42,086	5,779	7,808	100.0	17.4	62.4	8.6	11.6
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm	39,665	7,463	25,183	3,676	3,344	100.0	18.8	63.5	9.3	8.4
Farm	6,236	*	5,460	*	*	100.0	*	87.6	*	*
65-74 years										
All residences	70,255	8,270	48,677	6,437	6,871	100.0	11.8	69.3	9.2	9.8
SMSA	42,760	4,913	29,178	4,076	4,593	100.0	11.5	68.2	9.5	10.7
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm	23,636	3,141	16,001	2,259	2,234	100.0	13.3	67.7	9.6	9.5
Farm	3,859	*	3,499	*	*	100.0	*	90.7	*	*
75 years and over										
All residences	43,072	11,301	24,052	3,161	4,558	100.0	26.2	55.8	7.3	10.6
SMSA	24,666	6,838	12,909	1,703	3,216	100.0	27.7	52.3	6.9	13.0
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm	16,029	4,321	9,182	1,417	1,109	100.0	27.0	57.3	8.8	6.9
Farm	2,377	*	1,961	*	*	100.0	*	82.5	*	*

[1]Includes telephone, industry health unit, other, and unknown.

Table 13. Percent of the population with one or more physician visits within a year, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Characteristic	Under 45 years			45-64 years			65 years and over		
	All persons	With visit within a year		All persons	With visit within a year		All persons	With visit within a year	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All persons[1]	131,174	87,188	66.5	37,602	23,883	63.5	17,022	11,709	68.8
Sex									
Male	64,381	40,820	63.4	18,153	10,769	59.3	7,544	4,885	64.8
Female	66,792	46,368	69.4	19,449	13,114	67.4	9,479	6,825	72.0
Family income									
Under $3,000	19,929	11,231	56.4	7,183	4,230	58.9	8,465	5,709	67.4
$3,000-$3,999	11,185	7,003	62.6	2,963	1,873	63.2	1,876	1,329	70.8
$4,000-$6,999	45,500	30,333	66.7	10,526	6,659	63.3	2,930	2,061	70.3
$7,000-$9,999	28,314	20,016	70.7	6,899	4,526	65.6	1,262	907	71.9
$10,000 and over	20,321	15,065	74.1	7,301	5,031	68.9	1,202	895	74.5
Geographic region									
Northeast	31,844	21,849	68.6	10,118	6,376	63.0	4,514	3,139	69.5
North Central	37,076	24,726	66.7	10,670	6,719	63.0	5,152	3,440	66.8
South	40,910	25,884	63.3	11,083	7,039	63.5	4,811	3,339	69.4
West	21,344	14,729	69.0	5,730	3,749	65.4	2,545	1,790	70.3
Residence									
SMSA	84,363	57,759	68.5	24,399	15,673	64.2	9,970	6,818	68.4
Outside SMSA:									
Nonfarm	38,891	25,072	64.5	10,562	6,664	63.1	5,893	4,128	70.0
Farm	7,920	4,357	55.0	2,641	1,547	58.6	1,159	763	65.8
Marital status-17 and over									
Married	46,154	31,252	67.7	30,067	19,266	64.1	9,122	6,274	68.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	3,611	2,328	64.5	5,311	3,390	63.8	6,845	4,812	70.3
Never married	15,479	9,429	60.9	2,224	1,227	55.2	1,055	623	59.1
Color									
White	114,214	77,782	68.1	34,052	21,871	64.2	15,700	10,862	69.2
Nonwhite	16,959	9,406	55.5	3,550	2,012	56.7	1,322	847	64.1

[1] Includes unknown income.

Table 14. Number of visits to selected specialists and practitioners for persons 65 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Characteristic	Type of specialist or practitioner						
	Orthopedist	Dermatologist	Otolaryngologist	Ophthalmologist	Optometrist	Chiropractor	Podiatrist
	Number of visits in thousands						
All persons[1]	780	803	1,046	3,815	2,261	2,504	2,862
Sex							
Male	223	421	412	1,396	904	1,114	575
Female	557	382	634	2,418	1,356	1,390	2,288
Family income							
Under $3,000	265	379	376	1,722	1,102	1,296	915
$3,000-$3,999	79	69	83	348	243	375	305
$4,000-$6,999	170	191	249	688	376	399	632
$7,000-$9,999	97	*	114	354	209	202	364
$10,000 and over	109	82	103	390	181	102	409
Geographic region							
Northeast	282	162	265	1,064	461	561	1,205
North Central	159	130	244	909	696	950	684
South	186	326	333	1,078	665	486	516
West	152	185	204	763	439	507	458
Residence							
SMSA	632	529	741	2,672	1,330	1,241	2,285
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	120	229	268	962	785	894	531
Farm	*	*	*	180	146	369	*
Color							
White	756	783	1,021	3,542	2,128	2,487	2,737
Nonwhite	*	*	*	272	133	*	126

[1]Includes unknown income.

Table 15. Percent of the population 65 years and over with one or more visits to selected specialists and practitioners, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Characteristic	Type of specialist or practitioner						
	Orthopedist	Dermatologist	Otolaryngologist	Ophthalmologist	Optometrist	Chiropractor	Podiatrist
	Percent of population with visits						
All persons[1]	1.4	1.4	2.5	9.9	9.9	2.9	4.5
Sex							
Male	0.9	1.5	2.4	8.0	9.2	3.0	2.2
Female	1.7	1.3	2.6	11.5	10.5	2.8	6.3
Family income							
Under $3,000	1.0	1.3	2.0	8.7	9.7	3.0	3.0
$3,000-$3,999	1.3	1.4	2.2	9.8	9.7	3.7	4.4
$4,000-$6,999	1.5	1.7	3.1	10.4	9.4	2.8	5.4
$7,000-$9,999	2.4	1.0	3.2	12.1	11.6	2.9	7.0
$10,000 and over	2.7	1.8	3.7	14.3	12.1	2.1	9.4
Geographic region							
Northeast	1.7	0.9	2.2	11.3	8.5	2.2	6.8
North Central	1.0	1.0	2.2	7.9	10.0	3.6	3.6
South	1.3	1.8	2.8	9.6	10.2	2.1	3.0
West	1.7	2.2	3.3	11.9	11.8	4.2	5.0
Residence							
SMSA	1.7	1.5	2.9	11.2	9.8	2.3	5.9
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	0.8	1.1	2.1	8.5	10.0	3.2	2.7
Farm	1.1	1.2	1.6	6.2	10.4	6.3	1.1
Color							
White	1.5	1.4	2.6	10.1	10.1	3.1	4.6
Nonwhite	0.4	0.4	1.2	7.1	7.5	0.3	2.6

[1] Includes unknown income.

Table 16. Number of disability days and number of disability days per person per year, by age and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and sex	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days among currently employed	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days among currently employed
	Number of days in thousands			Number of days per person per year		
All ages						
Both sexes----	3,045,865	1,142,032	392,326	16.3	6.1	5.6
Male----------	1,321,678	479,963	257,925	14.6	5.3	5.6
Female----------	1,724,188	662,069	134,401	17.9	6.9	5.5
Under 45 years						
Both sexes----	1,541,205	626,678	189,074	11.7	4.7	4.5
Male----------	669,052	262,940	112,678	10.3	4.1	4.1
Female----------	872,153	363,738	76,396	13.0	5.4	5.3
45-64 years						
Both sexes----	846,254	274,592	178,598	22.3	7.2	7.1
Male----------	386,340	117,601	124,603	21.1	6.4	7.7
Female----------	459,914	156,991	53,995	23.4	8.0	6.0
65 years and over						
Both sexes----	658,406	240,763	24,654	38.4	14.0	7.7
Male----------	266,285	99,422	20,644	35.1	13.1	9.4
Female----------	392,121	141,340	4,011	40.9	14.8	4.0
65-74 years						
Both sexes----	381,897	124,209	19,497	34.2	11.1	7.4
Male----------	161,218	52,244	16,001	32.0	10.4	8.9
Female----------	220,680	71,965	3,497	36.0	11.8	4.1
75 years and over						
Both sexes----	276,509	116,553	5,157	46.1	19.4	9.2
Male----------	105,068	47,178	4,643	41.3	18.5	11.5
Female----------	171,441	69,375	*	49.6	20.1	*

Table 17. Number of disability days and number of disability days per person per year, by age and family income: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and family income	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days among currently employed	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days among currently employed
	Number of days in thousands			Number of days per person per year		
All ages						
All incomes[1]	3,045,865	1,142,032	392,326	16.3	6.1	5.6
Under $3,000	898,697	322,212	76,426	25.8	9.3	7.8
$3,000-$3,999	280,527	108,406	35,720	17.6	6.8	6.5
$4,000-$6,999	806,335	310,009	124,273	14.0	5.4	5.8
$7,000-$9,999	500,317	187,935	71,928	13.3	5.0	4.6
$10,000 and over	411,706	152,526	64,104	13.2	4.9	4.6
Under 45 years						
All incomes	1,541,205	626,678	189,074	11.7	4.7	4.5
Under $3,000	250,104	108,497	31,469	13.0	5.6	6.2
$3,000-$3,999	134,269	57,857	17,879	12.2	5.3	5.6
$4,000-$6,999	508,061	207,404	63,564	11.5	4.7	4.6
$7,000-$9,999	339,486	133,328	39,349	11.5	4.5	3.9
$10,000 and over	254,050	94,538	30,196	11.4	4.2	3.8
45-64 years						
All incomes	846,254	274,592	178,598	22.3	7.2	7.1
Under $3,000	271,719	90,668	35,348	38.6	12.9	9.9
$3,000-$3,999	74,282	22,690	14,877	24.5	7.5	7.7
$4,000-$6,999	209,068	64,530	55,611	20.0	6.2	7.7
$7,000-$9,999	122,092	38,452	30,266	17.4	5.5	5.8
$10,000 and over	118,188	40,127	31,085	15.4	5.2	5.4
65 years and over						
All incomes	658,406	240,763	24,654	38.4	14.0	7.7
Under $3,000	376,874	123,047	9,609	44.3	14.5	8.1
$3,000-$3,999	71,976	27,858	2,964	37.8	14.6	8.1
$4,000-$6,999	89,207	38,075	5,098	31.0	13.2	7.5
$7,000-$9,999	38,739	16,154	2,313	30.2	12.6	7.1
$10,000 and over	39,468	17,861	2,823	30.7	13.9	7.4
65-74 years						
All incomes	381,897	124,209	19,497	34.2	11.1	7.4
Under $3,000	217,236	65,508	7,355	41.9	12.6	8.0
$3,000-$3,999	44,220	14,897	2,510	33.0	11.1	8.1
$4,000-$6,999	53,121	18,915	3,927	26.0	9.3	6.7
$7,000-$9,999	23,418	7,505	1,759	26.0	8.3	6.2
$10,000 and over	20,800	8,474	2,302	23.7	9.7	7.1
75 years and over						
All incomes	276,509	116,553	5,157	46.1	19.4	9.2
Under $3,000	159,638	57,539	2,254	48.2	17.4	8.5
$3,000-$3,999	27,756	12,961	*	49.0	22.9	*
$4,000-$6,999	36,086	19,160	1,171	43.0	22.8	12.7
$7,000-$9,999	15,320	8,649	*	40.3	22.8	*
$10,000 and over	18,668	9,387	*	45.6	23.0	*

[1]Includes unknown income.

