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# HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U.S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

**Acute Conditions**  
geographic distribution

**United States**  
July 1960 - June 1961



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE



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# HEALTH STATISTICS

*FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY*

Acute Conditions  
geographic distribution

United States  
July 1960 - June 1961

Statistics on the incidence of acute conditions and the associated days of restricted activity and bed disability by residence and region. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1960-June 1961.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General

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# NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Forrest E. Linder, Ph.D., Director  
Theodore D. Woolsey, Assistant Director  
O. K. Sagen, Ph.D., Assistant Director

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Philip S. Lawrence, Sc.D., Chief, Health Interview Survey  
Robert T. Little, Chief, Automatic Data Processing

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

### CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

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

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### SYMBOLS AND NOTES

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# ACUTE CONDITIONS

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

### SELECTED FINDINGS

From data collected in household interviews during the 12-month period from July 1960-June 1961 by the U. S. National Health Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, it is estimated that about 359 million acute illnesses or injuries involving either medical attention or restriction of normal daily activities occurred among the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States during the year. This represents an average of two acute conditions per person per year.

Residents of rural-nontfarm areas had the highest incidence rate, 213.7 acute conditions per 100 persons per year, while persons living in rural-farm areas had the lowest rate, 178.9 conditions per 100 persons per year. Among the four major regions of the United States persons residing in the West had the highest incidence rate, 239.2 acute conditions per 100 persons, primarily because they experienced more respiratory conditions per person than residents in the other regions, among whom the incidence rate was about the same level.

During the year about half of all acute conditions were respiratory illnesses. The next largest condition group consisted of injuries with infective and parasitic diseases a close third. In the Northeast and South, in fact, the infective and parasitic diseases ranked second. In rural-farm areas the incidence rates were lower for all three of these groups.

For all persons in the population, acute conditions resulted in an average of 8.6 days of restricted activity and 3.3 days of bed disability per person per year. These disability-day rates were approximately at the same level in urban and rural areas of residence, but differed among regions. The people of the West reported the highest rates,

about 11 days of restricted activity per person per year and about 4.1 days of bed disability per person per year.

In general, acute conditions had about the same duration in terms of the length of activity restriction per condition in each area of residence and region. Exceptions were noted in the West where the number of restricted-activity days per injury was substantially greater than the number of these days reported in the South and North Central States but only slightly greater than the duration of injuries sustained in the Northeast.

### SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this publication is derived from household interviews conducted by the National Health Survey in co-operation with the Bureau of the Census of a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed so that interviews are conducted during every week of the year. During the period from July 1960-June 1961 the sample was composed of approximately 38,000 households containing about 125,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix 1. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or the denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in Appendix I.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in Appendix II. Some of the terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey. For example, an acute condition is defined, with certain exceptions, as a condition which has lasted less than three months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. The exceptions, which are listed in Appendix II, are certain conditions such as heart trouble and diabetes which are always considered to be chronic.

The questionnaire used by the Health Interview Survey during July 1960-June 1961 is reproduced in Appendix III. Each condition reported in response to the illness-recall questions (11-17) was entered on a line of Table 1. Further questions were asked to obtain a better description of the specific condition and to obtain information about the actions taken by the person, such as seeking medical attention or restricting his usual activities.

Information about the geographic distribution of acute conditions during the year, July 1958-June 1959, was presented in another report from the National Health Survey, Series B, No. 23. Other reports containing data about acute conditions are Health Statistics, Series B, Nos. 5, 6, 18, 24, and 33, and Series C, Nos. 1 and 4.

## INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY BY RESIDENCE AND REGION

During July 1960-June 1961 an estimated 359.3 million acute conditions, or about two conditions per person, occurred among the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The incidence rate of 201.9 acute conditions per 100 persons was approximately the same as that for the 12-month period from July 1959-June 1960; this rate was well below that for the first year of the Health Interview Survey, July 1957-June 1958, the year of the first large epidemic of Asian influenza. Table A presents a summary of the annual incidence rates for four years by sex, residence, and region.

In discussing the geographic distribution of acute conditions it is necessary to state the definition of an acute condition as used in the survey procedure. It is defined as a condition, other than certain conditions listed on cards A and B (Appendix III) and always considered to be chronic, which has lasted less than three months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. It is possible that the geographic distribution of acute conditions, as shown in this report, is influenced by differences in utilization of medical facilities among residence groups or

regions. It was reported in table 12 of Health Statistics, No. C-5, that the average annual number of physician visits differed by residence and region. In an area where the utilization of medical facilities is high, for example, the West, a large proportion of conditions receive medical attention and are reported in household interviews. Conversely, in an area where utilization of medical facilities is low, e.g., the rural-farm areas, some of the acute conditions not requiring restriction of activity would be excluded since medical attention was not sought for the condition. Since all days of activity restriction are tabulated in the survey procedure, the geographic distribution of these disability days would not be affected except as a result of socioeconomic factors which may be associated with the individual's likelihood of restricting his activities or remaining in bed for the day.

Residence is defined in terms of population density to differentiate between urban and rural areas (see Appendix II). Rural is further classified as rural-farm and rural nonfarm. The definition of residence is the same as that used in the 1950 Census of Population.

### Residence by Sex and Age

The incidence rate per 100 persons was highest for residents of rural-nonfarm areas and lowest for persons residing in rural-farm areas of the United States during the year July 1960-June 1961 (tables A and 1). The rate for urban-area residents was about the same as that for all areas combined, 200.9 compared with 201.9 per 100 persons. Higher rates were reported for females than for males in each residence group; the sex differential in rates was about the same order of magnitude in each area—about 8 percent. The higher female rates were generally confined to age groups from 15 years and older. It should be noted that for the age group, 5-14, slightly higher rates were reported for males than for females; however, this difference in rates may be explained by sampling variability. Among children under 5 years of age a greater proportion of girls experienced acute conditions in rural-farm areas, while in rural-nonfarm areas boys under 5 had higher incidence rates than were reported for girls in the same age group.

In each age-sex-residence category incidence rates were highest for children under 5 years of age and, in general, the incidence of acute conditions declined during each succeeding age group. Figure 1 shows the age-specific rates for each of the three areas of residence. The distribution of rates for the urban and rural-nonfarm areas was closely comparable while the rates for rural-farm areas were lower in the early years of life



Table A. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by sex, residence, and region: United States, July 1957-June 1958, July 1958-June 1959, July 1959-June 1960, July 1960-June 1961

Residence, region, and year	Both sexes	Male	Female
Per 100 persons per year			
<u>All areas</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	260.1	247.5	272.0
July 1958-June 1959-----	214.8	204.6	224.4
July 1959-June 1960-----	203.4	190.1	216.0
July 1960-June 1961-----	201.9	193.5	209.8
RESIDENCE			
<u>Urban</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	257.2	242.4	270.6
July 1958-June 1959-----	215.6	204.7	225.6
July 1959-June 1960-----	198.9	184.3	212.3
July 1960-June 1961-----	200.9	192.1	208.8
<u>Rural nonfarm</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	280.6	271.6	289.4
July 1958-June 1959-----	219.4	211.6	227.2
July 1959-June 1960-----	223.1	216.0	229.9
July 1960-June 1961-----	213.7	205.9	221.2
<u>Rural farm</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	231.1	221.6	241.3
July 1958-June 1959-----	198.5	187.2	210.5
July 1959-June 1960-----	181.1	160.6	202.5
July 1960-June 1961-----	178.9	172.0	186.5
REGION			
<u>Northeast</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	261.9	235.0	287.4
July 1958-June 1959-----	219.0	206.5	230.7
July 1959-June 1960-----	201.8	189.7	213.1
July 1960-June 1961-----	194.5	186.5	201.9
<u>North Central</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	257.6	252.5	262.4
July 1958-June 1959-----	212.9	199.3	226.3
July 1959-June 1960-----	194.8	182.6	206.8
July 1960-June 1961-----	196.9	189.8	203.8
<u>South</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	257.3	248.2	265.9
July 1958-June 1959-----	194.5	186.9	201.6
July 1959-June 1960-----	198.2	181.8	213.3
July 1960-June 1961-----	193.7	188.7	198.4
<u>West</u>			
July 1957-June 1958-----	268.0	257.1	278.2
July 1958-June 1959-----	253.7	249.6	257.5
July 1959-June 1960-----	233.6	222.5	244.3
July 1960-June 1961-----	239.2	221.4	256.0

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

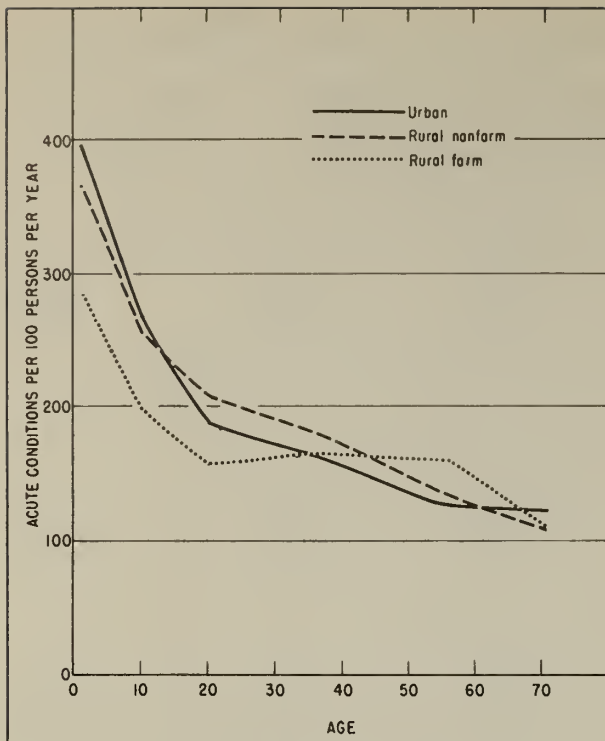


Figure 1. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by residence and age.

than those in the other areas. During the young adult ages the rates in rural-farm areas remained about the same level and then declined in later years.

During the year the average individual in the population experienced about 8.6 days of restricted activity and 3.3 bed-disability days associated with acute conditions (tables 2 and 3). Acute conditions caused about the same amount of restricted activity or bed disability for the average person of either sex in each area of residence.

However, the rates of restricted activity and bed disability by age had a different pattern; they were high for young people, declined through several age groups, and then began to climb to reach levels for persons aged 65 years and over that were as high or higher than those in the youngest age group. The distribution of disability-day rates by age was quite similar in each area of residence.

A high rate of bed-disability days per 100 rural-farm females aged 15-24 was noted in Health Statistics, Series B, No. 23, for the period July 1958-June 1959. Since the rate of bed disability was not particularly high for this population group during the periods July 1959-June 1960 and July 1960-June 1961, it is possible that the earlier figure could have occurred by chance alone as a result of sampling variability.

## Residence by Sex and Condition Group

The distribution of incidence and disability-day rates per 100 persons in the population by sex and condition group is summarized in table B from data shown in tables 4, 5, and 6. The lower rates shown for rural-farm persons for all acute conditions resulted from lower rates in the infective and parasitic diseases and respiratory condition groups (table 4). The other condition groups had rates of about the same size in each residence group. A similar pattern was noted in disability-day rates (tables 5 and 6). The sex differential in incidence rates resulted from higher rates for females for acute respiratory conditions in each place of residence (table 4). A higher rate for males was present in these data for incidence of injuries.

About one half of all acute illnesses were respiratory conditions. This proportion was also reported in each residence group. The condition group with the lowest incidence rates was the digestive system group. Respiratory conditions were responsible for about half of all bed-disability days per 100 persons and about two of each five restricted-activity days per 100 persons. A larger proportion of restricted-activity days than of bed-disability days was contributed by injuries.

