VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

NATIONAL CENTER For HEALTH STATISTICS
Series 10 Number 36

Health Characteristics

by Geographic Region, Large Metropolitan Areas, and Other Places of Residence

United States - July 1963 - June 1965

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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by Geographic Region, Large Metropolitan Areas, and Other Places of Residence

United States-July 1963-June 1965

Statistics on chronic activity limitation, disability days, persons injured, acute conditions, short-stay hospital discharges, physician and dental visits, by geographic region, large metropolitan areas, and other places of residence. Based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1965

Washington, D. C. April 1967

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
John W. Gardner
Secretary

Public Health Service
William H. Stewart
Surgeon General

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

DIVISION OF HEALTH INTERVIEW STATISTICS

COOPERATION 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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CONTENTS

IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented on the extent of illness and disability by geographic regions and places of residence. Statistics are also presented on the utilization of three types of medical services. The health topics covered in this report are long-term and short-term disability, persons injured, incidence of acute illnesses and injuries, hospitalization in short-stay facilities, and the volume of physician visits and dental visits. The main emphasis of this report is the presentation of rates for each topic for the entire civilian, noninstitutional population, for 22 large metropolitan areas, the remaining metropolitan areas, farm and nonfarm places of residence outside of standard metropolitan statistical areas, and for the 4 major geographic regions by place of residence.

Two earlier reports presented data on the geographic distribution of various health characteristics. The present report updates and amplifies the information in "Selected Health Characteristics by Area, Geographic Regions and Urban-Rural Residence" and "Selected Health Characteristics by Area, Geographic Divisions and Large Metropolitan Areas" (PHS Pub. 584, Series C, Nos. 5 and 6).

SYMBOLS

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

HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

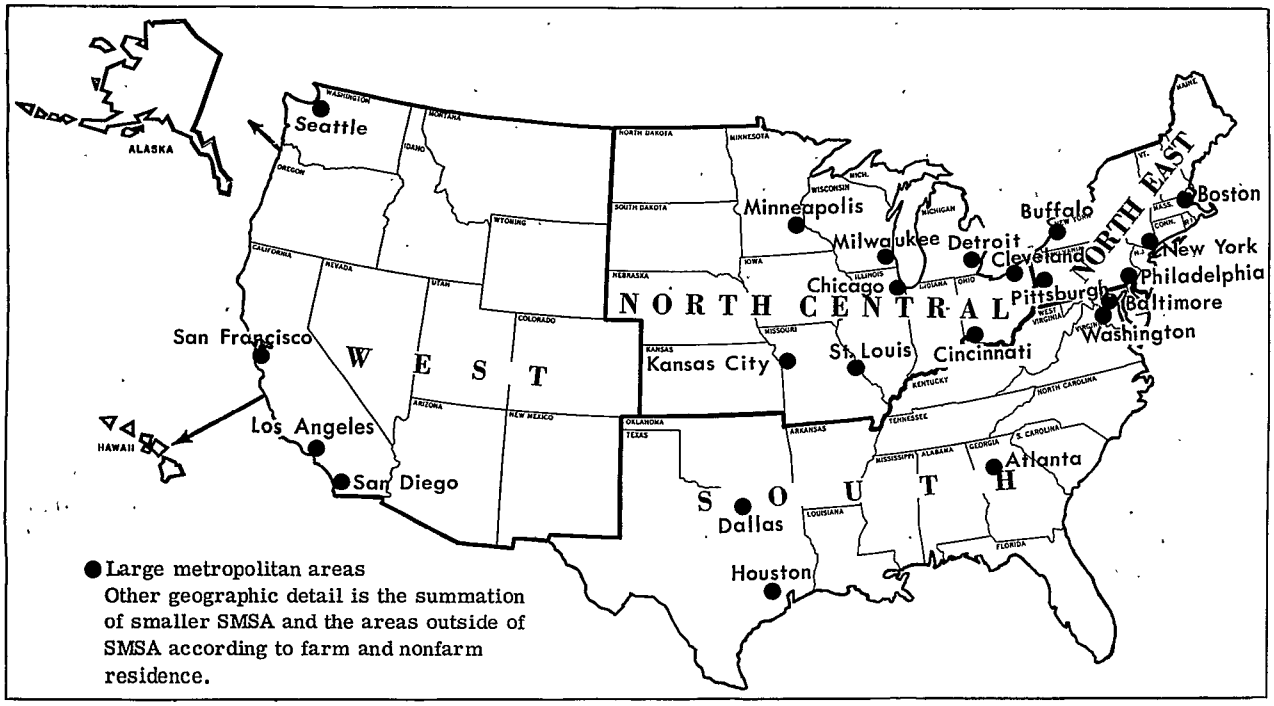
BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND OTHER PLACES OF RESIDENCE