Table 18. Number of disability days and number of disability days per person per year, by age and living arrangements: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and living arrangements	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days among currently employed	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days among currently employed
	Number of days in thousands			Number of days per person per year		
All ages						
All persons	3,045,865	1,142,032	392,326	16.3	6.1	5.6
Living alone	242,636	76,245	30,847	26.7	8.4	6.5
Living with nonrelatives	59,720	24,363	8,844	17.5	7.2	4.4
Living with relatives-married	1,599,263	550,416	289,841	18.7	6.4	5.7
Living with relatives-other	1,144,247	491,009	62,794	12.8	5.5	5.0
Under 45 years						
All persons	1,541,205	626,678	189,074	11.7	4.7	4.5
Living alone	26,991	10,918	7,787	12.4	5.0	4.5
Living with nonrelatives	21,827	9,908	5,696	9.9	4.5	4.2
Living with relatives-married	612,244	227,891	133,415	13.2	4.9	4.6
Living with relatives-other	880,142	377,961	42,176	10.8	4.6	4.4
45-64 years						
All persons	846,254	274,592	178,598	22.3	7.2	7.1
Living alone	84,653	27,536	19,035	26.6	8.6	8.2
Living with nonrelatives	15,869	5,291	2,888	24.1	8.0	5.6
Living with relatives-married	640,503	201,641	139,271	21.3	6.7	7.0
Living with relatives-other	105,229	40,124	17,404	26.0	9.9	6.8
65 years and over						
All persons	658,406	240,763	24,654	38.4	14.0	7.7
Living alone	130,992	37,790	4,025	35.0	10.1	6.3
Living with nonrelatives	22,024	9,165	*	40.6	16.9	*
Living with relatives-married	346,515	120,884	17,155	38.1	13.3	8.4
Living with relatives-other	158,876	72,924	3,214	42.1	19.3	8.5
65-74 years						
All persons	381,897	124,209	19,497	34.2	11.1	7.4
Living alone	71,051	19,831	2,859	32.9	9.2	5.9
Living with nonrelatives	10,886	4,208	*	37.4	14.5	*
Living with relatives-married	235,490	76,820	13,686	34.4	11.2	7.7
Living with relatives-other	64,470	23,350	2,692	34.8	12.6	9.4
75 years and over						
All persons	276,509	116,553	5,157	46.1	19.4	9.2
Living alone	59,941	17,959	1,166	37.9	11.4	7.6
Living with nonrelatives	11,138	4,958	*	44.2	19.7	*
Living with relatives-married	111,026	44,063	3,469	49.5	19.6	12.3
Living with relatives-other	94,405	49,573	522	49.0	25.7	5.7

Table 19. Number of disability days and number of disability days per person per year, by age and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and region	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days among currently employed	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days among currently employed
	Number of days in thousands			Number of days per person per year		
All ages						
All regions---	3,045,865	1,142,032	392,326	16.3	6.1	5.6
Northeast----------	648,695	238,187	96,042	13.9	5.1	5.3
North Central-------	857,637	302,454	106,310	16.1	5.7	5.3
South----------	1,007,472	395,400	130,028	17.7	6.9	6.2
West----------	532,062	205,991	59,946	17.6	6.8	5.5
Under 45 years						
All regions---	1,541,205	626,678	189,074	11.7	4.7	4.5
Northeast----------	348,584	138,058	44,546	10.9	4.3	4.3
North Central-------	417,814	166,633	47,743	11.2	4.5	4.1
South----------	480,750	203,790	64,234	11.7	5.0	5.0
West----------	294,058	118,196	32,551	13.5	5.4	4.8
45-64 years						
All regions---	846,254	274,592	178,598	22.3	7.2	7.1
Northeast----------	176,546	55,863	45,441	17.4	5.5	6.5
North Central-------	245,550	73,183	52,492	22.7	6.8	7.2
South----------	288,700	96,835	57,918	25.9	8.7	8.0
West----------	135,459	48,711	22,748	23.5	8.5	6.0
65 years and over						
All regions---	658,406	240,763	24,654	38.4	14.0	7.7
Northeast----------	123,565	44,266	6,056	27.5	9.9	7.2
North Central-------	194,273	62,638	6,075	37.7	12.2	6.1
South----------	238,023	94,775	7,876	48.6	19.3	8.7
West----------	102,545	39,084	4,647	39.2	14.9	10.4
65-74 years						
All regions---	381,897	124,209	19,497	34.2	11.1	7.4
Northeast----------	77,963	26,694	5,004	26.2	9.0	7.0
North Central-------	108,177	32,099	4,451	32.8	9.7	5.5
South----------	135,863	44,795	6,686	42.6	14.1	8.9
West----------	59,895	20,622	3,356	35.4	12.2	9.2
75 years and over						
All regions---	276,509	116,553	5,157	46.1	19.4	9.2
Northeast----------	45,602	17,572	1,052	30.2	11.6	8.2
North Central-------	86,097	30,539	1,624	46.4	16.5	8.5
South----------	102,160	49,980	1,190	59.6	29.2	7.4
West----------	42,651	18,462	1,291	46.1	20.0	16.1

Table 20. Number of disability days and number of disability days per person per year, by age and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and residence	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days among currently employed	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days	Work-loss days among currently employed
	Number of days in thousands			Number of days per person per year		
All ages						
All residences--	3,045,865	1,142,032	392,326	16.3	6.1	5.6
SMSA----------	1,856,844	704,763	244,784	15.5	5.9	5.3
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm----------	990,016	371,842	118,314	17.8	6.7	5.9
Farm----------	199,006	65,427	29,228	17.1	5.6	7.1
Under 45 years						
All residences--	1,541,205	626,678	189,074	11.7	4.7	4.5
SMSA----------	1,012,549	411,022	122,970	11.9	4.8	[illegible].4
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm----------	452,268	184,330	57,137	11.6	4.7	4.8
Farm----------	76,388	31,325	8,967	9.8	4.0	4.3
45-64 years						
All residences--	846,254	274,592	178,598	22.3	7.2	7.1
SMSA----------	509,240	171,816	108,717	20.8	7.0	6.6
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm----------	268,847	84,955	53,268	24.9	7.9	7.5
Farm----------	68,167	17,821	16,613	25.7	6.7	10.0
65 years and over						
All residences--	658,406	240,763	24,654	38.4	14.0	7.7
SMSA----------	335,055	121,925	13,097	33.1	12.1	7.1
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm----------	268,901	102,556	7,909	45.8	17.5	7.9
Farm----------	54,451	16,281	3,648	46.3	13.8	10.4
65-74 years						
All residences--	381,897	124,209	19,497	34.2	11.1	7.4
SMSA----------	198,159	65,278	10,316	29.5	9.7	6.7
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm----------	151,898	50,035	6,747	41.6	13.7	8.3
Farm----------	31,841	8,896	2,435	40.0	11.2	8.9
75 years and over						
All residences--	276,509	116,553	5,157	46.1	19.4	9.2
SMSA----------	136,896	56,647	2,781	40.2	16.6	9.6
Outside SMSA:						
Nonfarm----------	117,003	52,521	1,163	52.8	23.7	6.0
Farm----------	22,610	7,385	1,213	59.5	19.4	16.0

Table 21. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to age and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and sex	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Number of persons in thousands						
All ages							
Both sexes--	187,109	101,453	85,656	63,073	6,114	12,347	4,122
Male----------	90,692	50,782	39,910	29,073	2,384	5,649	2,804
Female----------	96,417	50,671	45,747	34,000	3,730	6,698	1,318
Under 45 years							
Both sexes--	132,053	85,544	46,509	39,815	2,796	3,337	562
Male----------	64,839	42,691	22,148	18,999	1,216	1,592	341
Female----------	67,214	42,854	24,361	20,816	1,580	1,744	220
45-64 years							
Both sexes--	37,898	12,962	24,936	17,425	2,058	4,397	1,056
Male----------	18,276	6,654	11,622	7,974	795	2,036	817
Female----------	19,622	6,308	13,314	9,450	1,263	2,361	240
65 years and over							
Both sexes--	17,158	2,946	14,212	5,833	1,260	4,614	2,504
Male----------	7,576	1,437	6,140	2,100	373	2,021	1,646
Female----------	9,581	1,510	8,072	3,734	887	2,593	858
65-74 years							
Both sexes--	11,156	2,190	8,966	4,217	845	2,820	1,084
Male----------	5,032	1,070	3,961	1,540	273	1,329	819
Female----------	6,124	1,119	5,005	2,677	572	1,491	265
75 years and over							
Both sexes--	6,002	757	5,246	1,616	415	1,795	1,420
Male----------	2,545	366	2,178	559	100	692	827
Female----------	3,458	391	3,067	1,057	315	1,102	592

Table 21. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to age and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965—Con.

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

Age and sex	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Percent distribution						
All ages							
Both sexes--	100.0	54.2	45.8	33.7	3.3	6.6	2.2
Male----------	100.0	56.0	44.0	32.1	2.6	6.2	3.1
Female----------	100.0	52.6	47.4	35.3	3.9	6.9	1.4
Under 45 years							
Both sexes--	100.0	64.8	35.2	30.2	2.1	2.5	0.4
Male----------	100.0	65.8	34.2	29.3	1.9	2.5	0.5
Female----------	100.0	63.8	36.2	31.0	2.4	2.6	0.3
45-64 years							
Both sexes--	100.0	34.2	65.8	46.0	5.4	11.6	2.8
Male----------	100.0	36.4	63.6	43.6	4.3	11.1	4.5
Female----------	100.0	32.1	67.9	48.2	6.4	12.0	1.2
65 years and over							
Both sexes--	100.0	17.2	82.8	34.0	7.3	26.9	14.6
Male----------	100.0	19.0	81.0	27.7	4.9	26.7	21.7
Female----------	100.0	15.8	84.3	39.0	9.3	27.1	9.0
65-74 years							
Both sexes--	100.0	19.6	80.4	37.8	7.6	25.3	9.7
Male----------	100.0	21.3	78.7	30.6	5.4	26.4	16.3
Female----------	100.0	18.3	81.7	43.7	9.3	24.3	4.3
75 years and over							
Both sexes--	100.0	12.6	87.4	26.9	6.9	29.9	23.7
Male----------	100.0	14.4	85.6	22.0	3.9	27.2	32.5
Female----------	100.0	11.3	88.7	30.6	9.1	31.9	17.1

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

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

Table 22. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to age and family income: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and family income	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Number of persons in thousands						
All ages							
All incomes[2]	187,109	101,453	85,656	63,073	6,114	12,347	4,122
Under $3,000	34,787	15,454	19,333	10,529	1,615	5,053	2,137
$3,000-$3,999	15,921	8,679	7,242	4,909	570	1,325	438
$4,000-$6,999	57,574	33,302	24,272	19,070	1,663	2,821	718
$7,000-$9,999	37,747	21,462	16,285	13,518	1,064	1,399	304
$10,000 and over	31,220	16,863	14,357	12,108	927	1,066	256
Under 45 years							
All incomes	132,053	85,544	46,509	39,815	2,796	3,337	562
Under $3,000	19,246	12,557	6,689	5,136	479	856	218
$3,000-$3,999	10,984	7,436	3,548	2,892	235	358	64
$4,000-$6,999	44,236	29,024	15,211	13,122	920	1,024	145
$7,000-$9,999	29,447	18,634	10,813	9,579	602	577	55
$10,000 and over	22,279	13,674	8,606	7,720	462	379	45
45-64 years							
All incomes	37,898	12,962	24,936	17,425	2,058	4,397	1,056
Under $3,000	7,041	1,726	5,316	2,727	470	1,600	518
$3,000-$3,999	3,031	950	2,081	1,334	183	451	113
$4,000-$6,999	10,459	3,693	6,766	4,907	549	1,092	217
$7,000-$9,999	7,019	2,550	4,469	3,473	374	542	80
$10,000 and over	7,654	2,884	4,770	3,882	377	453	58
65 years and over							
All incomes	17,158	2,946	14,212	5,833	1,260	4,614	2,504
Under $3,000	8,500	1,171	7,329	2,665	666	2,597	1,401
$3,000-$3,999	1,906	293	1,613	683	152	516	262
$4,000-$6,999	2,879	585	2,295	1,041	194	704	356
$7,000-$9,999	1,281	277	1,003	466	88	281	168
$10,000 and over	1,287	306	982	506	89	234	153
65-74 years							
All incomes	11,156	2,190	8,966	4,217	845	2,820	1,084
Under $3,000	5,190	813	4,377	1,774	424	1,553	626
$3,000-$3,999	1,339	237	1,102	522	113	340	127
$4,000-$6,999	2,040	453	1,587	842	136	465	144
$7,000-$9,999	901	216	685	367	67	180	71
$10,000 and over	878	239	639	391	62	131	55
75 years and over							
All incomes	6,002	757	5,246	1,616	415	1,795	1,420
Under $3,000	3,310	359	2,951	891	242	1,044	774
$3,000-$3,999	567	55	512	162	39	175	135
$4,000-$6,999	840	132	708	199	57	240	212
$7,000-$9,999	380	61	319	99	*	101	97
$10,000 and over	409	66	343	115	*	103	98

Table 22. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to age and family income: United States, July 1963-June 1964—Con.

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

Age and family income	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Percent distribution						
All ages							
All incomes[2]	100.0	54.2	45.8	33.7	3.3	6.6	2.2
Under $3,000	100.0	44.4	55.6	30.3	4.6	14.5	6.1
$3,000-$3,999	100.0	54.5	45.5	30.8	3.6	8.3	2.8
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	57.8	42.2	33.1	2.9	4.9	1.2
$7,000-$9,999	100.0	56.9	43.1	35.8	2.8	3.7	0.8
$10,000 and over	100.0	54.0	46.0	38.8	3.0	3.4	0.8
Under 45 years							
All incomes	100.0	64.8	35.2	30.2	2.1	2.5	0.4
Under $3,000	100.0	65.2	34.8	26.7	2.5	4.4	1.1
$3,000-$3,999	100.0	67.7	32.3	26.3	2.1	3.3	0.6
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	65.6	34.4	29.7	2.1	2.3	0.3
$7,000-$9,999	100.0	63.3	36.7	32.5	2.0	2.0	0.2
$10,000 and over	100.0	61.4	38.6	34.7	2.1	1.7	0.2
45-64 years							
All incomes	100.0	34.2	65.8	46.0	5.4	11.6	2.8
Under $3,000	100.0	24.5	75.5	38.7	6.7	22.7	7.4
$3,000-$3,999	100.0	31.3	68.7	44.0	6.0	14.9	3.7
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	35.3	64.7	46.9	5.2	10.4	2.1
$7,000-$9,999	100.0	36.3	63.7	49.5	5.3	7.7	1.1
$10,000 and over	100.0	37.7	62.3	50.7	4.9	5.9	0.8
65 years and over							
All incomes	100.0	17.2	82.8	34.0	7.3	26.9	14.6
Under $3,000	100.0	13.8	86.2	31.4	7.8	30.6	16.5
$3,000-$3,999	100.0	15.4	84.6	35.8	8.0	27.1	13.7
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	20.3	79.7	36.2	6.7	24.5	12.4
$7,000-$9,999	100.0	21.6	78.3	36.4	6.9	21.9	13.1
$10,000 and over	100.0	23.8	76.3	39.3	6.9	18.2	11.9
65-74 years							
All incomes	100.0	19.6	80.4	37.8	7.6	25.3	9.7
Under $3,000	100.0	15.7	84.3	34.2	8.2	29.9	12.1
$3,000-$3,999	100.0	17.7	82.3	39.0	8.4	25.4	9.5
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	22.2	77.8	41.3	6.7	22.8	7.1
$7,000-$9,999	100.0	24.0	76.0	40.7	7.4	20.0	7.9
$10,000 and over	100.0	27.2	72.8	44.5	7.1	14.9	6.3
75 years and over							
All incomes	100.0	12.6	87.4	26.9	6.9	29.9	23.7
Under $3,000	100.0	10.8	89.2	26.9	7.3	31.5	23.4
$3,000-$3,999	100.0	9.7	90.3	28.6	6.9	30.9	23.8
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	15.7	84.3	23.7	6.8	28.6	25.2
$7,000-$9,999	100.0	16.1	83.9	26.1	*	26.6	25.5
$10,000 and over	100.0	16.1	83.9	28.1	*	25.2	24.0

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.
[2]Includes unknown income.