In addition to the rate of disability days per 100 persons in the population, another measure of severity of the condition is shown in figure 2. This figure shows the average number of restricted-activity days per acute condition by residence and condition group. In general, the average amount of activity restriction associated with each acute condition was about the same in each area of residence. Although the rates are within the range of sampling variability, residents of rural-farm areas had more activity restriction

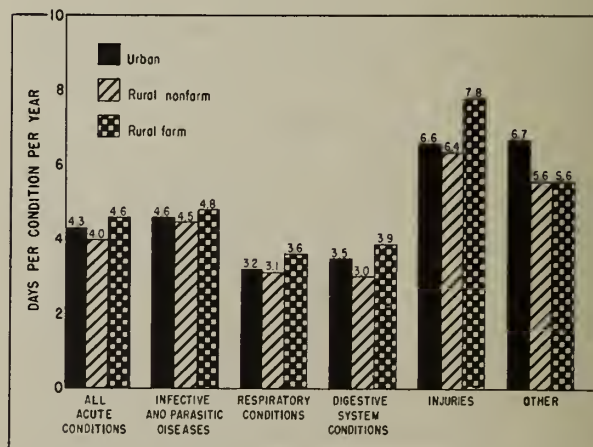


Figure 2. Number of restricted-activity days per condition by residence and condition group.

Table B. Incidence of acute conditions and associated days of disability per 100 persons per year by condition group and residence: United States, July 1960-June 1961

Residence	Condition group					
	All acute conditions	Infective and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions	Digestive system conditions	Injuries	Other
<u>Incidence of acute conditions</u>		Per 100 persons per year				
All areas-----	201.9	27.6	110.3	12.7	27.9	23.4
Urban-----	200.9	28.2	110.7	11.9	27.5	22.6
Rural nonfarm-----	213.7	29.2	115.4	14.1	29.7	25.3
Rural farm-----	178.9	20.5	96.0	13.5	25.7	23.2
<u>Days of restricted activity</u>						
All areas-----	856.9	126.6	354.7	43.5	186.3	145.8
Urban-----	861.9	129.7	357.3	41.9	182.0	150.9
Rural nonfarm-----	861.2	132.3	354.7	42.9	189.5	141.7
Rural farm-----	821.9	97.5	341.8	52.7	200.6	129.3
<u>Days of bed disability</u>						
All areas-----	332.3	60.5	150.5	19.3	46.9	55.0
Urban-----	330.8	61.8	151.3	19.4	41.5	56.8
Rural nonfarm-----	339.8	60.8	156.9	16.4	51.2	54.5
Rural farm-----	321.5	53.3	131.3	26.1	64.2	46.6

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

per condition for all condition groups except in the "other" group than did persons living in the other residence areas. The higher number of days of restricted activity per injury among rural-farm residents is of interest in view of the fact that the incidence rate for injuries (per 100 population) was less than it was in other areas. These figures may indicate that rural-farm residents sustain injuries of greater severity or possibly that they do not seek medical attention for minor injuries not involving restricted activity. In the latter case such injuries would be excluded from the data, because they would not meet the definition of an acute condition (Appendix II), causing an increased average number of restricted-activity days per case for those conditions included in the tabulations. The "other"

condition group showed a higher rate for urban residents than for other residence areas. This group is composed of a variety of acute conditions including deliveries, complications of pregnancies, skin conditions, ear diseases, and other acute conditions with relatively low incidence. It is quite possible that some of these conditions result in more restriction of activity among urban residents because of differences in usual activity status. Among urban residents the kind of employment or other daily activity may be such that for some of these conditions it is more convenient to take time off from work or otherwise restrict their activities than it is for rural-farm residents whose farm duties will not permit cutting down on usual activity.



## Region by Sex and Age

During the year July 1960-June 1961 the residents of the Western States had a higher estimated incidence of acute conditions, 239.2 cases per 100 persons, than did persons residing in the other major regions of the United States (tables C and 7). The incidence rates in the Northeast, North Central, and South were approximately the same. In each of the four regions women experienced a higher incidence of acute conditions than did men.

Figure 3 shows the age distribution of incidence rates for each region. People living in the West had higher rates in all age groups below

age 45. In general, the incidence of acute conditions was highest among children in each region and lower rates were reported in each succeeding age group.

Tables 8 and 9 show the age-sex distribution of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per 100 persons associated with acute conditions. For both restricted-activity days and bed-disability days, residents of the West experienced more disability per person than was reported by persons living in the other regions. Of interest is the fact that, although the incidence rates were about the same in the other three regions, rates for disability days were not distributed evenly in these regions. The North Central States reported

Table C. Incidence of acute conditions and associated days of disability per 100 persons per year by condition group and region: United States, July 1960-June 1961

Region	Condition group					
	All acute conditions	Infective and parasitic diseases	Respiratory conditions	Digestive system conditions	Injuries	Other
<u>Incidence of acute conditions</u>						
Per 100 persons per year						
All regions-----	201.9	27.6	110.3	12.7	27.9	23.4
Northeast-----	194.5	37.7	102.5	8.9	25.1	20.2
North Central-----	196.9	18.8	119.0	10.4	28.0	20.7
South-----	193.7	29.0	93.5	17.3	28.7	25.2
West-----	239.2	23.5	140.3	14.3	31.0	30.1
<u>Days of restricted activity</u>						
All regions-----	856.9	126.6	354.7	43.5	186.3	145.8
Northeast-----	855.8	161.9	345.8	35.7	182.3	130.1
North Central-----	754.9	96.3	328.9	34.3	169.4	126.1
South-----	833.9	121.2	328.8	60.0	169.7	154.3
West-----	1,086.5	132.9	466.6	40.5	255.8	190.7
<u>Days of bed disability</u>						
All regions-----	332.3	60.5	150.5	19.3	46.9	55.0
Northeast-----	297.8	72.0	135.9	16.1	30.0	43.9
North Central-----	301.3	47.1	145.6	12.3	41.8	54.5
South-----	352.0	62.9	137.9	28.2	55.3	67.7
West-----	406.5	60.9	208.6	19.9	67.9	49.2

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

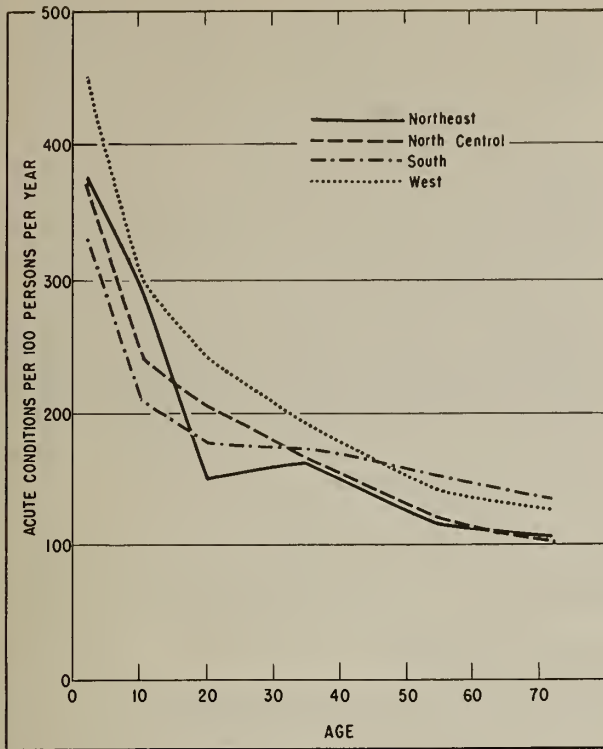


Figure 3. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by region and age.

substantially fewer days of restricted activity than were reported elsewhere. The lower number of restricted-activity days in the North Central States apparently was caused by older persons not requiring or not reporting as much activity restriction per person. The residents of the South reported about 50 more bed-disability days per

100 persons than were reported in the Northeast and North Central regions. In the South persons 65 years of age and older experienced substantially more bed-disability days than were reported in the other regions. Age and sex distributions of disability days followed much the same pattern as that shown previously by residence with the exceptions noted above.

#### Region by Sex and Condition Group

A higher incidence rate for respiratory conditions in the Western States was primarily responsible for the rate for all acute conditions being higher than in other regions (tables C and 10). The West also had a slightly higher rate of injuries and "other" conditions. The highest rate for infective and parasitic diseases was reported from the Northeast, where the "virus" was reported more often than elsewhere (table D). This is an example of the situation where differences in diagnostic terminology has resulted in regional and possibly residential differences in incidence rates. How much of this occurs in other categories is unknown at present. A slightly higher rate for digestive system conditions was reported from the South. Except for injuries, females experienced more cases of each condition group; males had about half again as many injuries as occurred among females.

In all regions respiratory conditions were the most important cause of restricted-activity and bed-disability days per 100 persons (tables C, 11, and 12). Injuries were the second most important cause of restricted activity, but infective and parasitic diseases were the second most important cause of bed disability. The distribution of disability days per 100 persons by sex and condition group was much the same as

Table D. Percent of cases of the "virus" included in the incidence of infective and parasitic diseases by region: United States, July 1960-June 1961

Region	All infective and parasitic diseases	Number reported as the "virus"	Percent reported as the "virus"
Incidence in thousands			
All regions-----	49,057	23,738	48.4
Northeast-----	17,450	12,119	69.4
North Central-----	9,337	2,081	22.3
South-----	15,734	8,398	53.4
West-----	6,536	1,140	17.4



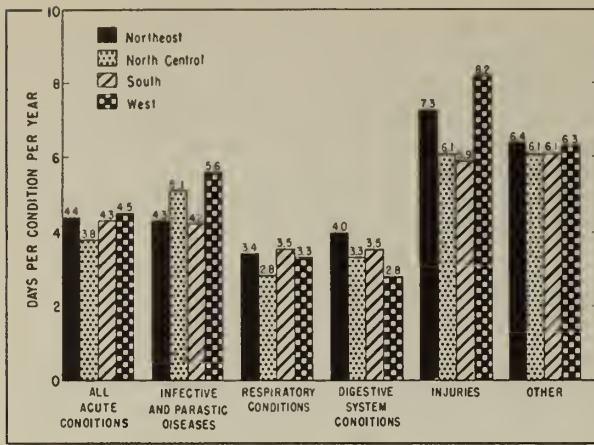


Figure 4. Number of restricted-activity days per condition by region and condition group.

that shown for the incidence rates. A notable exception was that in the West a higher rate of bed-disability days due to injuries was reported among females than among males.

When the number of restricted-activity days per condition was computed as a measure of severity or average duration of the condition (fig. 4), it is noted that in most instances the average number of restricted-activity days per acute condition was the same in each region for most of the condition groups. However, residents of the West required substantially longer periods of activity restriction per injury and slightly longer periods per infective and parasitic diseases than did residents of the other regions.