Charles S. Wilder, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

Analysis of health characteristics of the civilian, noninstitutional population has revealed differences in rates by place of residence for various health measures. Two early reports based on Health Interview Survey data collected during July 1957 and June 1959 presented information for selected health characteristics by region and residence and by division and large metropolitan areas *(Health Statistics,* Series C, Nos. 5 and 6). The present report shows the geographic distribution of most of the health characteristics included in these earlier reports as well as several additional measures for the two years ending in June 1965.

The geographic distribution employed in this report consists of the United States as a whole, the 4 major geographic regions, 22 large metropolitan areas (including 25 standard metropolitan statistical areas), the remaining 187 SMSA's defined for the 1960 Decennial Census, and farm and nonfarm places of residence outside of metropolitan areas. The map of the United States (shown below) delineates some of the geographic detail presented in the report.



The health topics covered in this report are long-term and short-term disability, persons injured, incidence of acute conditions, hospitalization, and physician and dental visits. The main emphasis of this report is the presentation of rates for each place of residence. Needless to say, the large volume of demographic and health data included in the detailed tables of this report precludes any attempt to present a full analysis of these data in a single report. For this reason, the text material in this report has been limited to (1) a description of the qualifications of the data, and (2) a presentation of the more obvious geographic variations in health topics on the basis of age-adjusted and residence-adjusted rates. Comparison of differences in rates by geographic location has been facilitated by age adjustment of the data. Comparisons among geographic regions has been accomplished by adjustment for differences in age and residence distribution in the several regions.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information presented in this report is derived from household interviews conducted by the Health Interview Survey in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is designed so that interviews are conducted during every week of the year. During the 104 weeks ending in June 1965, the period for which most of the data in the report pertain, the sample was composed of about 84,000 households with about 268,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

The restriction of the survey to the civilian, noninstitutional population living at the time of interview affects some of the estimates of health characteristics of the total population. The omission of the institutionalized population reduces the estimates of persons with chronic conditions and the associated limitation of activity, since the proportion of chronically limited persons in institutions is high. Exclusion of the Armed Forces would tend to increase the rates of illness and disability because the military population, as a selected group, contains a substantial proportion of healthy individuals. Restricting the survey to the persons living at the time of interview reduces the estimates of discharges from short-stay hospitals by about 4.1 percent. Excluded are hospital discharges that occurred among persons who were hospitalized during the reference period and died prior to the time of interview *(Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 10, No. 32). Also, persons injured in accidents during the 2-week-reference period who died prior to interview are not included in the estimates.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. Since the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. In addition, the data are subject to other types of errors, depending on the degree of willingness and ability of the respondent to give answers to the interviewer's questions. To reduce reporting errors as much as possible for various types of health topics, reference periods are selected that limit the memory-recall period to manageable intervals.

Definitions of terms used in this report may be found in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings, it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions. Of particular importance is the definition of the 22 large metropolitan areas for which estimates are presented. The boundaries of these areas are defined as they were for the 1960 Decennial Census. Estimates for New York comprise those for the New York-Northeastern New Jersey standard consolidated area which includes four standard metropolitan statistical areas.