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

Table 23. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to age and living arrangements: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and living arrangements	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Number of persons in thousands						
All ages							
All persons	187,109	101,453	85,656	63,073	6,114	12,347	4,122
Living alone	9,098	2,283	6,815	4,204	595	1,568	448
Living with nonrelatives	3,407	1,368	2,040	1,488	115	281	157
Living with relatives-married	85,367	33,867	51,500	37,813	3,825	7,734	2,129
Living with relatives-other	89,237	63,935	25,301	19,568	1,580	2,764	1,389
Under 45 years							
All persons	132,053	85,544	46,509	39,815	2,796	3,337	562
Living alone	2,169	915	1,254	1,071	68	103	*
Living with nonrelatives	2,206	1,074	1,133	1,020	53	54	*
Living with relatives-married	46,264	21,785	24,478	20,770	1,546	1,995	168
Living with relatives-other	81,414	61,770	19,644	16,954	1,128	1,185	377
45-64 years							
All persons	37,898	12,962	24,936	17,425	2,058	4,397	1,056
Living alone	3,188	871	2,317	1,596	179	435	107
Living with nonrelatives	658	208	451	295	*	103	33
Living with relatives-married	30,007	10,396	19,611	13,952	1,657	3,283	720
Living with relatives-other	4,045	1,488	2,557	1,582	201	577	197
65 years and over							
All persons	17,158	2,946	14,212	5,833	1,260	4,614	2,504
Living alone	3,741	497	3,244	1,536	347	1,031	330
Living with nonrelatives	543	86	457	173	40	124	119
Living with relatives-married	9,096	1,686	7,411	3,091	622	2,456	1,241
Living with relatives-other	3,778	677	3,100	1,032	250	1,002	815
65-74 years							
All persons	11,156	2,190	8,966	4,217	845	2,820	1,084
Living alone	2,159	330	1,829	953	187	539	150
Living with nonrelatives	291	57	234	109	*	61	39
Living with relatives-married	6,853	1,365	5,488	2,537	501	1,765	686
Living with relatives-other	1,852	437	1,415	618	133	454	210
75 years and over							
All persons	6,002	757	5,246	1,616	415	1,795	1,420
Living alone	1,582	167	1,415	583	160	492	180
Living with nonrelatives	252	29	222	64	*	63	80
Living with relatives-married	2,243	320	1,923	555	122	692	555
Living with relatives-other	1,926	240	1,686	414	118	548	605

Table 23. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to age and living arrangements: United States, July 1963-June 1965—Con.

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

Age and living arrangements	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Percent distribution						
All ages							
All persons	100.0	54.2	45.8	33.7	3.3	6.6	2.2
Living alone	100.0	25.1	74.9	46.2	6.5	17.2	4.9
Living with nonrelatives	100.0	40.2	59.9	43.7	3.4	8.2	4.6
Living with relatives-married	100.0	39.7	60.3	44.3	4.5	9.1	2.5
Living with relatives-other	100.0	71.6	28.4	21.9	1.8	3.1	1.6
Under 45 years							
All persons	100.0	64.8	35.2	30.2	2.1	2.5	0.4
Living alone	100.0	42.2	57.8	49.4	3.1	4.7	*
Living with nonrelatives	100.0	48.7	51.4	46.2	2.4	2.4	*
Living with relatives-married	100.0	47.1	52.9	44.9	3.3	4.3	0.4
Living with relatives-other	100.0	75.9	24.1	20.8	1.4	1.5	0.5
45-64 years							
All persons	100.0	34.2	65.8	46.0	5.4	11.6	2.8
Living alone	100.0	27.3	72.7	50.1	5.6	13.6	3.4
Living with nonrelatives	100.0	31.6	68.5	44.8	*	15.7	5.0
Living with relatives-married	100.0	34.6	65.4	46.5	5.5	10.9	2.4
Living with relatives-other	100.0	36.8	63.2	39.1	5.0	14.3	4.9
65 years and over							
All persons	100.0	17.2	82.8	34.0	7.3	26.9	14.6
Living alone	100.0	13.3	86.7	41.1	9.3	27.6	8.8
Living with nonrelatives	100.0	15.8	84.2	31.9	7.4	22.8	21.9
Living with relatives-married	100.0	18.5	81.5	34.0	6.8	27.0	13.6
Living with relatives-other	100.0	17.9	82.1	27.3	6.6	26.5	21.6
65-74 years							
All persons	100.0	19.6	80.4	37.8	7.6	25.3	9.7
Living alone	100.0	15.3	84.7	44.1	8.7	25.0	6.9
Living with nonrelatives	100.0	19.6	80.4	37.5	*	21.0	13.4
Living with relatives-married	100.0	19.9	80.1	37.0	7.3	25.8	10.0
Living with relatives-other	100.0	23.6	76.4	33.4	7.2	24.5	11.3
75 years and over							
All persons	100.0	12.6	87.4	26.9	6.9	29.9	23.7
Living alone	100.0	10.6	89.4	36.9	10.1	31.1	11.4
Living with nonrelatives	100.0	11.5	88.1	25.4	*	25.0	31.7
Living with relatives-married	100.0	14.3	85.7	24.7	5.4	30.9	24.7
Living with relatives-other	100.0	12.5	87.5	21.5	6.1	28.5	31.4

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

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

Table 24. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to age and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and region	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Number of persons in thousands						
All ages							
All regions	187,109	101,453	85,656	63,073	6,114	12,347	4,122
Northeast	46,578	27,609	18,969	14,521	1,032	2,508	908
North Central	53,351	28,781	24,570	18,182	1,956	3,439	994
South	56,982	29,892	27,090	18,919	1,867	4,620	1,684
West	30,198	15,171	15,027	11,450	1,259	1,781	537
Under 45 years							
All regions	132,053	85,544	46,509	39,815	2,796	3,337	562
Northeast	31,933	22,140	9,793	8,573	474	629	117
North Central	37,377	24,277	13,100	11,255	854	872	119
South	40,918	26,105	14,813	12,386	869	1,305	253
West	21,824	13,022	8,803	7,601	598	531	72
45-64 years							
All regions	37,898	12,962	24,936	17,425	2,058	4,397	1,056
Northeast	10,157	4,395	5,762	4,318	362	850	232
North Central	10,823	3,626	7,197	5,110	655	1,194	238
South	11,163	3,187	7,975	5,148	637	1,748	442
West	5,755	1,753	4,002	2,849	404	605	144
65 years and over							
All regions	17,158	2,946	14,212	5,833	1,260	4,614	2,504
Northeast	4,488	1,073	3,415	1,631	196	1,029	559
North Central	5,151	877	4,274	1,817	447	1,373	637
South	4,901	599	4,302	1,386	361	1,567	988
West	2,618	397	2,221	1,000	257	645	320
65-74 years							
All regions	11,156	2,190	8,966	4,217	845	2,820	1,084
Northeast	2,979	790	2,188	1,200	131	612	246
North Central	3,297	635	2,662	1,288	290	814	270
South	3,187	471	2,716	1,028	261	1,000	427
West	1,693	293	1,400	700	164	394	142
75 years and over							
All regions	6,002	757	5,246	1,616	415	1,795	1,420
Northeast	1,509	283	1,226	431	65	417	313
North Central	1,854	242	1,612	529	157	559	367
South	1,714	128	1,586	357	101	567	561
West	925	104	821	300	93	251	178

Table 24. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to age and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965—Con.

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

Age and region	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Percent distribution						
All ages							
All regions	100.0	54.2	45.8	33.7	3.3	6.6	2.2
Northeast	100.0	59.3	40.7	31.2	2.2	5.4	1.9
North Central	100.0	53.9	46.1	34.1	3.7	6.4	1.9
South	100.0	52.5	47.5	33.2	3.3	8.1	3.0
West	100.0	50.2	49.8	37.9	4.2	5.9	1.8
Under 45 years							
All regions	100.0	64.8	35.2	30.2	2.1	2.5	0.4
Northeast	100.0	69.3	30.7	26.8	1.5	2.0	0.4
North Central	100.0	65.0	35.0	30.1	2.3	2.3	0.3
South	100.0	63.8	36.2	30.3	2.1	3.2	0.6
West	100.0	59.7	40.3	34.8	2.7	2.4	0.3
45-64 years							
All regions	100.0	34.2	65.8	46.0	5.4	11.6	2.8
Northeast	100.0	43.3	56.7	42.5	3.6	8.4	2.3
North Central	100.0	33.5	66.5	47.2	6.1	11.0	2.2
South	100.0	28.5	71.4	46.1	5.7	15.7	4.0
West	100.0	30.5	69.5	49.5	7.0	10.5	2.5
65 years and over							
All regions	100.0	17.2	82.8	34.0	7.3	26.9	14.6
Northeast	100.0	23.9	76.1	36.3	4.4	22.9	12.5
North Central	100.0	17.0	83.0	35.3	8.7	26.7	12.4
South	100.0	12.2	87.8	28.3	7.4	32.0	20.2
West	100.0	15.2	84.8	38.2	9.8	24.6	12.2
65-74 years							
All regions	100.0	19.6	80.4	37.8	7.6	25.3	9.7
Northeast	100.0	26.5	73.4	40.3	4.4	20.5	8.3
North Central	100.0	19.3	80.7	39.1	8.8	24.7	8.2
South	100.0	14.8	85.2	32.3	8.2	31.4	13.4
West	100.0	17.3	82.7	41.3	9.7	23.3	8.4
75 years and over							
All regions	100.0	12.6	87.4	26.9	6.9	29.9	23.7
Northeast	100.0	18.8	81.2	28.6	4.3	27.6	20.7
North Central	100.0	13.1	86.9	28.5	8.5	30.2	19.8
South	100.0	7.5	92.5	20.8	5.9	33.1	32.7
West	100.0	11.2	88.8	32.4	10.1	27.1	19.2

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

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

Table 25. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to age and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and residence	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Number of persons in thousands						
All ages							
All areas	187,109	101,453	85,656	63,073	6,114	12,347	4,122
SMSA	119,762	66,024	53,738	41,178	3,618	6,725	2,217
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	55,710	29,141	26,569	18,463	2,027	4,465	1,614
Farm	11,637	6,288	5,349	3,431	469	1,158	292
Under 45 years							
All areas	132,053	85,544	46,509	39,815	2,796	3,337	562
SMSA	85,190	55,043	30,147	26,167	1,724	1,945	312
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	39,059	25,139	13,920	11,705	886	1,126	202
Farm	7,804	5,362	2,442	1,942	186	266	48
45-64 years							
All areas	37,898	12,962	24,936	17,425	2,058	4,397	1,056
SMSA	24,461	8,965	15,496	11,304	1,212	2,371	609
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	10,781	3,232	7,549	4,955	661	1,551	382
Farm	2,657	765	1,891	1,166	186	475	65
65 years and over							
All areas	17,158	2,946	14,212	5,833	1,260	4,614	2,504
SMSA	10,111	2,016	8,095	3,708	682	2,409	1,296
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	5,870	770	5,101	1,802	480	1,788	1,030
Farm	1,176	160	1,016	323	97	417	178
65-74 years							
All areas	11,156	2,190	8,966	4,217	845	2,820	1,084
SMSA	6,706	1,497	5,209	2,704	462	1,474	568
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	3,653	571	3,082	1,261	310	1,073	438
Farm	797	121	676	252	73	273	79
75 years and over							
All areas	6,002	757	5,246	1,616	415	1,795	1,420
SMSA	3,405	519	2,886	1,003	220	935	728
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	2,217	199	2,019	542	170	715	592
Farm	380	39	340	71	*	145	100

Table 25. Total population and number and percent distribution of persons, by chronic condition and activity limitation status according to age and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965—Con.