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Table 1. Incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of acute conditions in thousands				Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year			
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All ages-----	359,340	214,617	107,166	37,556	201.9	200.9	213.7	178.9
Under 5-----	75,226	45,149	23,790	6,287	373.4	394.8	366.5	282.8
5-14-----	94,666	54,868	29,886	9,912	255.6	268.9	256.3	199.3
15-24-----	44,410	26,999	12,705	4,706	188.5	186.8	208.1	156.9
25-44-----	77,975	45,480	25,268	7,227	171.6	166.9	182.7	165.7
45-64-----	48,616	29,688	11,662	7,266	133.9	127.9	136.1	161.1
65+-----	18,447	12,432	3,856	2,159	119.0	123.2	110.3	112.3
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	167,540	97,851	50,924	18,764	193.5	192.1	205.9	172.0
Under 5-----	38,409	22,766	12,468	3,175	374.4	391.4	380.9	271.6
5-14-----	48,904	27,985	15,390	5,529	258.7	270.6	258.7	211.3
15-24-----	18,932	10,725	5,783	2,424	168.7	159.6	199.9	150.7
25-44-----	31,845	18,662	9,995	3,188	146.4	143.9	150.2	150.0
45-64-----	21,635	12,619	5,652	3,364	123.7	117.0	130.2	142.6
65+-----	7,815	5,094	1,637	1,083	112.4	118.6	100.8	104.7
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	191,800	116,766	56,242	18,792	209.8	208.8	221.2	186.5
Under 5-----	36,816	22,383	11,322	3,111	372.3	398.3	351.8	295.2
5-14-----	45,762	26,883	14,497	4,382	252.4	267.2	253.7	186.0
15-24-----	25,478	16,274	6,923	2,282	206.6	210.5	215.5	164.2
25-44-----	46,130	26,818	15,273	4,039	194.7	187.9	212.7	180.5
45-64-----	26,981	17,070	6,010	3,902	143.4	137.3	142.2	181.5
65+-----	10,632	7,338	2,218	1,076	124.3	126.6	118.5	121.0

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

Table 2. Number of restricted-activity days associated with acute conditions and number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of restricted-activity days in thousands				Number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year			
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All ages-----	1,525,220	920,804	431,911	172,505	856.9	861.9	861.2	821.9
Under 5-----	212,347	132,037	60,337	19,973	1,053.9	1,154.7	929.5	898.5
5-14-----	334,117	193,245	103,515	37,358	902.1	947.2	887.6	751.1
15-24-----	170,494	107,832	41,663	20,999	723.8	746.2	682.4	700.2
25-44-----	357,495	213,452	114,653	29,390	786.8	783.5	828.9	673.8
45-64-----	275,568	161,274	72,161	42,133	759.2	694.5	842.2	934.4
65+-----	175,198	112,963	39,583	22,652	1,129.8	1,119.7	1,132.2	1,178.0
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	677,803	393,514	196,740	87,549	782.9	772.7	795.5	802.3
Under 5-----	104,591	64,830	29,824	9,936	1,019.6	1,114.7	911.2	850.0
5-14-----	178,901	105,183	52,717	21,002	946.2	1,017.0	886.3	802.5
15-24-----	72,288	41,298	19,405	11,584	644.2	614.6	670.8	720.4
25-44-----	135,860	73,657	47,324	14,879	624.8	568.0	711.3	700.2
45-64-----	110,407	59,848	31,090	19,469	631.3	554.7	716.2	825.3
65+-----	75,756	48,698	16,379	10,678	1,089.7	1,134.1	1,008.6	1,032.7
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	847,417	527,289	235,171	84,957	927.0	943.1	925.0	843.1
Under 5-----	107,756	67,207	30,512	10,037	1,089.5	1,196.1	948.2	952.3
5-14-----	155,216	88,062	50,798	16,356	856.1	875.4	889.0	694.2
15-24-----	98,206	66,534	22,257	9,415	796.3	860.7	692.7	677.3
25-44-----	221,635	139,795	67,329	14,511	935.4	979.2	937.7	648.4
45-64-----	165,162	101,426	41,071	22,664	878.1	815.9	971.6	1,054.1
65+-----	99,442	64,265	23,204	11,973	1,162.4	1,109.0	1,239.5	1,346.8



Table 3. Number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions and number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of bed-disability days in thousands				Number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year			
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All ages-----	591,354	353,447	170,427	67,479	332.3	330.8	339.8	321.5
Under 5-----	90,000	56,152	25,850	7,998	446.7	491.1	398.2	359.8
5-14-----	141,559	80,884	44,712	15,962	382.2	396.5	383.4	320.9
15-24-----	69,001	42,077	17,297	9,627	292.9	291.2	283.3	321.0
25-44-----	134,873	79,784	42,928	12,161	296.8	292.9	310.4	278.8
45-64-----	93,083	56,492	23,296	13,295	256.4	243.3	271.9	294.9
65+-----	62,838	38,058	16,345	8,436	405.2	377.2	467.5	438.7
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	248,993	145,736	71,220	32,037	287.6	286.2	288.0	293.6
Under 5-----	42,554	26,473	13,111	2,970	414.8	455.2	400.6	254.1
5-14-----	72,238	42,799	20,469	8,970	382.1	413.8	344.1	342.8
15-24-----	26,282	16,033	5,599	4,649	234.2	238.6	193.5	289.1
25-44-----	47,647	25,405	16,215	6,028	219.1	195.9	243.7	283.7
45-64-----	33,672	19,099	9,459	5,114	192.5	177.0	217.9	216.8
65+-----	26,600	15,927	6,367	4,306	382.6	370.9	392.1	416.4
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	342,362	207,711	99,207	35,443	374.5	371.5	390.2	351.7
Under 5-----	47,446	29,679	12,739	5,028	479.7	528.2	395.9	477.0
5-14-----	69,321	38,086	24,243	6,993	382.4	378.6	424.3	296.8
15-24-----	42,719	26,043	11,698	4,978	346.4	336.9	364.1	358.1
25-44-----	87,226	54,380	26,714	6,133	368.2	380.9	372.1	274.0
45-64-----	59,411	37,393	13,837	8,181	315.9	300.8	327.3	380.5
65+-----	36,239	22,131	9,978	4,130	423.6	381.9	533.0	464.6



Table 4. Incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by residence, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and condition group	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of acute conditions in thousands				Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year			
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All acute conditions-----	359,340	214,617	107,166	37,556	201.9	200.9	213.7	178.9
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	49,057	30,138	14,627	4,293	27.6	28.2	29.2	20.5
Respiratory conditions-----	196,276	118,230	57,890	20,157	110.3	110.7	115.4	96.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	138,735	86,782	38,796	13,158	77.9	81.2	77.4	62.7
Other respiratory conditions-----	57,541	31,448	19,094	6,999	32.3	29.4	38.1	33.3
Digestive system conditions-----	22,639	12,725	7,072	2,842	12.7	11.9	14.1	13.5
Injuries-----	49,708	29,424	14,898	5,386	27.9	27.5	29.7	25.7
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	13,740	8,361	3,872	1,508	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.2
Open wounds and lacerations-----	13,718	7,732	4,576	1,410	7.7	7.2	9.1	6.7
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	10,305	5,939	3,142	1,224	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.8
Other current injuries-----	11,945	7,392	3,308	1,244	6.7	6.9	6.6	5.9
All other acute conditions-----	41,659	24,100	12,680	4,878	23.4	22.6	25.3	23.2
<u>Male</u>								
All acute conditions-----	167,540	97,851	50,924	18,764	193.5	192.1	205.9	172.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	22,700	13,712	6,863	2,125	26.2	26.9	27.7	19.5
Respiratory conditions-----	88,505	51,647	26,603	10,254	102.2	101.4	107.6	94.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	62,939	38,196	18,056	6,687	72.7	75.0	73.0	61.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	25,566	13,451	8,547	3,567	29.5	26.4	34.6	32.7
Digestive system conditions-----	10,864	5,813	3,638	1,413	12.5	11.4	14.7	12.9
Injuries-----	29,348	17,140	9,062	3,145	33.9	33.7	36.6	28.8
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	7,406	4,632	2,052	721	8.6	9.1	8.3	6.6
Open wounds and lacerations-----	9,107	5,346	3,022	739	10.5	10.5	12.2	6.8
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	5,726	3,127	1,760	839	6.6	6.1	7.1	7.7
Other current injuries-----	7,109	4,035	2,228	846	8.2	7.9	9.0	7.8
All other acute conditions-----	16,123	9,540	4,758	1,826	18.6	18.7	19.2	16.7
<u>Female</u>								
All acute conditions-----	191,800	116,766	56,242	18,792	209.8	208.8	221.2	186.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	26,357	16,426	7,764	2,167	28.8	29.4	30.5	21.5
Respiratory conditions-----	107,772	66,583	31,287	9,903	117.9	119.1	123.1	98.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	75,796	48,586	20,740	6,471	82.9	86.9	81.6	64.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	31,976	17,997	10,547	3,432	35.0	32.2	41.5	34.1
Digestive system conditions-----	11,775	6,912	3,434	1,429	12.9	12.4	13.5	14.2
Injuries-----	20,360	12,284	5,836	2,241	22.3	22.0	23.0	22.2
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	6,335	3,729	1,819	787	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.8
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,611	2,386	1,554	671	5.0	4.3	6.1	6.7
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	4,579	2,812	1,382	385	5.0	5.0	5.4	3.8
Other current injuries-----	4,835	3,357	1,081	398	5.3	6.0	4.3	3.9
All other acute conditions-----	25,535	14,560	7,923	3,052	27.9	26.0	31.2	30.3

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

Table 5. Number of restricted-activity days associated with acute conditions and number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year by residence, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and condition group	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of restricted-activity days in thousands				Number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year			
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All acute conditions-----	1,525,220	920,804	431,911	172,505	856.9	861.9	861.1	821.9
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	225,373	138,541	66,358	20,474	126.6	129.7	132.3	97.5
Respiratory conditions-----	631,388	381,727	177,915	71,746	354.7	357.3	354.7	341.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	385,926	241,867	102,795	41,264	216.8	226.4	205.0	196.6
Other respiratory conditions-----	245,462	139,860	75,120	30,482	137.9	130.9	149.8	145.2
Digestive system conditions-----	77,373	44,797	21,515	11,061	43.5	41.9	42.9	52.7
Injuries-----	331,610	194,480	95,035	42,095	186.3	182.0	189.5	200.6
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	165,504	98,165	49,238	18,101	93.0	91.9	98.2	86.2
Open wounds and lacerations-----	44,214	21,800	14,850	7,564	24.8	20.4	29.6	36.0
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	59,212	34,602	16,159	8,451	33.3	32.4	32.2	40.3
Other current injuries-----	62,680	39,913	14,788	7,979	35.2	37.4	29.5	38.0
All other acute conditions-----	259,475	161,259	71,087	27,129	145.8	150.9	141.7	129.3
<u>Male</u>								
All acute conditions-----	677,803	393,514	196,740	87,549	782.9	772.7	795.5	802.3
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	104,638	62,801	32,081	9,756	120.9	123.3	129.7	89.4
Respiratory conditions-----	273,004	158,767	77,719	36,518	315.3	311.7	314.2	334.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	171,501	104,170	46,244	21,087	198.1	204.5	187.0	193.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	101,503	54,597	31,475	15,431	117.2	107.2	127.3	141.4
Digestive system conditions-----	31,824	17,886	7,421	6,518	36.8	35.1	30.0	59.7
Injuries-----	193,229	110,384	57,975	24,870	223.2	216.7	234.4	227.9
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	90,835	50,502	30,288	10,045	104.9	99.2	122.5	92.1
Open wounds and lacerations-----	29,786	15,386	9,255	5,145	34.4	30.2	37.4	47.1
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	32,046	19,392	7,795	4,859	37.0	38.1	31.5	44.5
Other current injuries-----	40,562	25,104	10,637	4,821	46.9	49.3	43.0	44.2
All other acute conditions-----	75,109	43,678	21,544	9,887	86.8	85.8	87.1	90.6
<u>Female</u>								
All acute conditions-----	847,417	527,289	235,171	84,957	927.0	943.1	925.0	843.1
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	120,735	75,740	34,277	10,719	132.1	135.5	134.8	106.4
Respiratory conditions-----	358,384	222,959	100,197	35,228	392.1	398.8	394.1	349.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	214,425	137,696	56,552	20,177	234.6	246.3	222.4	200.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	143,959	85,263	43,645	15,051	157.5	152.5	171.7	149.4
Digestive system conditions-----	45,549	26,911	14,095	4,544	49.8	48.1	55.4	45.1
Injuries-----	138,382	84,097	37,060	17,225	151.4	150.4	145.8	170.9
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	74,670	47,663	18,950	8,057	81.7	85.2	74.5	80.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	14,428	6,415	5,595	2,419	15.8	11.5	22.0	24.0
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	27,166	15,210	8,364	3,591	29.7	27.2	32.9	35.6
Other current injuries-----	22,118	14,809	4,151	3,158	24.2	26.5	16.3	31.3
All other acute conditions-----	184,366	117,581	49,543	17,242	201.7	210.3	194.9	171.1

**Table 6. Number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions and number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year by residence, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1960-June 1961**