The questionnaire used during the period, July 1963-June 1964, is illustrated in Appendix III. The questionnaire used during July 1964-June 1965 is reproduced in the "Current Estimates" report for the period. *(Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 10, No. 25.)

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The population estimates shown in the detailed tables refer primarily to the average civilian, noninstitutional population during July 1963-June 1965. Four regions are shown: Northeast, North Central, South, and West, which includes the same grouping of States as that used by the Bureau of the Census (see Appendix II). The residence grouping is that of metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan areas. The population in 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas, as defined for the 1960 Decennial Census, represents the metropolitan areas. This population is subdivided among persons living in 22 large metropolitan areas which had one million or more total population for the 1960 Census and the total living in other SMSA. The 22 large areas include 25 of the SMSA since the New York-Northeastern New Jersey standard consolidated area consists of 4 SMSA (plus two counties outside of the SMSA). The population in the nonmetropolitan areas (less 2 counties)[1] has been classified as farm or nonfarm using the definition of farm residence shown in Appendix II.

Within each of the four geographic regions the population is distributed by place of residence. In one instance, parts of a large metropolitan area were located in two regions. This metropolitan area, Cincinnati, has most of its area in the North Central Region in Ohio and a smaller part in the South Region in Kentucky. To avoid confusion and to simplify tabular presentation, the portion in the South Region has been deleted from this regional total and added to the North Central Region total. Thus, Cincinnati is considered for the purposes of this report, as being located completely within the North Central Region.

Table A shows the population and a percentage distribution by age for each region and place of residence. Table B shows a percentage distribution within each region by place of residence. Differences in the distribution of the population by age and residence categories may help to explain some of the differences in rates of health characteristics in the regions shown in later sections of the report. For example, because the incidence of acute conditions is somewhat less in farm areas than elsewhere, a large percentage of farm population in a region may tend to reduce the regional rate of acute conditions. Also, as age increases the rate of disability days and of chronic conditions also increases. Therefore, areas with a high percentage of older persons will show a tendency toward increased rates for these measures. Although, age composition and residence distribution are important factors influencing rates of health measures, other demographic, social, economic, and environmental variables also contribute to these differences.

For purposes of comparison of various categories of these data, two forms of adjustment of rates have been employed—age adjustment and residence adjustment. The "direct method" of adjustment has been used in each instance. The rates by residence and region have been age adjusted to the age distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States to remove the effects of uneven age distribution among the categories. In addition, to account for variations within a region of the residence composition of the population, the data have been adjusted to the distribution by place of residence of the total civilian, noninstitutional population.

DISABILITY

Disability is measured in the Health Interview Survey in two forms: short-term disability associated with episodes of illness or injury, and long-term limitation due to chronic disease or impairment. The following two sections present information about these aspects of disability.

Chronic Activity Limitation

Each person who reported a chronic condition in response to the illness-recall questions 8-14 in the Health Interview Survey questionnaire (see Appendix III) was shown one of Cards D-G and asked to select the statement which best described his health in terms of limitation of activity. These cards were phrased to reflect the activity status of the person, but the categories

[1]These counties, Middlesex and Somerset in New Jersey, are part of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area.