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

Age and residence	Total population	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions				
			Total	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity[1]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Unable to carry on major activity[1]
	Percent distribution						
All ages							
All areas	100.0	54.2	45.8	33.7	3.3	6.6	2.2
SMSA	100.0	55.1	44.9	34.4	3.0	5.6	1.9
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	100.0	52.3	47.7	33.1	3.6	8.0	2.9
Farm	100.0	54.0	46.0	29.5	4.0	10.0	2.5
Under 45 years							
All areas	100.0	64.8	35.2	30.2	2.1	2.5	0.4
SMSA	100.0	64.6	35.4	30.7	2.0	2.3	0.4
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	100.0	64.4	35.6	30.0	2.3	2.9	0.5
Farm	100.0	68.7	31.3	24.9	2.4	3.4	0.6
45-64 years							
All areas	100.0	34.2	65.8	46.0	5.4	11.6	2.8
SMSA	100.0	36.7	63.3	46.2	5.0	9.7	2.5
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	100.0	30.0	70.0	46.0	6.1	14.4	3.5
Farm	100.0	28.8	71.2	43.9	7.0	17.9	2.4
65 years and over							
All areas	100.0	17.2	82.8	34.0	7.3	26.9	14.6
SMSA	100.0	19.9	80.1	36.7	6.7	23.8	12.8
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	100.0	13.1	86.9	30.7	8.2	30.5	17.5
Farm	100.0	13.6	86.4	27.5	8.2	35.5	15.1
65-74 years							
All areas	100.0	19.6	80.4	37.8	7.6	25.3	9.7
SMSA	100.0	22.3	77.7	40.3	6.9	22.0	8.5
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	100.0	15.6	84.4	34.5	8.5	29.4	12.0
Farm	100.0	15.2	84.8	31.6	9.2	34.3	9.9
75 years and over							
All areas	100.0	12.6	87.4	26.9	6.9	29.9	23.7
SMSA	100.0	15.2	84.8	29.5	6.5	27.5	21.4
Outside SMSA:							
Nonfarm	100.0	9.0	91.1	24.4	7.7	32.3	26.7
Farm	100.0	10.3	89.5	18.7	*	38.2	26.3

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

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

Table 26. Number of selected chronic conditions reported in interviews and number and percent causing activity limitation, by age and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Sex and selected chronic conditions	Under 45 years			45-64 years			65 years and over		
	Number of conditions	Conditions causing activity limitation		Number of conditions	Conditions causing activity limitation		Number of conditions	Conditions causing activity limitation	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Both sexes	In thousands			In thousands			In thousands		
Heart conditions	971	384	39.5	2,279	1,381	60.6	2,917	1,854	63.6
High blood pressure	1,520	151	9.9	3,377	516	15.3	2,815	701	24.9
Arthritis and rheumatism	2,074	353	17.0	6,111	1,331	21.8	5,629	1,797	31.9
Digestive conditions	4,491	455	10.1	4,744	862	18.2	3,591	747	20.8
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	58	36	62.1	279	182	65.2	619	436	70.4
Visual impairments	1,392	190	13.6	1,499	301	20.1	2,499	794	31.8
Hearing impairments	2,164	127	5.9	2,673	115	4.3	3,712	219	59
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	8,994	1,542	17.1	5,549	1,443	26.0	3,199	1,080	33.8
Male									
Heart conditions	446	181	40.6	1,230	768	62.4	1,278	896	70.1
High blood pressure	587	53	9.0	1,046	136	13.0	715	214	29.9
Arthritis and rheumatism	660	133	20.2	2,072	476	23.0	1,906	643	33.7
Digestive conditions	2,495	233	9.3	2,485	469	18.9	1,692	384	22.7
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	*	*	*	147	97	66.0	303	216	71.3
Visual impairments	717	121	16.9	711	175	24.6	963	315	32.7
Hearing impairments	1,231	64	5.2	1,591	68	4.3	1,962	122	6.2
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	5,163	869	16.8	2,986	799	26.8	1,316	464	35.3
Female									
Heart conditions	525	203	38.7	1,049	614	58.5	1,639	958	58.5
High blood pressure	933	98	10.5	2,331	381	16.3	2,100	488	23.2
Arthritis and rheumatism	1,414	220	15.6	4,039	855	21.2	3,722	1,154	31.0
Digestive conditions	1,996	221	11.1	2,259	393	17.4	1,898	363	19.1
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	34	*	*	133	85	63.9	316	220	69.6
Visual impairments	675	69	10.2	788	126	16.0	1,536	479	31.2
Hearing impairments	933	63	6.8	1,081	46	4.3	1,750	98	5.6
Orthepedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	3,831	673	17.6	2,564	645	25.2	1,883	616	32.7

Table 27. Number of selected chronic conditions reported in interviews and number and percent causing activity limitation, by age and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Region and selected chronic conditions	Under 45 years			45-64 years			65 years and over		
	Number of conditions	Conditions causing activity limitation		Number of conditions	Conditions causing activity limitation		Number of conditions	Conditions causing activity limitation	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All regions	In thousands			In thousands			In thousands		
Heart conditions	971	384	39.5	2,279	1,381	60.6	2,917	1,854	63.6
High blood pressure	1,520	151	9.9	3,377	516	15.3	2,815	701	24.9
Arthritis and rheumatism	2,074	353	17.0	6,111	1,331	21.8	5,629	1,797	31.9
Digestive conditions	4,491	455	10.1	4,744	862	18.2	3,591	747	20.8
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	58	36	62.1	279	182	65.2	619	436	70.4
Visual impairments	1,392	190	13.6	1,499	301	20.1	2,499	794	31.8
Hearing impairments	2,164	127	5.9	2,673	115	4.3	3,712	219	5.9
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	8,994	1,542	17.1	5,549	1,443	26.0	3,199	1,080	33.8
Northeast									
Heart conditions	213	79	37.1	527	308	58.4	671	418	62.3
High blood pressure	333	28	8.4	776	78	10.1	662	119	18.0
Arthritis and rheumatism	397	76	19.1	1,214	226	18.6	1,257	342	27.2
Digestive conditions	919	77	8.4	971	145	14.9	746	128	17.2
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	*	*	*	63	44	69.8	112	82	73.2
Visual impairments	254	34	13.4	267	58	21.7	501	165	32.9
Hearing impairments	412	24	5.8	557	24	4.3	759	33	4.3
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	1,808	285	15.8	1,135	278	24.5	660	216	32.7
North Central									
Heart conditions	269	118	43.9	660	389	58.9	872	534	61.2
High blood pressure	400	36	9.0	878	126	14.4	808	171	21.2
Arthritis and rheumatism	573	84	14.7	1,754	371	21.2	1,637	511	31.2
Digestive conditions	1,248	115	9.2	1,405	240	17.1	1,021	172	16.8
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	*	*	*	74	45	60.8	174	122	70.1
Visual impairments	366	51	13.9	320	68	21.3	691	213	30.8
Hearing impairments	616	36	5.8	742	24	3.2	1,081	65	6.0
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	2,619	447	17.1	1,607	401	25.0	954	309	32.4
South									
Heart conditions	312	127	40.7	739	480	65.0	934	638	68.3
High blood pressure	532	70	13.2	1,222	255	20.9	923	327	35.4
Arthritis and rheumatism	714	133	18.6	2,207	543	24.6	1,847	689	37.3
Digestive conditions	1,510	182	12.1	1,641	367	22.4	1,276	328	25.7
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	*	*	*	107	73	68.2	239	171	71.5
Visual impairments	545	77	14.1	709	133	18.8	950	315	33.2
Hearing impairments	708	46	6.5	908	47	5.2	1,226	94	7.7
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	2,735	515	18.8	1,813	530	29.2	1,078	387	35.9
West									
Heart conditions	176	59	33.5	352	204	58.0	440	264	60.0
High blood pressure	254	16	6.3	501	58	11.6	422	85	20.1
Arthritis and rheumatism	390	60	15.4	937	191	20.4	888	255	28.7
Digestive conditions	814	81	10.0	727	110	15.1	547	119	21.8
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	*	*	*	35	*	*	93	62	66.7
Visual impairments	226	*	*	203	42	20.7	357	102	28.6
Hearing impairments	428	*	*	466	*	*	646	28	4.3
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	1,832	295	16.1	995	235	23.6	507	168	33.1

Table 28. Number of selected chronic conditions reported in interviews and number and percent causing activity limitation, by age and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Residence and selected chronic conditions	Under 45 years			45-64 years			65 years and over		
	Number of conditions	Conditions causing activity limitation		Number of conditions	Conditions causing activity limitation		Number of conditions	Conditions causing activity limitation	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
ALL AREAS	In thousands			In thousands			In thousands		
Heart conditions	971	384	39.5	2,279	1,381	60.6	2,917	1,854	63.6
High blood pressure	1,520	151	9.9	3,377	516	15.3	2,815	701	24.9
Arthritis and rheumatism	2,074	353	17.0	6,111	1,331	21.8	5,629	1,797	31.9
Digestive conditions	4,491	455	10.1	4,744	862	18.2	3,591	747	20.8
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	58	36	62.1	279	182	65.2	619	436	70.4
Visual impairments	1,392	190	13.6	1,499	301	20.1	2,499	794	31.8
Hearing impairments	2,164	127	5.9	2,673	115	4.3	3,712	219	5.9
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	8,994	1,542	17.1	5,549	1,443	26.0	3,199	1,080	33.8
SMSA									
Heart conditions	621	231	37.2	1,377	793	57.6	1,618	994	61.4
High blood pressure	999	92	9.2	2,096	262	12.5	1,537	314	20.4
Arthritis and rheumatism	1,241	201	16.2	3,531	713	20.2	3,066	884	28.8
Digestive conditions	2,746	245	8.9	2,743	411	15.0	1,817	344	18.9
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	32	*	*	178	111	62.4	332	230	69.3
Visual impairments	803	106	13.2	800	163	20.4	1,305	396	30.3
Hearing impairments	1,346	83	6.2	1,558	61	3.9	1,963	102	5.2
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	5,769	935	16.2	3,285	784	23.9	1,700	552	32.5
OUTSIDE SMSA									
Nonfarm									
Heart conditions	303	136	44.9	725	462	63.7	1,102	715	64.9
High blood pressure	442	44	10.0	1,044	196	18.8	1,062	300	28.2
Arthritis and rheumatism	666	111	16.7	1,987	477	24.0	2,127	745	35.0
Digestive conditions	1,495	165	11.0	1,600	357	22.3	1,507	325	21.6
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	*	*	*	82	56	68.3	232	165	71.1
Visual impairments	476	64	13.4	562	118	21.0	1,030	342	33.2
Hearing impairments	686	37	5.4	909	47	5.2	1,477	95	6.4
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	2,697	485	18.0	1,764	498	28.2	1,237	440	35.6
Farm									
Heart conditions	47	*	*	177	126	71.2	197	145	73.6
High blood pressure	78	*	*	237	59	24.9	216	88	40.7
Arthritis and rheumatism	167	41	24.6	593	140	23.6	436	168	38.5
Digestive conditions	249	45	18.1	401	93	23.2	267	79	29.6
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	*	*	*	*	*	*	54	41	75.9
Visual impairments	112	*	*	137	20	14.6	164	56	34.1
Hearing impairments	132	*	*	206	*	*	273	*	*
Orthopedic impairments (excluding paralysis or absence)	528	123	23.3	500	162	32.4	262	88	33.6

Table 29. Number and rate of persons injured, by class of accident, age, and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and sex	All persons injured	Class of accident				All persons injured	Class of accident			
		Moving motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other		Moving motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
	Number of persons in thousands					Rate per 1,000 persons				
All ages										
Both sexes------	53,707	3,600	9,493	24,930	18,499	287.0	19.2	50.7	133.2	98.9
Male----------	31,558	1,989	8,114	12,367	11,275	348.0	21.9	89.5	136.4	124.3
Female----------	22,149	1,611	1,379	12,563	7,224	229.7	16.7	14.3	130.3	74.9
Under 45 years										
Both sexes------	42,040	2,942	6,355	18,976	15,635	318.4	22.3	48.1	143.7	118.4
Male----------	26,055	1,602	5,632	10,173	10,107	401.8	24.7	86.9	156.9	155.9
Female----------	15,985	1,339	723	8,804	5,528	237.8	19.9	10.8	131.0	82.2
45-64 years										
Both sexes------	8,749	519	2,953	4,026	2,090	230.9	13.7	77.9	106.2	55.1
Male----------	4,375	351	2,334	1,513	846	239.4	19.2	127.7	82.8	46.3
Female----------	4,373	168	620	2,512	1,244	222.9	8.6	31.6	128.0	63.4
65 years and over										
Both sexes------	2,919	139	184	1,928	774	170.1	8.1	10.7	112.4	45.1
Male----------	1,128	*	147	681	321	148.9	*	19.4	89.9	42.4
Female----------	1,790	104	*	1,247	453	186.8	10.9	*	130.2	47.3