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

Sex and condition group	Residence							
	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	All areas	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
	Number of bed-disability days in thousands				Number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year			
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All acute conditions-----	591,354	353,447	170,427	67,479	332.3	330.8	339.8	321.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	107,716	66,035	30,495	11,185	60.5	61.8	60.8	53.3
Respiratory conditions-----	267,945	161,698	78,687	27,560	150.5	151.3	156.9	131.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	144,309	89,714	40,797	13,798	81.1	84.0	81.3	65.7
Other respiratory conditions-----	123,636	71,984	37,890	13,762	69.5	67.4	75.5	65.6
Digestive system conditions-----	34,387	20,678	8,230	5,480	19.3	19.4	16.4	26.1
Injuries-----	83,502	44,367	25,658	13,479	46.9	41.5	51.2	64.2
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	34,643	19,703	10,882	4,059	19.5	18.4	21.7	19.3
Open wounds and lacerations-----	12,550	4,762	5,215	2,574	7.1	4.5	10.4	12.3
Contusions and superficial injuries---	16,112	5,564	6,119	4,429	9.1	5.2	12.2	21.1
Other current injuries-----	20,197	14,338	3,442	2,417	11.3	13.4	6.9	11.5
All other acute conditions-----	97,804	60,670	27,358	9,777	55.0	56.8	54.5	46.6
<u>Male</u>								
All acute conditions-----	248,993	145,736	71,220	32,037	287.6	286.2	288.0	293.6
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	48,428	30,189	13,422	4,817	55.9	59.3	54.3	44.1
Respiratory conditions-----	114,103	66,976	33,792	13,335	131.8	131.5	136.6	122.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	63,708	39,145	18,199	6,364	73.6	76.9	73.6	58.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	50,395	27,831	15,593	6,971	58.2	54.6	63.0	63.9
Digestive system conditions-----	13,663	8,017	2,440	3,206	15.8	15.7	9.9	29.4
Injuries-----	46,747	25,784	13,022	7,941	54.0	50.6	52.7	72.8
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	20,271	11,894	5,543	2,834	23.4	23.4	22.4	26.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	7,890	3,394	3,267	1,229	9.1	6.7	13.2	11.3
Contusions and superficial injuries---	6,628	2,337	2,190	2,101	7.7	4.6	8.9	19.3
Other current injuries-----	11,958	8,159	2,022	1,777	13.8	16.0	8.2	16.3
All other acute conditions-----	26,052	14,769	8,543	2,739	30.1	29.0	34.5	25.1
<u>Female</u>								
All acute conditions-----	342,362	207,711	99,207	35,443	374.5	371.5	390.2	351.7
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	59,288	35,846	17,073	6,369	64.9	64.1	67.2	63.2
Respiratory conditions-----	153,841	94,722	44,894	14,225	168.3	169.4	176.6	141.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	80,601	50,569	22,598	7,434	88.2	90.4	88.9	73.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	73,240	44,153	22,296	6,791	80.1	79.0	87.7	67.4
Digestive system conditions-----	20,724	12,661	5,790	2,274	22.7	22.6	22.8	22.6
Injuries-----	36,756	18,582	12,636	5,539	40.2	33.2	49.7	55.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	14,373	7,808	5,339	1,226	15.7	14.0	21.0	12.2
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,660	1,368	1,948	1,345	5.1	2.4	7.7	13.3
Contusions and superficial injuries---	9,484	3,227	3,929	2,328	10.4	5.8	15.5	23.1
Other current injuries-----	8,239	6,179	1,420	640	9.0	11.1	5.6	6.4
All other acute conditions-----	71,752	45,900	18,815	7,038	78.5	82.1	74.0	69.8



Table 7. Incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Region									
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of acute conditions in thousands					Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year				
All ages----	359,340	89,971	97,933	105,015	66,421	201.9	194.5	196.9	193.7	239.2
Under 5-----	75,226	17,807	21,670	20,662	15,086	373.4	375.3	372.3	331.0	451.7
5-14-----	94,666	26,703	24,609	25,601	17,752	255.6	296.3	241.0	214.9	301.0
15-24-----	44,410	8,732	13,175	13,622	8,881	188.5	150.7	207.4	175.1	244.6
25-44-----	77,975	20,215	20,996	22,681	14,082	171.6	162.7	167.4	171.5	194.3
45-64-----	48,616	11,730	12,463	16,552	7,872	133.9	118.1	123.6	153.8	142.7
65+-----	18,447	4,783	5,019	5,897	2,748	119.0	109.7	106.1	137.6	129.0
<u>Male</u>										
All ages----	167,540	41,539	46,771	49,460	29,770	193.5	186.5	189.8	188.7	221.4
Under 5-----	38,409	9,228	11,166	10,821	7,194	374.4	381.2	373.7	340.1	431.6
5-14-----	48,904	13,537	12,952	13,816	8,600	258.7	291.9	246.5	228.5	289.7
15-24-----	18,932	3,863	6,144	5,636	3,288	168.7	142.7	195.6	151.2	199.9
25-44-----	31,845	8,024	8,636	9,562	5,623	146.4	135.7	139.9	154.4	162.3
45-64-----	21,635	5,142	5,571	7,241	3,682	123.7	109.8	113.3	140.7	134.3
65+-----	7,815	1,744	2,304	2,384	1,383	112.4	91.1	106.3	124.8	144.4
<u>Female</u>										
All ages----	191,800	48,433	51,161	55,555	36,651	209.8	201.9	203.8	198.4	256.0
Under 5-----	36,816	8,579	10,505	9,841	7,892	372.3	369.1	370.8	321.6	471.7
5-14-----	45,762	13,166	11,658	11,786	9,152	252.4	300.9	235.1	200.9	312.6
15-24-----	25,478	4,869	7,030	7,986	5,593	206.6	157.8	218.9	197.2	281.6
25-44-----	46,130	12,191	12,361	13,118	8,460	194.7	187.4	194.0	186.5	223.8
45-64-----	26,981	6,588	6,892	9,311	4,190	143.4	125.4	133.4	165.8	150.9
65+-----	10,632	3,039	2,715	3,513	1,365	124.3	124.2	106.0	147.9	116.4

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

Table 8. Number of restricted-activity days associated with acute conditions and number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Region									
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of restricted-activity days in thousands					Number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year				
All ages----	1,525,220	395,993	375,525	452,063	301,638	856.9	855.8	754.9	833.9	1,086.5
Under 5-----	212,347	56,862	53,006	56,801	45,679	1,053.9	1,198.4	910.6	909.8	1,367.6
5-14-----	334,117	96,391	78,293	91,693	67,740	902.1	1,069.5	766.6	769.6	1,148.5
15-24-----	170,494	30,687	46,376	54,265	39,167	723.8	529.6	730.1	697.7	1,078.7
25-44-----	357,495	96,516	88,980	103,703	68,296	786.8	777.0	709.3	784.1	942.5
45-64-----	275,568	65,911	63,138	90,651	55,868	759.2	663.5	626.1	842.4	1,012.5
65+-----	175,198	49,627	45,733	54,950	24,888	1,129.8	1,137.7	967.1	1,282.1	1,167.9
<u>Male</u>										
All ages----	677,803	178,893	170,365	200,757	127,788	782.9	803.0	691.4	766.1	950.2
Under 5-----	104,591	27,538	26,789	28,167	22,097	1,019.6	1,137.5	896.6	885.2	1,325.6
5-14-----	178,901	51,207	44,774	48,769	34,152	946.2	1,104.3	852.2	806.5	1,150.3
15-24-----	72,288	14,144	20,073	21,896	16,175	644.2	522.3	639.1	587.5	983.3
25-44-----	135,860	35,980	32,510	43,782	23,588	624.8	608.3	526.7	707.1	680.8
45-64-----	110,407	25,270	27,160	36,335	21,642	631.3	539.6	552.4	706.1	789.3
65+-----	75,756	24,754	19,059	21,809	10,134	1,089.7	1,292.6	879.1	1,141.2	1,057.8
<u>Female</u>										
All ages----	847,417	217,100	205,161	251,306	173,850	927.0	904.9	817.3	897.5	1,214.4
Under 5-----	107,756	29,323	26,217	28,634	23,582	1,089.5	1,261.7	925.4	935.8	1,409.6
5-14-----	155,216	45,184	33,519	42,924	33,589	856.1	1,032.8	676.1	731.5	1,147.2
15-24-----	98,206	16,543	26,302	32,369	22,992	796.3	536.1	819.1	799.2	1,157.7
25-44-----	221,635	60,536	56,470	59,921	44,707	935.4	930.3	886.2	851.9	1,182.4
45-64-----	165,162	40,641	35,977	54,317	34,226	878.1	773.8	696.3	967.4	1,232.9
65+-----	99,442	24,873	26,674	33,141	14,754	1,162.4	1,016.5	1,041.5	1,395.4	1,257.8



Table 9. Number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions and number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Region									
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
<u>Both sexes</u>	Number of bed-disability days in thousands					Number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year				
All ages----	591,354	137,794	149,896	190,813	112,851	332.3	297.8	301.3	352.0	406.5
Under 5-----	90,000	20,339	24,829	24,441	20,390	446.7	428.6	426.5	391.5	610.5
5-14-----	141,559	35,222	34,619	39,719	31,999	382.2	390.8	339.0	333.4	542.5
15-24-----	69,001	13,890	18,658	23,401	13,051	292.9	239.7	293.7	300.9	359.4
25-44-----	134,873	31,129	36,818	43,555	23,371	296.8	250.6	293.5	329.3	322.5
45-64-----	93,083	18,505	23,119	33,804	17,656	256.4	186.3	229.3	314.1	320.0
65+-----	62,838	18,709	11,853	25,892	6,384	405.2	428.9	250.6	604.1	299.6
<u>Male</u>										
All ages----	248,993	60,107	65,118	79,637	44,130	287.6	269.8	264.3	303.9	328.2
Under 5-----	42,554	9,133	12,637	12,063	8,721	414.8	377.2	422.9	379.1	523.2
5-14-----	72,238	17,102	19,223	20,519	15,393	382.1	368.8	365.9	339.3	518.5
15-24-----	26,282	6,991	7,156	7,359	4,777	234.2	258.2	227.8	197.5	290.4
25-44-----	47,647	10,402	11,297	17,235	8,713	219.1	175.9	183.0	278.3	251.5
45-64-----	33,672	6,984	9,610	11,633	5,445	192.5	149.1	195.4	226.1	198.6
65+-----	26,600	9,496	5,195	10,827	1,081	382.6	495.9	239.6	566.6	112.8
<u>Female</u>										
All ages----	342,362	77,687	84,778	111,176	68,721	374.5	323.8	337.7	397.0	480.0
Under 5-----	47,446	11,206	12,192	12,378	11,670	479.7	482.2	430.4	404.5	697.5
5-14-----	69,321	18,119	15,396	19,200	16,606	382.4	414.1	310.5	327.2	567.1
15-24-----	42,719	6,900	11,503	16,042	8,274	346.4	223.6	358.2	396.1	416.6
25-44-----	87,226	20,728	25,521	26,320	14,657	368.2	318.5	400.5	374.2	387.6
45-64-----	59,411	11,521	13,509	22,170	12,211	315.9	219.4	261.4	394.8	439.9
65+-----	36,239	9,213	6,658	15,065	5,303	423.6	376.5	260.0	634.3	452.1