Table A. Total population and percent distribution, by age according to geographic region and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Region and residence	Population in thousands	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
		Percent distribution				
Total	187,109	100.0	35.3	35.2	20.3	9.2
Region						
Northeast	46,578	100.0	33.0	35.5	21.8	9.6
North Central	53,510	100.0	35.9	34.2	20.3	9.7
South	56,823	100.0	36.0	35.8	19.6	8.6
West	30,198	100.0	36.6	35.7	19.1	8.7
Residence						
Large metropolitan areas	66,630	100.0	33.7	36.5	21.2	8.6
Boston	2,545	100.0	33.0	34.9	22.1	10.0
New York	15,338	100.0	31.2	36.6	22.7	9.5
Philadelphia	4,494	100.0	32.8	37.7	20.4	9.1
Pittsburgh	2,422	100.0	32.8	35.1	23.2	8.9
Buffalo	1,486	100.0	35.9	34.9	21.0	8.2
Detroit	3,954	100.0	37.0	36.1	20.0	6.9
Chicago	6,997	100.0	34.2	34.7	22.7	8.4
Cleveland	1,794	100.0	35.8	33.6	22.4	8.2
Minneapolis	1,901	100.0	40.6	36.2	16.4	6.8
Milwaukee	1,346	100.0	36.8	36.6	19.0	7.7
Kansas City	955	100.0	31.2	37.6	21.6	9.6
St. Louis	1,995	100.0	32.2	35.2	22.1	10.5
Cincinnati	1,114	100.0	34.2	36.4	21.3	8.2
Baltimore	1,772	100.0	34.3	38.1	19.0	8.5
Atlanta	1,351	100.0	32.2	39.2	21.5	7.1
Houston	1,422	100.0	39.8	38.7	16.6	4.9
Dallas	981	100.0	34.0	39.2	20.1	6.5
Washington	2,191	100.0	35.7	40.2	18.8	5.3
Los Angeles	7,753	100.0	34.0	37.4	20.4	8.2
San Francisco	2,805	100.0	33.0	37.6	20.4	9.0
Seattle	1,094	100.0	31.9	35.6	21.1	11.4
San Diego	922	100.0	35.8	34.6	18.8	10.8
Other SMSA	53,132	100.0	36.1	36.1	19.5	8.3
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	55,710	100.0	36.0	34.1	19.4	10.5
Farm	11,637	100.0	37.9	29.2	22.8	10.1

Table B. Percent distribution of population, by place of residence according to geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Residence	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Percent distribution				
All areas	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Large metropolitan areas	35.6	56.4	37.5	13.6	41.6
Other SMSA	28.4	22.9	24.3	34.6	32.5
Outside of SMSA:					
Nonfarm	29.8	19.4	29.6	42.1	22.9
Farm	6.2	1.3	8.6	9.7	3.0

of limitation were consistent on each card, ranging from not limited at all to a degree indicating inability to carry on the major activity of his age-sex group.

During July 1963-June 1965, an estimated 85.7 million persons reported having one or more chronic diseases or impairments, including 22.6 million persons who indicated they were limited in activity to some degree (table 1). These figures represent, respectively, 45.8 percent and 12.1 percent of the average civilian, noninstitutional population during this period.

Figure 1 shows that the 22 large metropolitan areas had the lowest percentage of persons with one or more chronic conditions and with activity limitation. Among the four residence groups, those living in nonfarm areas had the highest percentage with one or more chronic conditions and farm residents had the highest proportion with activity limitation. After adjusting these data for age differences (shown in tables 2 and 3), the percentages in each residence category were as follows:

Residence	Percentage of persons with 1+ chronic conditions		Percentage of persons with chronic activity limitation	
	Un-adjusted	Age adjusted	Un-adjusted	Age adjusted
Large metropolitan areas	43.6	43.6	9.8	9.8
Other SMSA	46.5	47.1	11.4	11.9
Outside of SMSA:				
Nonfarm	47.7	47.3	14.6	14.1
Farm	46.0	44.4	16.5	15.4

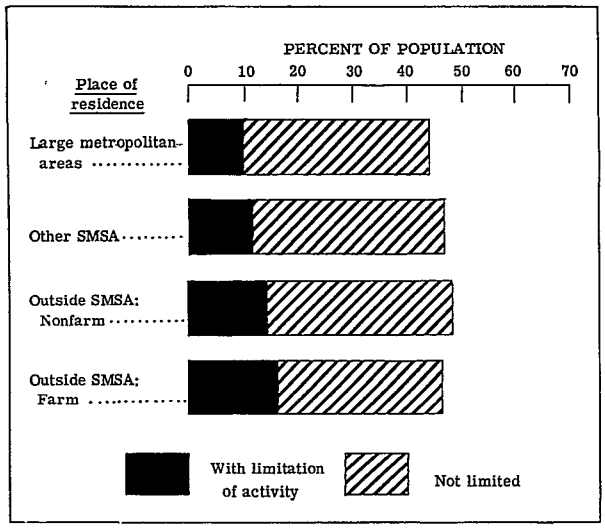


Figure I. Percent of population with one or more chronic conditions, by limitation status and place of residence.