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

Table 30. Number and rate of persons injured, by class of accident, age, and family income: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and family income	All persons injured	Class of accident				All persons injured	Class of accident			
		Moving motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other		Moving motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
	Number of persons in thousands					Rate per 1,000 persons				
All ages										
All incomes[1]	53,707	3,600	9,493	24,930	18,499	287.0	19.2	50.7	133.2	98.9
Under $3,000	8,828	534	1,640	4,054	3,264	253.8	15.4	47.1	116.5	93.8
$3,000-$3,999	4,134	240	973	1,954	1,225	259.7	15.1	61.1	122.7	76.9
$4,000-$6,999	16,653	1,112	3,233	7,694	5,561	289.2	19.3	56.2	133.6	96.6
$7,000-$9,999	11,826	963	1,820	5,687	3,799	313.3	25.5	48.2	150.7	100.6
$10,000 and over	9,847	602	1,288	4,459	3,877	315.4	19.3	41.3	142.8	124.2
Under 45 years										
All incomes	42,040	2,942	6,355	18,976	15,635	318.4	22.3	48.1	143.7	118.4
Under $3,000	5,672	419	1,069	2,153	2,436	294.7	21.8	55.5	111.9	126.6
$3,000-$3,999	3,329	223	730	1,479	1,091	303.1	20.3	66.5	134.7	99.3
$4,000-$6,999	13,606	906	2,284	6,226	4,861	307.6	20.5	51.6	140.7	109.9
$7,000-$9,999	10,104	837	1,358	4,801	3,393	343.1	28.4	46.1	163.0	115.2
$10,000 and over	7,709	461	686	3,567	3,257	346.0	20.7	30.8	160.1	146.2
45-64 years										
All incomes	8,749	519	2,953	4,026	2,090	230.9	13.7	77.9	106.2	55.1
Under $3,000	1,692	*	503	987	381	240.3	*	71.4	140.2	54.1
$3,000-$3,999	525	*	208	245	104	173.2	*	68.6	80.8	34.3
$4,000-$6,999	2,611	174	928	1,170	598	249.6	16.6	88.7	111.9	57.2
$7,000-$9,999	1,512	126	426	695	406	215.4	18.0	60.7	99.0	57.8
$10,000 and over	1,739	102	578	671	481	227.2	13.3	75.5	87.7	62.8
65 years and over										
All incomes	2,919	139	184	1,928	774	170.1	8.1	10.7	112.4	45.1
Under $3,000	1,464	*	*	913	446	172.2	*	*	107.4	52.5
$3,000-$3,999	280	*	*	230	*	146.9	*	*	120.7	*
$4,000-$6,999	435	*	*	298	102	151.1	*	*	103.5	35.4
$7,000-$9,999	210	*	*	191	*	163.9	*	*	149.1	*
$10,000 and over	399	*	*	221	140	310.0	*	*	171.7	108.8

[1] Includes unknown income.

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

Table 31. Number and rate of persons injured, by class of accident, age, and living arrangements: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and living arrangements	All persons injured	Class of accident				All persons injured	Class of accident			
		Moving motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other		Moving motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
	Number of persons in thousands					Rate per 1,000 persons				
All ages										
All persons----	53,707	3,600	9,493	24,930	18,499	287.0	19.2	50.7	133.2	98.9
Living alone---------	2,647	141	720	981	965	290.9	15.5	79.1	107.8	106.1
Living with nonrelatives--------	1,639	218	460	410	691	481.1	64.0	135.0	120.3	202.8
Living with relatives-married---	20,638	1,667	6,865	8,707	5,322	241.8	19.5	80.4	102.0	62.3
Living with relatives-other-----	28,783	1,574	1,448	14,832	11,521	322.5	17.6	16.2	166.2	129.1
Under 45 years										
All persons----	42,040	2,942	6,355	18,976	15,635	318.4	22.3	48.1	143.7	118.4
Living alone---------	1,244	*	405	242	613	573.5	*	186.7	111.6	282.6
Living with nonrelatives--------	1,253	201	319	203	617	568.0	91.1	144.6	92.0	279.7
Living with relatives-married---	12,353	1,163	4,459	4,611	3,270	267.0	25.1	96.4	99.7	70.7
Living with relatives-other-----	27,190	1,485	1,173	13,920	11,135	334.0	18.2	14.4	171.0	136.8
45-64 years										
All persons----	8,749	519	2,953	4,026	2,090	230.9	13.7	77.9	106.2	55.1
Living alone---------	811	*	279	425	110	254.4	*	87.5	133.3	34.5
Living with nonrelatives--------	284	*	141	125	*	431.6	*	214.3	190.0	*
Living with relatives-married---	6,793	431	2,279	3,101	1,680	226.4	14.4	75.9	103.3	56.0
Living with relatives-other-----	860	*	254	375	246	212.6	*	62.8	92.7	60.8
65 years and over										
All persons----	2,919	139	184	1,928	774	170.1	8.1	10.7	112.4	45.1
Living alone---------	592	*	*	313	242	158.2	*	*	83.7	64.7
Living with nonrelatives--------	102	*	*	*	*	187.8	*	*	*	*
Living with relatives-married---	1,492	*	127	995	372	164.0	*	14.0	109.4	40.9
Living with relatives-other-----	733	*	*	538	140	194.0	*	*	142.4	37.1

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

Table 32. Number and rate of persons injured, by class of accident, age, and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and region	All persons injured	Class of accident				All persons injured	Class of accident			
		Moving motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other		Moving motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
	Number of persons in thousands					Rate per 1,000 persons				
All ages										
All regions-----	53,707	3,600	9,493	24,930	18,499	287.0	19.2	50.7	133.2	98.9
Northeast----------	12,573	799	1,831	5,816	4,670	269.9	17.2	39.3	124.9	100.3
North Central---------	15,114	1,097	2,920	7,297	4,855	283.3	20.6	54.7	136.8	91.0
South----------	15,848	931	2,803	7,667	5,266	278.1	16.3	49.2	134.6	92.4
West----------	10,171	772	1,938	4,149	3,709	336.8	25.6	64.2	137.4	122.8
Under 45 years										
All regions-----	42,040	2,942	6,355	18,976	15,635	318.4	22.3	48.1	143.7	118.4
Northeast----------	9,755	624	1,076	4,567	3,886	305.5	19.5	33.7	143.0	121.7
North Central---------	11,427	870	1,836	5,405	3,983	305.7	23.3	49.1	144.6	106.6
South----------	12,310	765	2,013	5,627	4,450	300.8	18.7	49.2	137.5	108.8
West----------	8,548	683	1,431	3,377	3,316	391.7	31.3	65.6	154.7	151.9
45-64 years										
All regions-----	8,749	519	2,953	4,026	2,090	230.9	13.7	77.9	106.2	55.1
Northeast----------	2,302	140	734	875	697	226.6	13.8	72.3	86.1	68.6
North Central---------	2,628	138	993	1,244	549	242.8	12.8	91.7	114.9	50.7
South----------	2,537	151	756	1,351	555	227.3	13.5	67.7	121.0	49.7
West----------	1,282	*	470	555	289	222.8	*	81.7	96.4	50.2
65 years and over										
All regions-----	2,919	139	184	1,928	774	170.1	8.1	10.7	112.4	45.1
Northeast----------	516	*	*	374	*	115.0	*	*	83.3	*
North Central---------	1,060	*	*	648	323	205.8	*	*	125.8	62.7
South----------	1,000	*	*	689	261	204.0	*	*	140.6	53.3
West----------	342	*	*	217	104	130.6	*	*	82.9	39.7

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

Table 33. Number and rate of persons injured, by class of accident, age, and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and residence	All persons injured	Class of accident				All persons injured	Class of accident			
		Moving motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other		Moving motor vehicle	Work	Home	Other
	Number of persons in thousands					Rate per 1,000 persons				
All ages										
All residences	53,707	3,600	9,493	24,930	18,499	287.0	19.2	50.7	133.2	98.9
SMSA	35,782	2,495	5,660	16,494	12,654	298.8	20.8	47.3	137.7	105.7
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm	15,023	904	2,952	7,182	4,941	269.7	16.2	53.0	128.9	88.7
Farm	2,902	200	881	1,254	904	249.4	17.2	75.7	107.8	77.7
Under 45 years										
All residences	42,040	2,942	6,355	18,976	15,635	318.4	22.3	48.1	143.7	118.4
SMSA	28,433	2,022	3,779	12,836	10,877	333.8	23.7	44.4	150.7	127.7
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm	11,637	749	2,075	5,373	4,060	297.9	19.2	53.1	137.6	103.9
Farm	1,970	170	502	768	698	252.4	21.8	64.3	98.4	89.4
45-64 years										
All residences	8,749	519	2,953	4,026	2,090	230.9	13.7	77.9	106.2	55.1
SMSA	5,605	388	1,785	2,432	1,389	229.1	15.9	73.0	99.4	56.8
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm	2,449	115	838	1,242	567	227.2	10.7	77.7	115.2	52.6
Farm	694	*	330	351	134	261.2	*	124.2	132.1	50.4
65 years and over										
All residences	2,919	139	184	1,928	774	170.1	8.1	10.7	112.4	45.1
SMSA	1,743	*	*	1,226	388	172.4	*	*	121.3	38.4
Outside SMSA:										
Nonfarm	937	*	*	567	314	159.6	*	*	96.6	53.5
Farm	238	*	*	136	*	202.4	*	*	115.6	*

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

Table 34. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Population in thousands			
All persons[1]	185,797	131,174	37,602	17,022
Sex				
Male	90,078	64,381	18,153	7,544
Female	95,720	66,792	19,449	9,479
Family income				
Under $3,000	35,576	19,929	7,183	8,465
$3,000-$3,999	16,023	11,185	2,963	1,876
$4,000-$6,999	58,956	45,500	10,526	2,930
$7,000-$9,999	36,476	28,314	6,899	1,262
$10,000 and over	28,825	20,321	7,301	1,202
Geographic region				
Northeast	46,476	31,844	10,118	4,514
North Central	52,898	37,076	10,670	5,152
South	56,804	40,910	11,083	4,811
West	29,619	21,344	5,730	2,545
Residence				
SMSA	118,731	84,363	24,399	9,970
Outside SMSA:				
Nonfarm	55,346	38,891	10,562	5,893
Farm	11,720	7,920	2,641	1,159
Color				
White	163,966	114,214	34,052	15,700
Nonwhite	21,831	16,959	3,550	1,322

[1] Includes persons of unknown income.

NOTES: Population used in obtaining rates for data based on the period July 1963-June 1965 can be found in tables 21-25.

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

Table 35. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Characteristic	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Population in thousands			
All persons[1]	70,292	41,784	25,310	3,198
Sex				
Male	45,782	27,312	16,273	2,196
Female	24,510	14,472	9,037	1,002
Family income				
Under $3,000	9,811	5,044	3,586	1,181
$3,000-$3,999	5,476	3,184	1,927	365
$4,000-$6,999	21,569	13,698	7,195	676
$7,000-$9,999	15,472	9,973	5,174	326
$10,000 and over	14,036	7,941	5,713	382
Living arrangements				
Living alone	4,717	1,742	2,335	640
Living with nonrelatives	2,014	1,370	513	130
Living with relatives:				
Married	51,058	29,107	19,903	2,048
Other	12,502	9,566	2,558	378
Geographic region				
Northeast	18,254	10,462	6,946	846
North Central	20,017	11,686	7,333	997
South	21,043	12,894	7,240	909
West	10,979	6,742	3,790	446
Residence				
SMSA	46,224	27,846	16,538	1,840
Outside SMSA:				
Nonfarm	19,966	11,853	7,106	1,007
Farm	4,102	2,085	1,666	351

[1]Includes persons of unknown income.

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

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

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based primarily on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1965.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 357 from about 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected nine households. A segment consists of a cluster of neighboring households or addresses. Two general types of segments are used: (1) area segments which are defined geographically, and (2) B segments which are defined from a list of addresses from the Decennial Census and the Survey of Construction. Each week a random sample of about 90 segments is drawn. In the approximately 800 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

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

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan for the 24-month period ending June 1965 included about 268,000 persons from 84,000 households in about 9,400 segments.

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

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

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

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for

current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

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

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

Since incidence is a measure of the number of times a given event occurred during a specified period of time, it is necessary to make a further adjustment for incidence estimates when the recall period and the period of incidence are not the same. For a number of events the Health Interview Survey uses a recall period of 2 weeks. Therefore the reported data must be multiplied by 26 to convert incidence during a 2-week period to estimated annual incidence. In the case of hospitalization items, the Survey questionnaire uses a 12-month-recall period. However, present knowledge indicates that annual estimates based on information reported for the most recent 6 months of a 12-month-recall period more truly reflect the actual annual incidence. Therefore only discharges that occurred within 6 months of the interview were tabulated and data for the 6-month reporting period were doubled to produce estimates of the volume of discharges in a year. Subsequently, the estimates for the two 1-year periods, July 1963-June 1964 and July 1964-June 1965, were added together and divided by two to provide an average annual incidence figure.

General Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report,

the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 68, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, are obtained from appropriate curves on pp. 69, 71, and 72. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 70. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

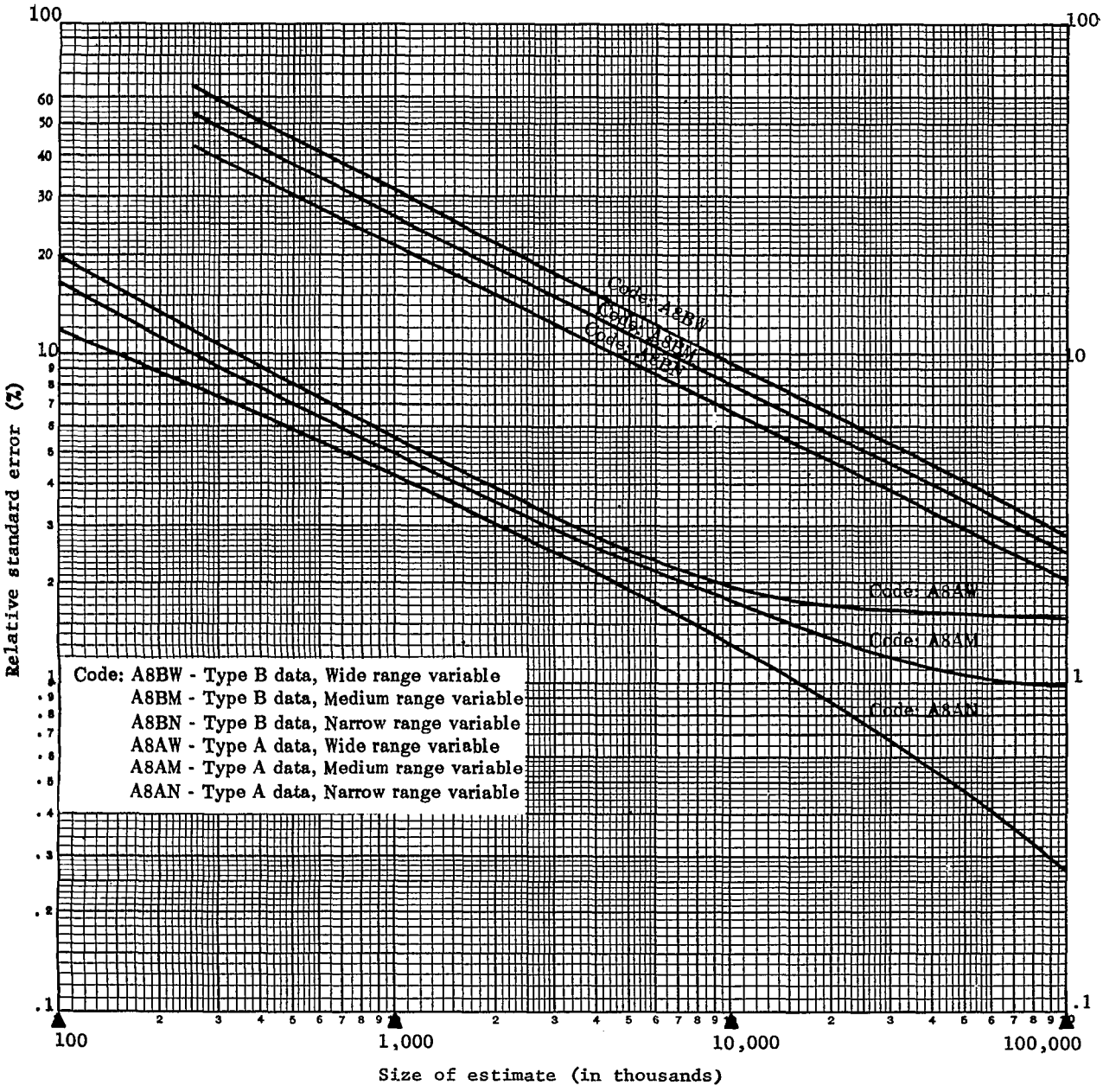
(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound and often will overstate the error.

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 67.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Persons:			
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group	1	A8AN	69
Persons by chronic limitation status	1	A8AN	69
Percent distribution by limitation status	2	P8AN-M	70
Discharges from short-stay hospitals:			
Number of discharges per year	1	A8CN	71
Rate of discharges in U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof	4(a)	A8CN	71
Rate of discharges in any other population group	4(b)	Numer.: A8CN Denom.: A8AN	71 69
Number of hospital days per discharge	1	A8CW	71
Hospital days per discharge (average length of stay)	4(b)	Numer.: A8CW Denom.: A8CN	71 71
Physician visits:			
Physician visits in a year	1	A4BM	72
Visits per person in U.S. population or in any age-sex category thereof	4(a)	A4BM	72
Visits per person in any other population group per year	4(b)	Numer.: A4BM Denom.: A4AN	72 72
Visits to specialists:			
Visits to specialists in a year	1	A4AM	72
Visits per 1,000 U.S. population or any age-sex category thereof	4(a)	A4AM	72
Visits per 1,000 in any other population group	4(b)	Numer.: A4AM Denom.: A4AN	72 72
Disability days:			
Number of days per year	1	A8BW	69
Days per person in the U.S. population or any age-sex category thereof	4(a)	A8BW	69
Days per person in any other population group (including work-loss among currently employed)	4(b)	Numer.: A8BW Denom.: A8AN	69 69
Chronic conditions:			
Number by type of condition	1	A8AN	69
Percent distribution of conditions	2	P8AN-M	70
Persons injured:			
Number of persons injured per year	1	A8BN	69
Persons injured per 1,000 U.S. population or any age-sex category thereof	4(a)	A8BN	69
Persons injured per 1,000 population in any other population group	4(b)	Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	69 69

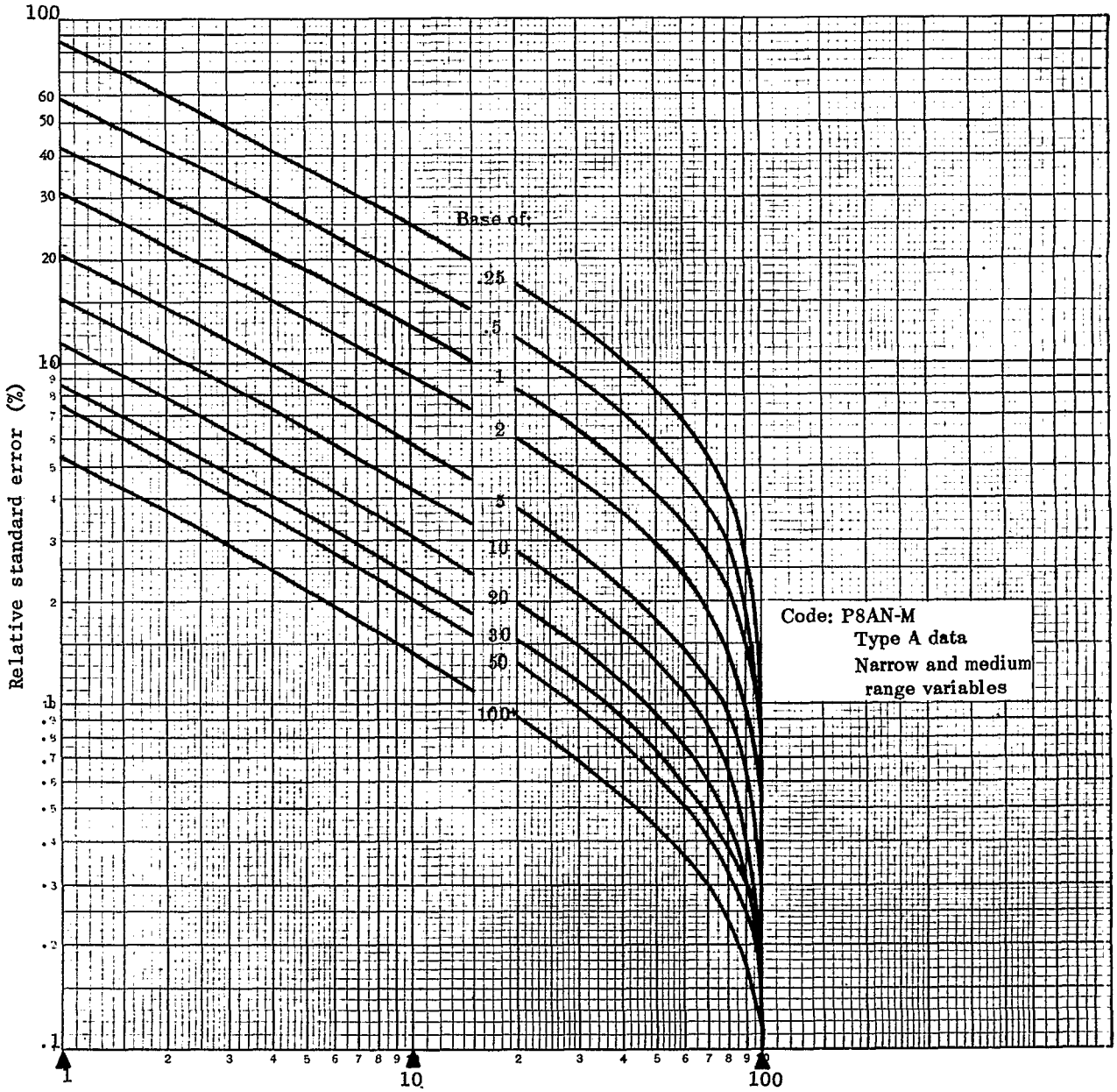
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges



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

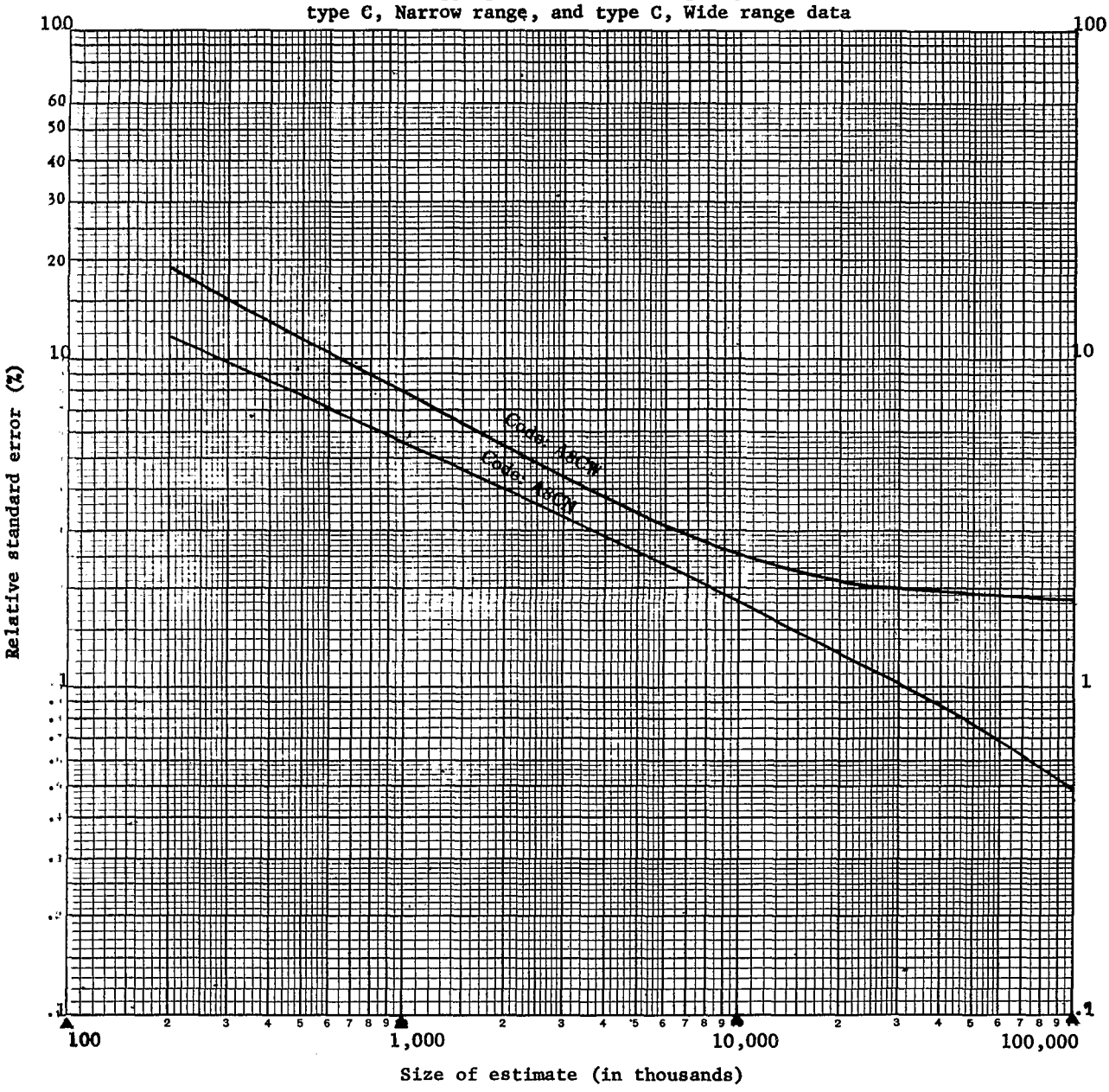
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection for type A data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