Table 10. Incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by region, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and condition group	Region									
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Number of acute conditions in thousands					Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>										
All acute conditions-----	359,340	89,971	97,933	105,015	66,421	201.9	194.5	196.9	193.7	239.2
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	49,057	17,450	9,337	15,734	6,536	27.6	37.7	18.8	29.0	23.5
Respiratory conditions-----	196,276	47,437	59,217	50,683	38,939	110.3	102.5	119.0	93.5	140.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	138,735	40,853	34,782	38,354	24,746	77.9	88.3	69.9	70.8	89.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	57,541	6,584	24,435	12,329	14,193	32.3	14.2	49.1	22.7	51.1
Digestive system conditions-----	22,639	4,119	5,149	9,395	3,976	12.7	8.9	10.4	17.3	14.3
Injuries-----	49,708	11,609	13,921	15,565	8,613	27.9	25.1	28.0	28.7	31.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	13,740	3,409	3,506	4,330	2,496	7.7	7.4	7.0	8.0	9.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	13,718	2,874	4,359	3,993	2,492	7.7	6.2	8.8	7.4	9.0
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	10,305	2,231	2,824	3,255	1,995	5.8	4.8	5.7	6.0	7.2
Other current injuries-----	11,945	3,095	3,232	3,987	1,630	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.4	5.9
All other acute conditions-----	41,659	9,355	10,310	13,638	8,356	23.4	20.2	20.7	25.2	30.1
<u>Male</u>										
All acute conditions-----	167,540	41,539	46,771	49,460	29,770	193.5	186.5	189.8	188.7	221.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	22,700	7,791	4,633	6,827	3,448	26.2	35.0	18.8	26.1	25.6
Respiratory conditions-----	88,505	21,353	26,952	23,077	17,123	102.2	95.9	109.4	88.1	127.3
Upper respiratory conditions-----	62,939	18,414	16,135	17,524	10,867	72.7	82.7	65.5	66.9	80.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	25,566	2,939	10,817	5,553	6,256	29.5	13.2	43.9	21.2	46.5
Digestive system conditions-----	10,864	1,989	2,517	4,712	1,646	12.5	8.9	10.2	18.0	12.2
Injuries-----	29,348	6,708	8,565	9,546	4,528	33.9	30.1	34.8	36.4	33.7
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	7,406	1,560	1,842	2,637	1,366	8.6	7.0	7.5	10.1	10.2
Open wounds and lacerations-----	9,107	1,947	2,845	2,754	1,561	10.5	8.7	11.5	10.5	11.6
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	5,726	1,278	1,996	1,669	783	6.6	5.7	8.1	6.4	5.8
Other current injuries-----	7,109	1,923	1,882	2,486	818	8.2	8.6	7.6	9.5	6.1
All other acute conditions-----	16,123	3,698	4,104	5,299	3,022	18.6	16.6	16.7	20.2	22.5
<u>Female</u>										
All acute conditions-----	191,800	48,433	51,161	55,555	36,651	209.8	201.9	203.8	198.4	256.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	26,357	9,658	4,704	8,907	3,088	28.8	40.3	18.7	31.8	21.6
Respiratory conditions-----	107,772	26,085	32,264	27,606	21,816	117.9	108.7	128.5	98.6	152.4
Upper respiratory conditions-----	75,796	22,440	18,647	20,830	13,879	82.9	93.5	74.3	74.4	96.9
Other respiratory conditions-----	31,976	3,645	13,617	6,776	7,937	35.0	15.2	54.2	24.2	55.4
Digestive system conditions-----	11,775	2,130	2,632	4,684	2,330	12.9	8.9	10.5	16.7	16.3
Injuries-----	20,360	4,902	5,355	6,019	4,084	22.3	20.4	21.3	21.5	28.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	6,335	1,849	1,664	1,693	1,129	6.9	7.7	6.6	6.0	7.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,611	928	1,514	1,239	931	5.0	3.9	6.0	4.4	6.5
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	4,579	953	828	1,586	1,212	5.0	4.0	3.3	5.7	8.5
Other current injuries-----	4,835	1,172	1,349	1,501	812	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.7
All other acute conditions-----	25,535	5,658	6,205	8,338	5,334	27.9	23.6	24.7	29.8	37.3

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

Table 11. Number of restricted-activity days associated with acute conditions and number of restricted-activity days per person per year by region, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and condition group	Region									
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Number of restricted-activity days in thousands					Number of restricted-activity days per 100 persons per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>										
All acute conditions-----	1,525,220	395,993	375,525	452,063	301,638	856.9	855.8	754.9	833.9	1,086.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	225,373	74,914	47,899	65,674	36,886	126.6	161.9	96.3	121.2	132.9
Respiratory conditions-----	631,388	160,013	163,596	178,233	129,545	354.7	345.8	328.9	328.8	466.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	385,926	121,506	82,939	109,991	71,490	216.8	262.6	166.7	202.9	257.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	245,462	38,507	80,657	68,242	58,055	137.9	83.2	162.1	125.9	209.1
Digestive system conditions-----	77,373	16,532	17,074	32,516	11,252	43.5	35.7	34.3	60.0	40.5
Injuries-----	331,610	84,327	84,251	92,011	71,021	186.3	182.3	169.4	169.7	255.8
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	165,504	45,102	38,656	44,861	36,886	93.0	97.5	77.7	82.8	132.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	44,214	5,728	13,915	14,741	9,830	24.8	12.4	28.0	27.2	35.4
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	59,212	14,563	16,470	16,203	11,976	33.3	31.5	33.1	29.9	43.1
Other current injuries-----	62,680	18,934	15,210	16,206	12,329	35.2	40.9	30.6	29.9	44.4
All other acute conditions-----	259,475	60,207	62,706	83,630	52,933	145.8	130.1	126.1	154.3	190.7
<u>Male</u>										
All acute conditions-----	677,803	178,893	170,365	200,757	127,788	782.9	803.0	691.4	766.1	950.2
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	104,638	31,970	23,627	29,567	19,473	120.9	143.5	95.9	112.8	144.8
Respiratory conditions-----	273,004	69,895	71,514	77,951	53,643	315.3	313.8	290.2	297.5	398.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	171,501	54,711	36,108	51,357	29,325	198.1	245.6	146.5	196.0	218.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	101,503	15,184	35,406	26,594	24,318	117.2	68.2	143.7	101.5	180.8
Digestive system conditions-----	31,824	7,238	6,998	12,411	5,178	36.8	32.5	28.4	47.4	38.5
Injuries-----	193,229	50,032	50,604	56,840	35,754	223.2	224.6	205.4	216.9	265.9
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	90,835	23,848	22,219	27,594	17,174	104.9	107.1	90.2	105.3	127.7
Open wounds and lacerations-----	29,786	4,179	9,329	9,917	6,362	34.4	18.8	37.9	37.8	47.3
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	32,046	8,228	11,230	9,097	3,491	37.0	36.9	45.6	34.7	26.0
Other current injuries-----	40,562	13,777	7,826	10,232	8,727	46.9	61.8	31.8	39.0	64.9
All other acute conditions-----	75,109	19,757	17,621	23,990	13,741	86.8	88.7	71.5	91.5	102.2
<u>Female</u>										
All acute conditions-----	847,417	217,100	205,161	251,306	173,850	927.0	904.9	817.3	897.5	1,214.4
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	120,735	42,944	24,271	36,107	17,413	132.1	179.0	96.7	128.9	121.6
Respiratory conditions-----	358,384	90,117	92,082	100,284	75,902	392.1	375.6	366.8	358.1	530.2
Upper respiratory conditions-----	214,425	66,795	46,831	58,635	42,165	234.6	278.4	186.6	209.4	294.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	143,959	23,322	45,251	41,649	33,737	157.5	97.2	180.3	148.7	235.7
Digestive system conditions-----	45,549	9,294	10,075	20,105	6,074	49.8	38.7	40.1	71.8	42.4
Injuries-----	138,382	34,295	33,646	35,172	35,267	151.4	142.9	134.0	125.6	246.3
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	74,670	21,254	16,436	17,267	19,712	81.7	88.6	65.5	61.7	137.7
Open wounds and lacerations-----	14,428	1,549	4,586	4,825	3,468	15.8	6.5	18.3	17.2	24.2
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	27,166	6,335	5,240	7,105	8,485	29.7	26.4	20.9	25.4	59.3
Other current injuries-----	22,118	5,157	7,384	5,975	3,602	24.2	21.5	29.4	21.3	25.2
All other acute conditions-----	184,366	40,450	45,085	59,639	39,192	201.7	168.6	179.6	213.0	273.8



Table 12. Number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions and number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year by region, sex, and condition group: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and condition group	Region									
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Number of bed-disability days in thousands					Number of bed-disability days per 100 persons per year				
<u>Both sexes</u>										
All acute conditions-----	591,354	137,794	149,896	190,813	112,851	332.3	297.8	301.3	352.0	406.5
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	107,716	33,292	23,418	34,101	16,906	60.5	72.0	47.1	62.9	60.9
Respiratory conditions-----	267,945	62,858	72,428	74,734	57,924	150.5	135.9	145.6	137.9	208.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	144,309	42,148	31,028	41,308	29,825	81.1	91.1	62.4	76.2	107.4
Other respiratory conditions-----	123,636	20,710	41,400	33,426	28,099	69.5	44.8	83.2	61.7	101.2
Digestive system conditions-----	34,387	7,457	6,135	15,278	5,518	19.3	16.1	12.3	28.2	19.9
Injuries-----	83,502	13,866	20,810	29,976	18,851	46.9	30.0	41.8	55.3	67.9
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	34,643	6,932	6,837	13,333	7,542	19.5	15.0	13.7	24.6	27.2
Open wounds and lacerations-----	12,550	1,071	2,538	6,293	2,648	7.1	2.3	5.1	11.6	9.5
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	16,112	1,769	4,265	5,308	4,770	9.1	3.8	8.6	9.8	17.2
Other current injuries-----	20,197	4,094	7,170	5,042	3,891	11.3	8.8	14.4	9.3	14.0
All other acute conditions-----	97,804	20,322	27,105	36,724	13,652	55.0	43.9	54.5	67.7	49.2
<u>Male</u>										
All acute conditions-----	248,993	60,107	65,118	79,637	44,130	287.6	269.8	264.3	303.9	328.2
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	48,428	13,195	12,091	14,454	8,688	55.9	59.2	49.1	55.2	64.6
Respiratory conditions-----	114,103	25,625	32,614	33,316	22,547	131.8	115.0	132.4	127.1	167.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	63,708	17,947	13,996	20,270	11,494	73.6	80.6	56.8	77.3	85.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	50,395	7,678	18,618	13,046	11,053	58.2	34.5	75.6	49.8	82.2
Digestive system conditions-----	13,663	4,459	2,015	5,122	2,067	15.8	20.0	8.2	19.5	15.4
Injuries-----	46,747	10,205	11,519	17,214	7,809	54.0	45.8	46.7	65.7	58.1
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	20,271	5,008	4,490	7,939	2,833	23.4	22.5	18.2	30.3	21.1
Open wounds and lacerations-----	7,890	539	1,318	4,019	2,014	9.1	2.4	5.3	15.3	15.0
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	6,628	1,446	2,459	2,407	316	7.7	6.5	10.0	9.2	2.3
Other current injuries-----	11,958	3,212	3,252	2,849	2,646	13.8	14.4	13.2	10.9	19.7
All other acute conditions-----	26,052	6,625	6,879	9,530	3,018	30.1	29.7	27.9	36.4	22.4
<u>Female</u>										
All acute conditions-----	342,362	77,687	84,778	111,176	68,721	374.5	323.8	337.7	397.0	480.0
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	59,288	20,097	11,327	19,647	8,217	64.9	83.8	45.1	70.2	57.4
Respiratory conditions-----	153,841	37,233	39,813	41,418	35,377	168.3	155.2	158.6	147.9	247.1
Upper respiratory conditions-----	80,601	24,201	17,031	21,038	18,331	88.2	100.9	67.8	75.1	128.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	73,240	13,032	22,782	20,380	17,046	80.1	54.3	90.8	72.8	119.1
Digestive system conditions-----	20,724	2,998	4,119	10,156	3,450	22.7	12.5	16.4	36.3	24.1
Injuries-----	36,756	3,660	9,292	12,762	11,042	40.2	15.3	37.0	45.6	77.1
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	14,373	1,923	2,347	5,394	4,709	15.7	8.0	9.3	19.3	32.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,660	532	1,220	2,274	633	5.1	2.2	4.9	8.1	4.4
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	9,484	323	1,806	2,900	4,454	10.4	1.3	7.2	10.4	31.1
Other current injuries-----	8,239	882	3,918	2,193	1,245	9.0	3.7	15.6	7.8	8.7
All other acute conditions-----	71,752	13,698	20,226	27,194	10,635	78.5	57.1	80.6	97.1	74.3