The relationship among the areas for the percentages of persons with activity limitation is unchanged. However, for the rates of persons with one or more chronic conditions, the age-adjusted percentage for farm residents is lower than the unadjusted percentage, resulting in close similarity between the adjusted percentages for the large metropolitan areas and the farm residents. Thus, the age distribution accounted for some of the observed differences, but not for all of them. Cross-classification of these data by other demographic, social, and economic factors, such as family income and education, would result in the presentation of estimates of doubtful reliability due to the magnitude of the sampling errors. However, these variables have been considered in relation to a variety of health topics in other reports from the Health Interview Survey.

Among the four geographic regions, the West Region had the highest rate with one or more

Table C. Unadjusted, age-adjusted,[1] and residence-adjusted[2] percent of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Chronic limitation	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Persons with 1+ chronic conditions	Percent of persons			
Unadjusted	40.7	46.0	47.6	49.8
Age adjusted	40.1	45.8	48.1	50.3
Residence adjusted	41.4	46.1	46.8	49.5
With activity limitation				
Unadjusted	9.5	12.0	14.3	11.8
Age adjusted	9.2	11.7	14.8	12.2
Residence adjusted	10.2	12.0	13.2	12.0

[1]Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States, July 1963-June 1965.

[2]Adjusted to the distribution by place of residence of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States, July 1963-June 1965.

chronic conditions and the Northeast Region had the lowest percentage. Residents of the South Region had the highest rate of activity limitation and the Northeast Region had the lowest percentage. The effects of adjusting the rates for each region for differences in age distribution and also for differences in distribution by place of residence are shown in table C. The pattern displayed in table 1 is substantially unchanged after adjusting the data.

Of the 22 large metropolitan areas for which individual data are presented in tables 1-3, San Francisco and Seattle had the highest rate with one or more chronic conditions—53.9 percent; the New York standard consolidated area had the lowest rate. Atlanta had the highest percentage of chronically limited persons, and Philadelphia had the lowest percentage. These rates are subject to sampling and response errors, therefore caution should be exercised in interpreting them. Some of the differences may be due to these errors, but age and other factors must also be considered.

Disability Days

For each acute or chronic condition reported during the interview, a series of questions (see cols. e-j of Table I, Appendix III) were asked to determine the number of disability days associated with the condition. The estimated number of person-days of short-term disability of each type was derived from the responses to these questions. In the event that the same disability day may have resulted from more than one illness or injury, the disability day is counted only once as a day of disability for the person involved.

In this report three types of disability days are presented—days of restricted activity, days of bed disability, and days lost from work. A day of restricted activity is defined as a day on which a person reduced his normal activities for the entire day as a result of illness or injury. A restricted-activity day also may be a day of bed disability if the person spent all or most of the day in bed because of illness or injury. Also, a day of restricted activity may represent time lost from work. A day on which a currently employed person was absent from work because of illness constitutes a day lost from work.

During July 1963-June 1965 among the four types of residence, nonfarm residents living outside of metropolitan areas had the highest rates of restricted-activity and bed-disability days and farm residents had the highest rate of time lost from work per currently employed person (tables 4-6). (The currently employed are persons who worked at any time during the 2-week-reference period or had a job or business during the period.) In general, persons living in the large metropolitan areas had the lowest rates for each type of short-term disability associated with illness or injury. Table D shows that age adjusting the rates for the four places of residence did not change the pattern appreciably.

Residents of the Northeast Region reported the lowest number of restricted-activity days per person per year (table E). After age adjusting and residence adjusting the data, this region continued to have the lowest rate. The South and West Regions had substantially the same rate of restricted activity, even after adjusting the data for differences in age distribution. However, after adjusting for residence composition, the rate for the West Region was highest.