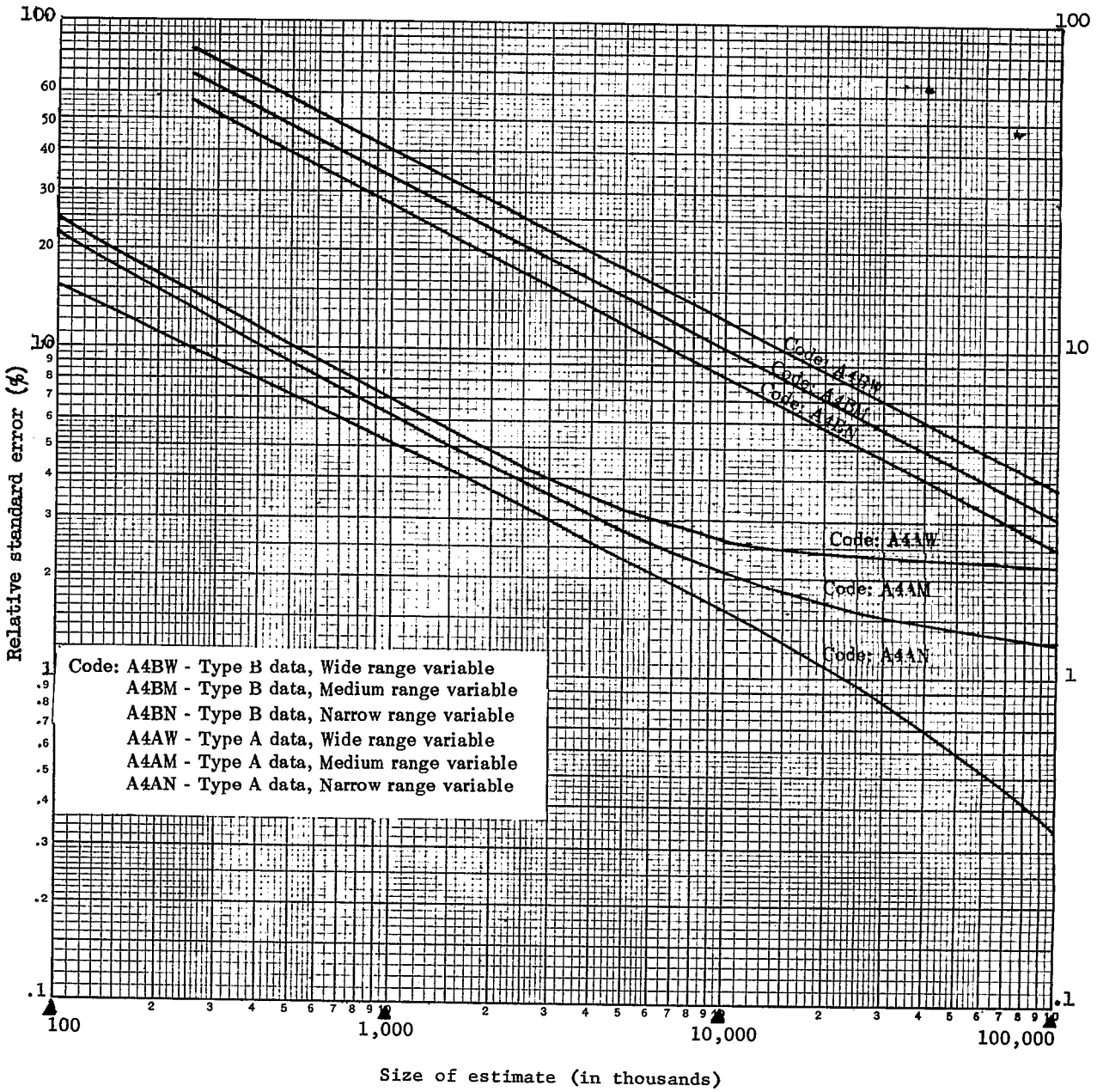
Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 2.8 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 2.8 percent or 0.56 percentage points.

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



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range type C statistic (code: A8CN) has a relative standard error of 5.6 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 56,000 (5.6 percent of 1,000,000).

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



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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Demographic and Economic Terms

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

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

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

Living arrangement.—The three categories of living arrangements shown in this report are as follows:

1. *Living alone or with nonrelatives.*—Living alone is defined as persons living in one-member households. Living with nonrelatives is defined as persons living in a household with another person or persons, none of whom are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption.

2. *Living with relatives—married.*—This category includes married persons who are living in a household with another person or persons, of whom one or more are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons with common-law marriages are considered to be married. For purposes of this category "married" excludes widowed, divorced, or separated. Persons whose only marriage was annulled are counted as "never married."

3. *Living with relatives—other.*—This category includes persons who are widowed, divorced, separated, or never married who are living in a household with another person or persons, of whom one or more are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. Persons whose only marriage was annulled are counted as "never married." "Separated" refers to married persons who have a legal separation or who have parted because of marital discord.

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

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 Decennial Census, for which data may be provided for places of residence in the Health Interview Survey.

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

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

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

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

Region	*States Included*
Northeast-------	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

North Central---	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South----------	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West----------	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospital discharge.—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 or more nights in a hospital as an inpatient, except the period of stay of a well, newborn infant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges which occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

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

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

Hospital day.—A hospital day is a day on which a person is confined to a hospital. The day is counted as a hospital day only if the patient stays overnight. Thus, a patient who enters the hospital on Monday afternoon and leaves Wednesday noon is considered to have had 2 hospital days.

Estimates of the total number of hospital days are derived by summing the days for all hospital discharges. (See definition of "Hospital discharge.")

Length of hospital stay.—The length of hospital stay is the duration in days, exclusive of the day of discharge, of a hospital discharge. (See definition of "Hospital discharge.")

Average length of stay.—The average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing the total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for the same group.

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

Physician visit.—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic 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.

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. 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. *Hospital clinic* is defined as an outpatient clinic or emergency room in any hospital.

4. *Company or industry health unit* refers to treatment received from a physician or under a physician's supervision at a place of business (e.g., factory, store, office building). This includes emergency or first-aid rooms located in such places if treatment was received there from a physician or trained nurse.

5. *Telephone contact* refers to advice given in a telephone call directly by the physician or transmitted through the nurse. (Calls for appointments are excluded.)

6. *Other* refers to advice or treatment received from a physician or under a physician's general supervision at a school, at an insurance office, at a health department clinic, or any other place at which a physician consultation might take place.

Interval since last physician visit.—The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a physician was last consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type whatever. A physician visit to a hospital inpatient may be counted as the last time a physician was seen.

Services of certain medical specialists or practitioners.—A service from a medical specialist or practitioner is the service received when the medical specialist or practitioner is consulted. The service is recorded each time a member of the household is reported to have consulted a medical specialist or practitioner during the 12-month period prior to the interview week. If two or more different specialists of the same type are seen, a record is made of the combined total of the number of times each is seen.

For the purpose of the survey, the doctor who is a medical specialist must limit his practice to the speciality involved. Doctors who do not qualify to use the specialist name but limit their practice to the speciality involved, if so indicated by the respondent, are counted as specialists.

Terms Relating to Chronic Conditions

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

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

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

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence, code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code impairments are grouped according to the type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in *Health Statistics* from the National Health Survey, Series B, No. 35.

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

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

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified according to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and

so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes include: effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunization and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

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

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

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

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

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

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of 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) moving motor-vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a moving motor-vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "motor vehicle" includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle." Similarly, the classes while at work and home, include duplicated counts, e.g., motor vehicle-while at work is included under "while at work."

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

Preschool children:	inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.
School-age children:	inability to go to school.
Housewives:	inability to do any house work.
Workers and all other persons:	inability to work at a job or business.

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

Preschool children:	limited in the amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, cannot play for long periods at a time.
School-age children:	limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching, cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.
Housewives:	limited in amount or kind of housework, i.e., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.
Workers and all other persons:	limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, cannot do strenuous work.

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

Preschool children:	not classified in this category.
School-age children:	not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.
Housewives:	not limited in housework but limited in other activities, such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.
Workers and all other persons:	not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities, such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

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

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.

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

Condition for Which Hospitalized	*International Classification of Diseases Code Numbers*[1]
Infective and parasitic diseases	001-138, except 083.1, 083.2
Malignant neoplasms	140-205
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239
Diabetes mellitus	260
Other endocrine, allergic and metabolic disorders	240-254, 270-289
Mental, personality disorders, and deficiencies	083.1, 083.2, 300-326, 790, X14-X19
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	330-334
Diseases of the eye and visual impairments	370-388, 753.0, 781.0-781.2, X00-X05
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	340-369, 390-396, 780, 781, X06-X13 except 781.0-781.2
Diseases of the heart, NEC	410-443, 782.1, 782.2, 782.4
Hypertension without heart involvement	444-447
Varicose veins (excluding hemorrhoids)	460, 462
Hemorrhoids	461
Other circulatory diseases	400-402, 450-456, 463-468, 782.0, 782.3, 782.5-782.9
Upper respiratory conditions	470-475, 510-517
Other respiratory conditions	480-502, 518-527, 783, X36
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540-542
Appendicitis	550-553
Hernia	560,561
Diseases of the gallbladder	584-586
Other digestive system conditions	530-539, 543-545, 570-583, 587, 784, 785, X35
Male genital disorders	610-617
Female breast and genital disorders	620-637
Other genitourinary system conditions	590-609 (620, 621 males), 786, 789, X37, X38
Deliveries	660, 670-678
Complications of pregnancy and the puerperium	640-652, 680-689
Diseases of the skin	690-716
Arthritis, all forms	720-725
Conditions of bones and joints, NEC	730-733, 735, 738 (N800-N829)[2], X70-X79
Other conditions of the musculoskeletal system	726, 727, 740-744, 787, X20-X34, X80-X89
Fractures and dislocations	N800-N839[3]
Other current injuries	N840-N999[3]
All other conditions and observations	All other ICD and "X-Code" numbers

[1]Conditions except impairments, are coded according to the International Classification of Diseases with certain modifications, and impairments are coded according to a special supplementary classification referred to as the "X-Code". Numbers preceded by the letter "X" refer to this special supplementary classification. Copies of this code are available upon request. If the conditions included in an "ICD" number are equivalent to those included in an "X-Code" category, the ICD number is not used.

[2]With .9 in the 4th digit.

[3]Other than .9 in the 4th digit.

APPENDIX III.

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R620.8
APPROVAL EXPIRES JULY 15, 1964

FORM NHS-HIS-1 (FY-1964)
(4-1-63)

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

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY
FISCAL YEAR - - 1964

1. Questionnaire _____ of Questionnaires _____

2. (a) Address or description of location: Include city, zone and State

2. (b) Mailing address if not shown in 2(a) OR ☐ Same as shown in 2(a)

2. (c) Name of special dwelling place | Code

3. Iden. Code	4. Reg. office Code	5. Sub-sample weight	6. Sample	7. PSU No.	8. (a) Segment No.	9. Serial No.
					8. (b) Segment type	

E If this questionnaire is for an "EXTRA" unit in a B or NTA segment, enter:

Serial No. of original Sample Unit	Item No. by which found	If in NTA Segment, also enter for FIRST unit listed on property: SEGMENT LIST	
		SHEET NO.	LINE NO.

L Ask Items 10 and 11 ONLY if "Rural" box is marked
☐ Rural ☐ All other *(Skip to Item 12)*

10. Do you own or rent this place?
☐ Own *(Ask 11(a))* ☐ Rent *(Ask 11(b))* ☐ Rent free *(Ask 11(a))*

11. (a) [Own or Rent free] - - Does this place have 10 or more acres?
(b) [Rent] - - Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?
☐ Yes ☐ No

(c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $50 or more?
☐ Yes ☐ No

(d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $250 or more?
☐ Yes ☐ No

12. Type of living quarters *(Check one box)*
☐ Housing unit ☐ Other unit

ALL segments (ask if Item 2(a) address identifies a SINGLE-UNIT structure).
13. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters BESIDES YOUR OWN - -
- - in the basement? . . . . ☐ Yes--S_____ L_____ ☐ No
- - on this floor? . . . . . ☐ Yes--S_____ L_____ ☐ No
- - on any other floor of this building? . . . ☐ Yes--S_____ L_____ ☐ No
(Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed)

ALL segments (ask if Item 2(a) identifies entire floor or unnumbered part of floor in a MULTI-UNIT structure).
14. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters BESIDES YOUR OWN - -
If Item 2(a) identifies entire floor - - on this floor?
If Item 2(a) identifies part of floor, specify part - - in the - - of this floor?
☐ Yes--S_____ L_____ ☐ No
(Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed.)

TA and NTA segments (ask at all units EXCEPT APARTMENT HOUSES).
15. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant?
☐ Yes--S_____ L_____ ☐ No
(Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed.)