Table 13. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by residence, region, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Residence				Region			
	Total	Urban	Rural non-farm	Rural farm	North-east	North Central	South	West
Population in thousands								
<u>Both sexes</u>								
All ages-----	177,984	106,839	50,155	20,989	46,269	49,743	54,208	27,763
Under 5-----	20,148	11,435	6,491	2,223	4,745	5,821	6,243	3,340
5-14-----	37,038	20,402	11,662	4,974	9,013	10,213	11,914	5,898
15-24-----	23,554	14,450	6,105	2,999	5,794	6,352	7,778	3,631
25-44-----	45,438	27,243	13,832	4,362	12,422	12,544	13,226	7,246
45-64-----	36,298	23,220	8,568	4,509	9,934	10,084	10,761	5,518
65+-----	15,507	10,089	3,496	1,923	4,362	4,729	4,286	2,131
<u>Male</u>								
All ages-----	86,572	50,928	24,732	10,912	22,277	24,641	26,206	13,448
Under 5-----	10,258	5,816	3,273	1,169	2,421	2,988	3,182	1,667
5-14-----	18,907	10,342	5,948	2,617	4,637	5,254	6,047	2,969
15-24-----	11,221	6,720	2,893	1,608	2,708	3,141	3,727	1,645
25-44-----	21,745	12,967	6,653	2,125	5,915	6,172	6,192	3,465
45-64-----	17,489	10,789	4,341	2,359	4,683	4,917	5,146	2,742
65+-----	6,952	4,294	1,624	1,034	1,915	2,168	1,911	958
<u>Female</u>								
All ages-----	91,412	55,911	25,423	10,077	23,991	25,102	28,002	14,316
Under 5-----	9,890	5,619	3,218	1,054	2,324	2,833	3,060	1,673
5-14-----	18,130	10,060	5,714	2,356	4,375	4,958	5,868	2,928
15-24-----	12,333	7,730	3,213	1,390	3,086	3,211	4,050	1,986
25-44-----	23,693	14,276	7,180	2,238	6,507	6,372	7,034	3,781
45-64-----	18,809	12,431	4,227	2,150	5,252	5,167	5,615	2,776
65+-----	8,555	5,795	1,872	889	2,447	2,561	2,375	1,173

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.



## APPENDIX I

### TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

#### Background of This Report

This report, Acute Conditions: Geographic Distribution, is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, which is one of the major parts 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, health insurance coverage, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 1961.

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

#### Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members 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.—Over the 12-month period ending June 1961, the sample included approximately 125,000 persons from 38,000 households in 6,400 segments. The over-all 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.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the Public Health Service; and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of restricted-activity days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

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

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample 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.

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of bed-disability days, or incidence of acute conditions, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For these items,

the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated as though it measured the total of such experience during the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

### General Qualifications

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

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 18 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 information of this type.

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 they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which they 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 over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex,

mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived<sup>1</sup> from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

### Reliability of Estimates

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

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

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

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

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference frequently will range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of restricted activity 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 two weeks.



Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented. Those shown are charts for aggregates based on four calendar quarters of data collection.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 26, 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 of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, or the number of disability days are obtained from appropriate curves on page 27. 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 of percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 28, 29, and 30. 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 days of bed disability per person per year, several of the days included in the numerator could be assigned to a person (one unit) in the denominator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

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

## Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

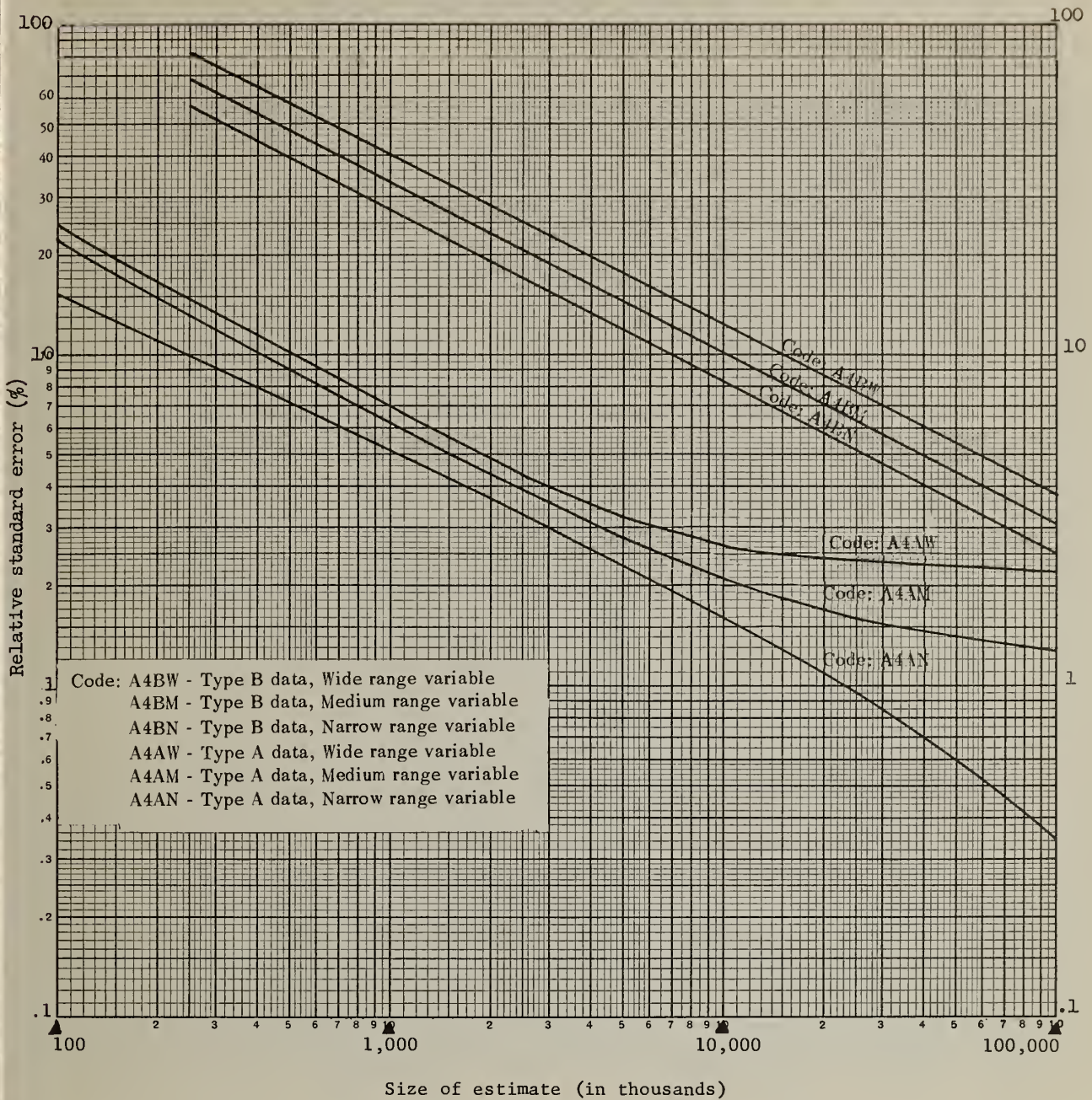
The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1)

A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 24; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 24.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons by residence or region-----	1	A4AN	27
Acute conditions per year-----	1	A4BN	27
Disability days per year-----	1	A4BW	27
Persons in the U. S. population, or total number of persons in any age-sex category--	Not subject to sampling error		
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons by residence or region-----	2	P4AN-M	28
Disability days in a year-----	2	P4BW	29
Acute conditions in a year-----	2	P4BN-M	30
Incidence rates for acute conditions:			
Per 100 total U. S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U. S. population-----	4(a)	A4BN	27
Per 100 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4BN Denom.: A4AN	27
Number of disability days:			
Per 100 total U. S. population or per 100 persons in any age-sex group of the total U. S. population-----	4(a)	A4BW	27
Per 100 persons in any other population group-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	27
Per case for acute conditions-----	4(b)	{ Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4BN	27



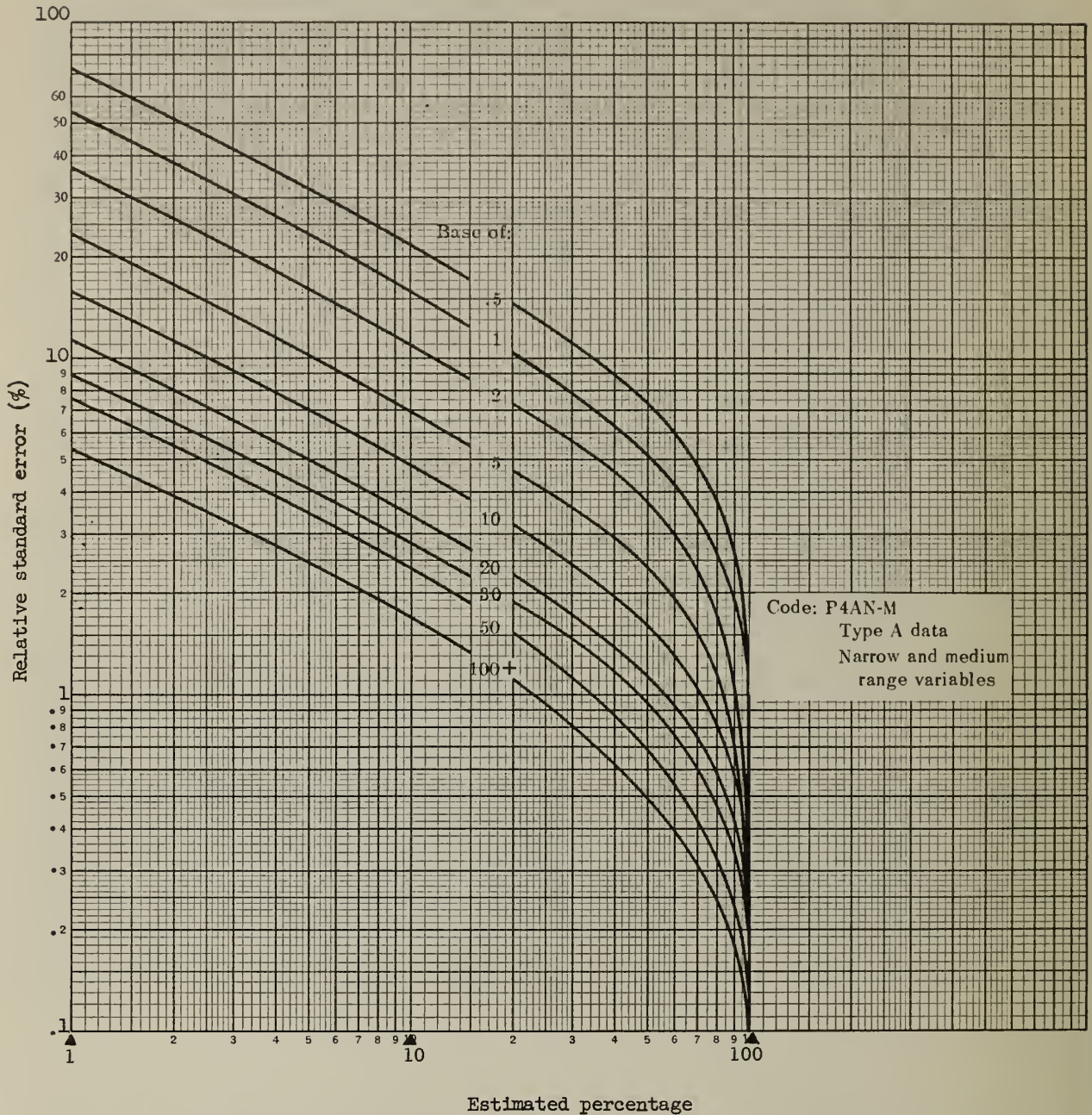
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection  
for data of all types and ranges



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



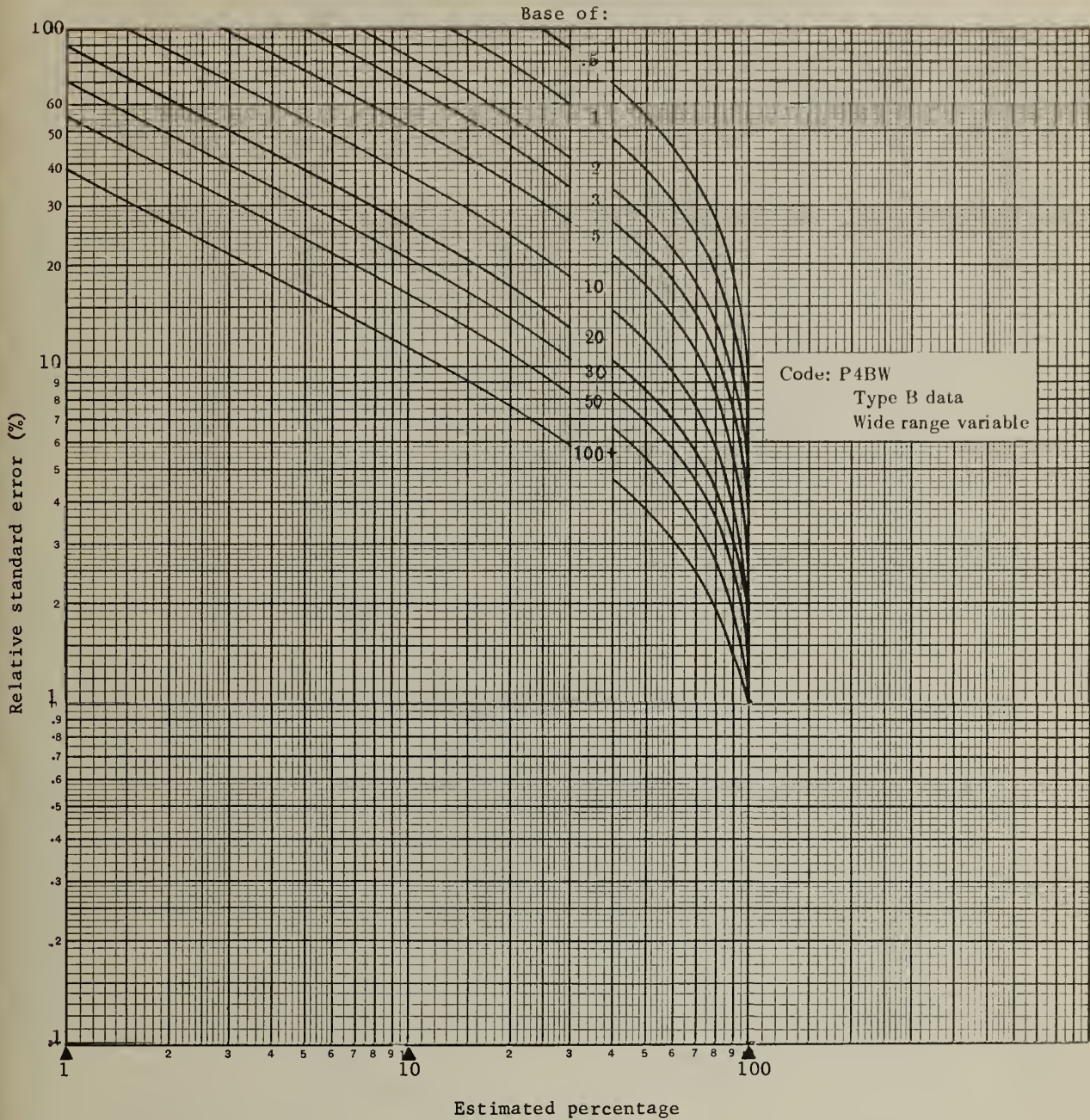
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection  
 for type A data, Narrow and Medium range  
 (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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



Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection  
for type B data, Wide range  
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

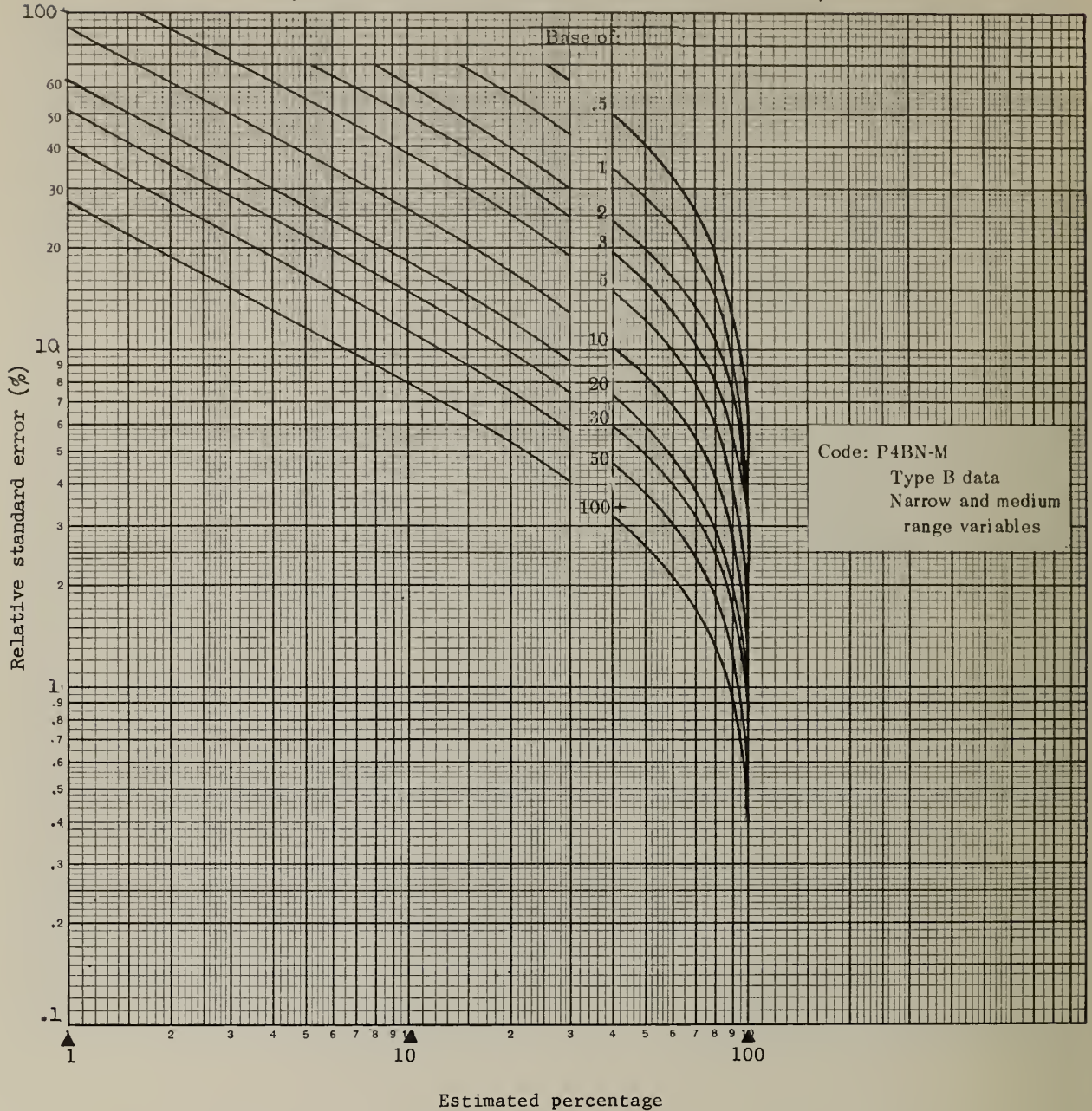


Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 24.5 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 24.5 percent or 4.9 percentage points.



Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection  
for type B 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 17.0 percent (read from 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 17.0 percent or 3.4 percentage points.



## APPENDIX II

### DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

#### Terms Relating to Conditions

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

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

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

Conditions always classified as chronic:

Asthma	Arthritis or rheumatism
Hay fever	Mental illness
Tuberculosis	Diabetes
Chronic bronchitis	Thyroid trouble or goiter
Repeated attacks of sinus trouble	Any allergy
Rheumatic fever	Epilepsy
Hardening of the arteries	Chronic nervous trouble
High blood pressure	Cancer
Heart trouble	Chronic skin trouble
Stroke	Hernia or rupture
Trouble with varicose veins	Prostate trouble
Hemorrhoids or piles	Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
Tumor, cyst, or growth	Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble	Cleft palate
Stomach ulcer	Any speech defect
Any other chronic stomach trouble	Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg
Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble	Palsy

Paralysis of any kind	deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back
Repeated trouble with back or spine	back
Club foot	Condition present since birth
Permanent stiffness or	

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

<u>Condition Groups</u>	<u>International Classification Code Numbers</u>
I Infective and parasitic diseases	020-138
II Respiratory conditions	470-501, 511, 514, 517-525, 527, 783
Upper respiratory	470-475, 511, 514, 517
Other respiratory	480-501, 518-525, 527, 783
III Digestive system conditions	530-539, 543-553, 570, 571, 573-587, 784, 785
IV Injuries	N800-N885, N890-N895, N900-N994, N996-N999
Fractures, dislocations, sprains and strains	N800-N848
Open wounds and lacerations	N870-N885, N890-N895, N900-N908
Superficial injuries and contusions	N910-N929
Other current injuries	N850-N869, N930-N994, N996-N999
V Other conditions	All other acute code numbers

Onset of condition.—A condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt sick or became injured, or it could be the time when the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a condition of which he was previously unaware.

Incidence of conditions.—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As previously

mentioned, minor acute conditions, involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in some reports are further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as, "incidence of conditions involving bed disability."

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

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

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

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

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

#### Terms Relating to Disability

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

Disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of this statement is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are also days of restricted activity for the working and school-age populations. Hence, restricted activity is the most inclusive term used in describing disability days.

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

conditions adds to more than the total number of person-days of disability.

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

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

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

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

#### Demographic Terms

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

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-non-farm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Urban.—The urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, or villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm.—The rural-farm population includes all rural residents living on farms. In deciding whether the members of a household live on a farm or ranch, the statement of the respondent is accepted with the following exception. Persons who pay cash rent for house and yard

only are classified as nonfarm even if the surrounding area is farm land. This special case does not cover: (1) the living quarters of a tenant farmer who rents farm land as well as house and yard; (2) the quarters of a hired hand who receives living quarters on a farm as part of his compensation; or (3) separate living quarters inside a structure which is classified as being on a farm. In all of these cases the living quarters are counted as being on a farm. Furthermore, all persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps which are located in farm areas are classified as nonfarm.

Rural nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population.

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:

<u>Region</u>	<u>States Included</u>
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, Texas Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington Oregon, California, Hawaii



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).

FORM NH-5  
14-4-501

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

**NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY**

1. Questionnaire  
of \_\_\_\_\_  
Questionnaire

2. (a) Address or description of location \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Ident. Code \_\_\_\_\_ 3a. Reg. office Code \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Sub-sample weight \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Sample \_\_\_\_\_ 6. PSU Number \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Segment No. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Type of living quarters:  Housing unit  Other \_\_\_\_\_ (d) Name of Special Dwelling Place \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? .....  Yes  No

L Ask items 10 and 11 only, if "rural" box is checked:  
 Rural  All other

10. Do you own or rent this place?  
 Own  Rent  Rent free

11. If "Own" or "Rent free" in question 10, ask:  
(a) Does this place have 10 or more acres?  
If "Rent" in question 10, ask:  
(b) Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?

(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. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? .....  Yes  No

13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? .....  Yes  No

Ask of all units except apartment houses:  
14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? .....  Yes  No

15. What is the telephone number here? \_\_\_\_\_  
 No phone

16. In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call? \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR Q. 12, 13 AND 14**  
If "Yes," to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a housing unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.