16. What is the telephone number here? Telephone No. _____ OR ☐ No telephone

B *IMPORTANT: TO INTERVIEWER* - Check Table I for eye conditions or vision problems (including cataracts and glaucoma) for persons 6 years old or over, then answer the question below.
Has anyone in this household, 6 years old or over, been reported as having an eye condition or vision problem?
☐ Yes *(Fill one line of Table B on Page 8 for each such person.)* ☐ No *(Leave "Thank you" letter and depart)*

17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD

Item			1	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.
Entire household		Date / Time										
Record of return calls for individual respondents	Col. No. _____	Date / Time										
	Col. No. _____	Date / Time										

18. REASON FOR NONINTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason	☐ Refusal *(Describe in Footnotes)* ☐ No one at home - repeated calls ☐ Temporarily absent ☐ Other *(Specify)*	☐ Vacant - non-seasonal ☐ Vacant - seasonal ☐ Usual residence elsewhere ☐ Armed Forces ☐ Other *(Specify)*	☐ Demolished ☐ In sample by mistake ☐ Eliminated in sub-sample ☐ Other *(Specify)*	Interview not obtained for: Cols. _____ _____ _____ because:

19. Signature of Interviewer

20. Code

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS

Line Number	Questionnaire Item No.	Are these *(Specify location)* quarters for more than one group of people? Yes *(Fill one line for each group.)*	No	LOCATION OF UNIT *(Examples: Basement, 2nd floor)*	USE OR CHARACTERISTICS: OCCUPIED: Do the occupants of these *(Specify location)* quarters live and eat with any other group of people? Yes	No	ALL QUARTERS: Do these *(Specify location)* quarters have: Direct access from the outside or through a common hall? Yes	No	A kitchen or cooking equipment for exclusive use? Yes	No	CLASSIFICATION: Not a separate unit *(Add occupants to this questionnaire)*	Fill separate questionnaire and interview: HU	Other Unit	IF HU IN B SEGMENT ASK: In what year were these *(Specify location)* quarters created? *(If 1959 or 1960, also specify "F" if first half or "L" if last half.)*	*(If before July 1960)* What was the name of the household head of these quarters on April 1, 1960?	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(6a)	(6b)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1																

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

INTERVIEWER: Examine ages and relationships in Questions 2 and 3 for children one year old or under, then check the appropriate box in Question 17(a).

17. (a)	(b) Are birth(s) for baby (babies) and delivery for mother shown in Table II?	(c) Was — born in the hospital?	(d) When was — born? *(Enter month, day and year)*
☐ Baby (babies) one year or under listed. *(Go to Q. 17b)* ☐ No baby (babies) one year or under listed. *(Go to Q. 18)*	☐ Yes *(Go to Q. 18)* ☐ No *(Go to Q. 17(c))*	☐ Yes *(Go to Q. 17(d))* ☐ No *(Go to Q. 18)*	Month_____ Day_____ Year_____ (If birthdate is on or after date shown in Qs. 15 and 16, fill one line of Table II for mother and one line for child.)

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

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

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

If "Yes," ask:

(a) Who was this?

(b) Anyone else?

For each person with "Yes" checked, ask:

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

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

(e) Anything else?

☐ Yes ☐ No

_____ No. of times

(1)	(2)	(3)	
☐	☐	☐	Fillings
☐	☐	☐	Extractions or other surgery
☐	☐	☐	Straightening (Orthodontia)
☐	☐	☐	Treatment for gums
☐	☐	☐	Cleaning teeth
☐	☐	☐	Examination
☐	☐	☐	Denture work
☐	☐	☐	Other *(Specify)* ↓

If "No" to Question 18, ask:

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

☐ Under 6 mos. ☐ 6-12 mos.

No. of years_____ ☐ Never

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

If "Yes," ask:

(a) Who was this?

(b) Anyone else?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

_____ No. of times Last Week

_____ No. of times Week Before

	Place	Purpose
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

If "No" to Question 20, ask:

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

☐ Under 6 mos. ☐ 6-12 mos.

No. of years_____ ☐ Never

If any children under 17 years in household, ask:

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

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

(a) Who was this?

(b) Any of the other children?

(1)

☐ 17 years or over

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

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

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

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

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

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

If "Yes," ask:

(d) Who was this?

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

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

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

☐ None

If male and 17 years old or over, ask:

24. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?

If "Yes," ask:

(b) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only?

If "War," ask:

(c) During which war did you serve?

If "Peace-time only," ask:

(d) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?

☐ Fem. or under 17 years

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ War ☐ Peace-time only

☐ WW II ☐ Korean

☐ Other

☐ Yes ☐ No

If 17 years old or over, ask:

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

(Circle highest grade attended or check "None")

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

☐ Under 17 years

Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

High: 1 2 3 4

College: 1 2 3 4 5+

☐ None

☐ Yes ☐ No

Ask for all persons 17 years old or over:

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

If "No," ask BOTH 26(b) and 26(c):

(b) Even though you did not work last week or the week before do you have a job or business?

(c) Were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?

☐ Under 17 years

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

27. Which of these income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months, that is, your's, your--'s, etc.? (Show Card H). Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, etc.

Group (1)

T INTERVIEWER: Enter the **total** number of hospitalizations for each person from Questions 15 and 16, or check the "None" box. Fill one line of Table II for each separate stay in the hospital.

Total No. of hospitalizations

_____ or ☐ None

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES

Line Number	Col. No. of person (a)	Question No. (b)	Did you ever AT ANY TIME talk to a doctor about . . . ? (c)	For all illnesses and present effects of "old" injuries (a) If doctor talked to, ask: What did the doctor say it was? ___ did he give it a medical name? (b) If doctor not talked to, record original entry and ask (d-2) - (d-4) as required. / For all injuries which happened LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A for all injuries) (d-1)	CAUSE: If the entry in Col. (d-1) is An IMPAIRMENT, or a SYMPTOM or came from Question 11 or 13, ask: What was the cause of . . . ? (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A) (d-2)	KIND: For any entry in Col. (d-1) or Col. (d-2) that includes the words: Allergy*, Asthma, Cyst, Growth, Stroke*, Tumor, "Condition", "Disease", "Trouble" — Ask: What kind of . . . is it? *For an allergy or stroke ask: How does the allergy (stroke) affect you? (d-3)	PART OF BODY: Ask only for: IMPAIRMENTS, "CURRENT" INJURIES and PRESENT EFFECTS OF "OLD" INJURIES. And for: Abscesses, Aches, Bleeding, Blood Clot, Boils, Cancer, Cyst, Growth, Hemorrhage, Infection, Inflammation, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Pains, Sores, Soreness, Tumor, Ulcers, Weak, Weakness. What part of the body is affected? Show detail for: Ear or eye - (One or both); Head - (Skull, scalp, face); Back - (Upper, middle, lower); Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both); Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both) (d-4)
6			☐ Yes ☐ No		x	x	x
7			☐ Yes ☐ No		x	x	x
8			☐ Yes ☐ No		x	x	x
9			☐ Yes ☐ No		x	x	x
10			☐ Yes ☐ No		x	x	x

Table II - HOSPITALIZATIONS

Line Number	Col. No. of person (a)	Question No. (b)	USE YOUR CALENDAR: You said that you were in the hospital (once, twice, etc.) during the past year — When did you enter the hospital (the last time)? (Enter month, day and year; if exact date not known, obtain estimate.) (c)	How many nights were you in the hospital? (If exact number not known accept best estimate) (d)	Complete from entries in Columns (c) and (d); or, if not clear ask the questions. How many of these — nights were in the past 12 months? (e)	How many of these — nights were last week or the week before? (f)	Were you still in the hospital last Sunday night? (g)	For what condition did you enter the hospital -- do you know the medical name? (If medical name not known, enter respondent's description.) (Entry must show "Cause," "Kind," and "Part of body" in same detail as required in Table I.) (h)
1			Month ___ Day ___ Year ___	Nights	Nights	Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	
2			Month ___ Day ___ Year ___	Nights	Nights	Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	
3			Month ___ Day ___ Year ___	Nights	Nights	Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	
4			Month ___ Day ___ Year ___	Nights	Nights	Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Table A - ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

Line No. from Table I ☐	1. When did the accident happen? Year	2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? Part(s) of body	Kind of injury (injuries)
Accident happened last week or week before (Go to Q. 3) ☐	(If 1962, 1963, or 1964 also enter month): Month		

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? . . . ☐ Yes ☐ No (Go to Q. 4)
   (b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? . . . ☐ Yes (More than one) ☐ No
   (c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? . . . ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. (a) Where did the accident happen — at home or some other place?
   1. ☐ At home (inside house) 2. ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

   If "Some other place," ask:
   (b) What kind of place was it?
   3. ☐ Street and highway (includes roadway) 6. ☐ School (includes school premises)
   4. ☐ Farm 7. ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school
   5. ☐ Industrial place (includes premises) 8. ☐ Other (Specify the place where accident happened) _____

5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?
   1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No 3. ☐ While in Armed Services 4. ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

   Interviewer: Return to Table I and complete the rest of this line.

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES

LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did . . . cause you to cut down on the things you usually do? (Check one) No (Go to Col. (k)) (e)	Yes → (f)	Did you have to cut down for as much as a day? (Check one) No (Go to Col. (k)) (f-1)	Yes → (f-2)	How many days did you have to cut down during that two-week period? (g)	During that two-week period, how many days did . . . keep you in bed all or most of the day? (h)	If 6-16 years old ask: How many days did . . . keep you from school LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (i)	If 17 yrs. old or over ask: LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE how many days did . . . keep you from work? (For females add), not counting work around the house? (j)	Did you first notice . . . (did it happen) during the past 3 months or before that time? Check one: Before 3 months (Go to Col. (k-4)) (k-1)	During 3 mos. → (k-2)	Did it start (happen) during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week, or the week before? (k-3)	If Col. (k-1) is checked ask: Did you first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time? (k-4)	To interviewer: CONTINUE if Col. (k-1) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STOP (aa)	ABOUT how many days during the past 12 months has . . . kept you in bed all or most of the day? (l)	If 1 or more days in Col. (l) and Col. (h) is blank or checked "None" ask: How many of these days were during last week or the week before? (m)	Ask after completing last condition for each person. Please look at each statement on this card. Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (Show Cards D-G, as appropriate) (n)	If "1", "2" or "3" in Col. (n) ask: Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about? (o)	If "Yes" in Col. (o), ask: Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named) (p)	Line Number
				Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.	☐ 3-12 months ☐ Before 12 months		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		1
				Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.	☐ 3-12 months ☐ Before 12 months		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		2
				Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.	☐ 3-12 months ☐ Before 12 months		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		3
				Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.	☐ 3-12 months ☐ Before 12 months		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		4
				Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.	☐ 3-12 months ☐ Before 12 months		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		5

TABLE II - HOSPITALIZATIONS

Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," ask: (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations? (i)		Ask Col. (j) - (n) ONLY for completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col. (g)) AND delivery or operation shown in Col. (h) or Col. (i): Was any part of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill paid for by any kind of insurance? (j)	If "No" to Col. (j), ask: Do you expect any of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill to be paid for by insurance of any kind? (k)	Did (will) the insurance pay for 1/2 or more of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill? (l)	Did (will) the insurance pay for 3/4 or more of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill? (m)	What is the name of the insurance company or plan? (If unable to determine whether or not insurance, describe in footnote space below.) (n)	Ask for all hospitalizations: What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter full name of hospital, street or highway on which it is located, city and State; if city not known, enter county.) (o)	Line Number
☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (l)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (k))	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (l)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (o))	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (m)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (n))	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes insurance Not insurance (Check one): ☐ Armed Forces Medicare ☐ Free care ☐ Other (Specify in footnotes)	Name / Street / City and State	1
☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (l)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (k))	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (l)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (o))	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (m)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (n))	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes insurance Not insurance (Check one): ☐ Armed Forces Medicare ☐ Free care ☐ Other (Specify in footnotes)	Name / Street / City and State	2
☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (l)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (k))	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (l)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (o))	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (m)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (n))	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes insurance Not insurance (Check one): ☐ Armed Forces Medicare ☐ Free care ☐ Other (Specify in footnotes)	Name / Street / City and State	3
☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (l)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (k))	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (l)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (o))	☐ Yes (Go to Col. (m)) ☐ No (Go to Col. (n))	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes insurance Not insurance (Check one): ☐ Armed Forces Medicare ☐ Free care ☐ Other (Specify in footnotes)	Name / Street / City and State	4

TABLE B

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

Card A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

Has anyone in the family had any of these conditions during the past 12 months?

1. Asthma
2. Tuberculosis
3. Chronic bronchitis
4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble
5. Rheumatic fever
6. Hardening of the arteries
7. High blood pressure
8. Heart trouble.
9. Stroke
10. Trouble with varicose veins
11. Hemorrhoids or piles
12. Hay fever
13. Tumor, cyst or growth
14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble
15. Stomach ulcer
16. Any other chronic stomach trouble
17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble
18. Mental Illness
19. Arthritis or rheumatism
20. Diabetes
21. Thyroid trouble or goiter
22. Any allergy
23. Epilepsy
24. Chronic nervous trouble
25. Cancer
26. Chronic skin trouble
27. Hernia or rupture
28. Prostate trouble

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Selected Impairments

Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions?

1. Deafness or serious trouble hearing with one or both ears
2. Serious trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses
3. Cleft palate
4. Any speech defect
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg
6. Palsy
7. Paralysis of any kind
8. Repeated trouble with back or spine
9. Club foot
10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back
11. Any condition present since birth

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

1. Not able to work at all.
2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.
3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

1. Not able to keep house at all.
2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.
3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card F

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Children from 6 through 16 years old

1. Not able to go to school at all.
2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.
3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children under 6 years old

1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.
2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card H

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Family income during past 12 months

Group A. Under $500 (Including loss)
Group B. $500 - $999
Group C. $1,000 - $1,999
Group D. $2,000 - $2,999
Group E. $3,000 - $3,999
Group F. $4,000 - $4,999
Group G. $5,000 - $6,999
Group H. $7,000 - $9,999
Group I. $10,000 - $14,999
Group J. $15,000 and over

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Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

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