**17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS**

Item	1		2		3		4		5	
	Date	Com.	Date	Com.	Date	Com.	Date	Com.	Date	Com.
Entire household										
Callbacks for individual respondents	Col. No.	Date								

**18. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW**

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason:	<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal (Fill item 19) <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	Interview not obtained for: Coln. because: _____

19. Reason for refusal \_\_\_\_\_

**20. TYPE A FOLLOW-UP PROCEDURE**

If final call results in a Type A non-interview (except Refusals) take the following steps:

- Contact neighbors (caretakers, etc.) until you find someone who knows the family.
- Find out the number of people in the household, their names and approximate ages; if names of all members not known, ascertain relationships. Record this information in the regular spaces inside the questionnaire.
- Find out if anyone in the housing unit is now in a hospital as a patient; if so, which person it is. This is done by asking the following question:

4. Is anyone in the household now in the hospital?  Yes  No  Don't know  No contact made

(e) If "Yes,"--Who? (Enter name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Col. No.) \_\_\_\_\_

1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column)	Last name	(1) Last name	(2)
(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List these persons in the prescribed order.)			
(c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____			
(d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now temporarily in a hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____			
(e) Away on business? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____			
(f) On a visit? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____			
(g) Is there anyone else staying here now? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____			
(h) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere? <input type="checkbox"/> No (leave on questionnaire) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (apply household membership rules; if not a member, delete)			
2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)	Relationship Head	Relationship	



3. How old were you on your last birthday?	Age _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 year
4. Race (Check one box for each person)	<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
If 17 years old or over, ask: 6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married
If 17 years old or over, ask: 7. (a) What is the highest grade you attended in school? (Circle highest grade attended or check "None")  (b) Did you finish the grade (year)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ <input type="checkbox"/> None ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Male and 17 years old or over, ask: 8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire) →	<input type="checkbox"/> Fem. or und. 17 yrs <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve? If "Peace-time" only, ask: (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?	<input type="checkbox"/> War <input type="checkbox"/> Peace-time only ----- <input type="checkbox"/> WW II <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Other ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If 17 years old or over, ask: 9. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months -- (For males): working, or doing something else? (For females): working, keeping house, or doing something else? If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask: (b) Are you retired?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> Working <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Something else ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "Working," in q. 9(a), ask: 10. (a) Were you working last week or the week before? If "Keeping house" or "Something else" in q. 9(a), ask: (b) Did you work at a job or business at any time last week or the week before? If "No," in q. 10(a) or 10(b), ask: (c) Even though you did not work last week or the week before, do you have a job or business?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
NOTE: Determine which adults are at home and record this information. Beginning with question 11 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home.	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 years <input type="checkbox"/> At home <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home
11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended last Sunday?) (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
12. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries? (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14. Did you ever have on (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before? (a) In what way did it bother you? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
16. Has anyone in the family - you, year-, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
R For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) questions 11-17. If person responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17 show who responded for them.	<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly Col. No. _____ was respondent
18. (a) Has anyone in the family been in a hospital DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? If "Yes," (b) How many different times were you in the hospital overnight or longer?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- _____ No. of times
19. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ----- _____ No. of times
20. If baby under one year listed as a household member, ask: (a) Was --- baby born in a hospital or at home? If "hospital" in q. 20(a) and 1 or more in q. 18(b), ask: (b) Was this hospitalization included in the number you just gave me?	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital <input type="checkbox"/> Home ----- <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No



**Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES**

If 17 years old or over and if "Yes", in q. 10(a), 10(b) or 10(c), ask:  How many days did ... keep you from work last week or the week before?	Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time?		To Interviewer:	Did you first notice... DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time?	How long since you last talked to a doctor about...?	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for...?	About how many days during the past 12 months, has... kept you in bed for all or most of the day?	If 1 or more days in col. (e) is checked, ask:  How many of these days were during last week or the week before?	Ask after completing last condition for each person:				If "1," "2," or "3" in col. (r) ask:	
	Check one Before 3 mos. During 3 mos. (Go to Col. (n))	Did... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time?  (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week or the week before?	CONTINUE if col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STDP			(If less than one month, enter "Und. 1" for "Mo.")	Or, follow any advice he gave?			Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (Show Cards C, F, as appropriate)	If "1," "2," or "3" in col. (r): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about?	Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named)	If "1" or "2" in col. (r) ask: How long have you been...? (Insert the words of the statement selected)	If 17 years old or over, ask: Were you working at a job or business up to that time?
(j) Days or None	(k)	(l) <input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks	(aa)	(a) <input type="checkbox"/> During past 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> Before <input type="checkbox"/> Birth	(a) Mo., Yrs., No. Dt.	(p) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> No Dr.	(q-1) Days or None	(q-2) Days or None	(r)	(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	(t) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	(u) Mo., Yrs.	(v) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Ued.17	(w)

**Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS**

For completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col. (g)) of persons 6 years old and over who show an operation, a setting of a fracture, or a delivery in Cols. (h) or (i):			What is the name and address of the hospital you were in?  (Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter county)
How many nights were you in the hospital, before you had your operation (delivery, etc.)?	After you left the hospital, how many days was it before you returned to your usual activities full-time?	If "still unable" in (k), ask: How long has it been since you left the hospital?	(m)
(j) No. of nights	(k) No. of days <input type="checkbox"/> Still unable	(l) <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 months If under 6 months: Days Months	
No. of nights	No. of days <input type="checkbox"/> Still unable	<input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 months If under 6 months: Days Months	
No. of nights	No. of days <input type="checkbox"/> Still unable	<input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 months If under 6 months: Days Months	

**X-RAY QUESTIONS**

24. (a) During the past 3 months, did anyone in the family have any X-rays for the treatment of a condition? If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was treated? (c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Part(s) of body:	<input type="checkbox"/> No Part(s) of body:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Part(s) of body:	<input type="checkbox"/> No Part(s) of body:
25. (a) Did anyone in the family have a fluoroscope during the past 3 months? If "Yes," (b) What part of the body was this for? (c) Was this included in the X-ray(s) you told me about before?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Part(s) of body:	<input type="checkbox"/> No Part(s) of body:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Part(s) of body:	<input type="checkbox"/> No Part(s) of body:

**Table X - FILL ONE LINE FOR EACH PART OF BODY ENTRY FROM QUESTIONS 22-25**

Ask for each person with 2 or more lines in Table X: (Ask after all X-rays have been recorded through cols. (a)-(h) of Table X for a person)				FDDNDNTES	
Were any of these... X-rays you told me about taken at the same time? If "Yes," Which X-rays were these? (i)					
No (Step)	Yes	Enter information below for X-rays taken at same time:			
		Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.
		Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.
		Part(s) of body:	No.	Part(s) of body:	No.
Group No.		Group No.		Group No.	

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I <input style="width: 40px; height: 15px;" type="text"/>  Accident happened last week or week before (Go to q. 3) <input type="checkbox"/>	1. When did the accident happen? Year: _____ (If 1960 or 1961 also enter the month)  Month: _____	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(s) _____ _____ _____		
3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Section B) (b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (more than one) <input type="checkbox"/> No (c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Section B)				
4. Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver? <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; border: none;">                             1. <input type="checkbox"/> Outside (Go to Section A q. 5)                         </td> <td style="width:50%; border: none;">                             2. <input type="checkbox"/> Getting in or out                              3. <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger                              4. <input type="checkbox"/> Driver                         </td> </tr> </table>			1. <input type="checkbox"/> Outside (Go to Section A q. 5)	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Getting in or out 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Driver
1. <input type="checkbox"/> Outside (Go to Section A q. 5)	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Getting in or out 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Passenger 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Driver			
Section A - (Motor Vehicle Accidents)		Section B - (Non-Motor Vehicle Accidents)		
If "Outside" in q. 4, ask: 5. (a) How did the accident happen? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse-drawn vehicle 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify how the accident happened) _____ _____ (b) What kind(s) of motor vehicle was involved? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Car    2. <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi    3. <input type="checkbox"/> Bus 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Truck    5. <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle    6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____		7. How did the accident happen? A.1. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle) B.4. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury caused by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation (Specify kind of machinery) _____ 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury caused by edge or point of knife, scissor, nail or other cutting or piercing implement 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury caused by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury caused by animal or insect 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injury caused by poisonous substance swallowed (Specify substance) _____ C.9. <input type="checkbox"/> Fell on stairs or steps or from a height 10. <input type="checkbox"/> All other falls 11. <input type="checkbox"/> Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.) 12. <input type="checkbox"/> Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or head of other person, also falling, flying, or thrown objects) 13. <input type="checkbox"/> Handling or stepping on sharp or rough objects such as stones, splinters, broken glass, rope, etc. 14. <input type="checkbox"/> Caught in, pinched or crushed between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object 15. <input type="checkbox"/> Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame 16. <input type="checkbox"/> One-time lifting or other one-time exertion 17. <input type="checkbox"/> Twisting, stumbling, etc. D.18. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify how accident happened) _____ _____ _____ _____		
If "Getting in or out" "Passenger" or "Driver," in q. 4, ask: 6. (a) How did the accident happen? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway (Specify object) _____ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Motor vehicle ran off roadway 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify how the accident happened) _____ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Acc. on roadway <input type="checkbox"/> Acc. not on roadway (b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Car    2. <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi    3. <input type="checkbox"/> Bus 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Truck    5. <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle    6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____				
<b>ASK FOR ALL ACCIDENTS</b>				
8. (a) Where did the accident happen -- at home or some other place? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house)    2. <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place If "Some other place," ask: (b) What kind of place was it? 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway)    4. <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises)    6. <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes school premises) 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify the place where accident happened) _____				
9. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    2. <input type="checkbox"/> No    3. <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services    4. <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident				
FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS				



<p><b>Card A</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p><b>Check List of Chronic Conditions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Asthma</li> <li>2. Tuberculosis</li> <li>3. Chronic bronchitis</li> <li>4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble</li> <li>5. Rheumatic fever</li> <li>6. Hardening of the arteries</li> <li>7. High blood pressure</li> <li>8. Heart trouble</li> <li>9. Stroke</li> <li>10. Trouble with varicose veins</li> <li>11. Hemorrhoids or piles</li> <li>12. Hay fever</li> <li>13. Tumor, cyst or growth</li> <li>14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble</li> <li>15. Stomach ulcer</li> <li>16. Any other chronic stomach trouble</li> <li>17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble</li> <li>18. Arthritis or rheumatism</li> <li>19. Mental illness</li> <li>20. Diabetes</li> <li>21. Thyroid trouble or goiter</li> <li>22. Any allergy</li> <li>23. Epilepsy</li> <li>24. Chronic nervous trouble</li> <li>25. Cancer</li> <li>26. Chronic skin trouble</li> <li>27. Hernia or rupture</li> <li>28. Prostate trouble</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card C</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p><b>For: Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to work at all.</li> <li>2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.</li> <li>3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card E</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p><b>For: Children from 6 through 16 years old</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to go to school at all.</li> <li>2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.</li> <li>3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card G</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies.</li> <li>2. Able to go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside</li> <li>3. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Card B</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p><b>Check List of Selected Impairments</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing</li> <li>2. Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses</li> <li>3. Cleft palate</li> <li>4. Any speech defect</li> <li>5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm --- toes, foot, or leg</li> <li>6. Palsy</li> <li>7. Paralysis of any kind</li> <li>8. Repeated trouble with back or spine</li> <li>9. Club foot</li> <li>10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back</li> <li>11. Any condition present since birth</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card D</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p><b>For: housewife</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to keep house at all.</li> <li>2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.</li> <li>3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card F</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p><b>For: Children under 6 years old</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.</li> <li>2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.</li> <li>4. Not limited in any of these ways</li> </ol>	<p><b>Card H</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</b></p> <p><b>Family income during past 12 months</b></p> <p>Group 1. Under \$500 (Including loss)</p> <p>Group 2. \$500 - \$999</p> <p>Group 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999</p> <p>Group 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999</p> <p>Group 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999</p> <p>Group 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999</p> <p>Group 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999</p> <p>Group 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999</p> <p>Group 9. \$10,000 and over</p>



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Public Health Service Publication No. 584

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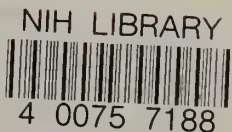
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