The rate of bed disability was highest in the South and West Regions and lowest in the Northeast Region. Age- and residence-adjustment had little effect on the rates.

The South Region had a slightly higher rate of time lost from work per currently employed person than did employed persons in the other regions. Adjustment for age and residence distributions did not change the rate materially.

Among the 22 large metropolitan areas, the rate of restricted activity ranged from a low of 12.1 days per year in Dallas to 20.4 days in Seattle. The bed-day rate ranged from 4.1 in Pittsburgh and Minneapolis to 7.4 days spent in bed per person in Houston. Currently employed persons in Minneapolis reported a low of 3.7 days lost from work per person per year and the highest average work-loss rate was 6.6 days for San Diego.

Table D. Age-adjusted days of disability per person per year, by place of residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Residence	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss[1]
	Days per person per year		
All areas	16.3	6.1	5.6
Large metropolitan areas	15.2	5.8	5.2
Other SMSA	16.3	6.1	5.5
Outside of SMSA:			
Nonfarm	17.4	6.5	5.9
Farm	16.4	5.4	6.6

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

Table E. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted days of disability per person per year, by geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Type of disability	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Restricted activity	Days per person per year			
Unadjusted	13.9	16.1	17.7	17.6
Age adjusted	13.7	16.0	17.9	17.9
Residence adjusted	13.8	16.1	16.6	17.8
Bed disability				
Unadjusted	5.1	5.7	6.9	6.8
Age adjusted	5.1	5.7	7.1	6.9
Residence adjusted	4.9	5.7	6.7	6.9
Work loss				
Unadjusted	5.3	5.3	6.2	5.5
Age adjusted	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.5
Residence adjusted	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.6

NOTE: Days of restricted activity and bed disability adjusted to the age and residence distribution of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. Days lost from work adjusted to the age and residence distribution of the currently employed population of the United States.

ILLNESS

Persons Injured

Estimates of the number of persons injured are derived from the count of persons who reported an injury during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview. To be included in the statistics, an acute injury condition must have been medically attended or have caused at least one day of activity restriction. Minor injuries which did not require medical attention or restricted activity were excluded from the data. Also excluded is the injury experience during the 2-week period of persons who died prior to the household interview and that of persons who were not members of the civilian, noninstitutional population at the time of the interview.

During the 2-year period July 1963-June 1965, the average annual number of persons injured in the United States was 53.7 million, or 28.7 persons injured per 100 persons per year (table 7). The rate of persons injured was lowest among farm residents residing outside of metropolitan areas and highest in metropolitan areas. Age adjustment had little effect on these rates as shown below:

	Unadjusted	*Age adjusted*
Large metropolitan areas	29.1	29.1
Other SMSA	30.8	30.6
Outside of SMSA:		
Nonfarm	27.0	27.1
Farm	24.9	24.9

The West Region had the highest rate of injury of any of the four major regions (table F). Among the other three regions the injury rate was quite similar. Age and residence adjustment did not materially alter this relationship.

There was considerable variation in the rate of persons injured among the 22 large metropolitan areas. Milwaukee had the highest rate—47.8 per 100 population and Atlanta had the lowest—21.6. For some of the rates for these areas, the sampling error is substantial so the rate may fluctuate considerably due to chance alone.

Table G shows the rate of persons with activity-restricting injuries for residence groups and for regions. The distribution of rates showed much the same pattern as that for the rates of persons with injuries requiring medical attention and/or activity restriction. However, among the four residence categories the difference between the highest and the lowest rate was quite small.

About 46 percent of the total number of persons injured were hurt in home accidents, about 18 percent in accidents occurring at work, and 41 percent in other types of accidents (based on data shown in table 8). The sum of these percentages exceeds 100 percent as a person may have been injured in some combination of classes. For example, a person who was injured at home may have been working at the time. Included in the "other" class of accident were 3.6 million persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents. Table H shows the distribution of moving motor vehicle injuries by region and residence. The rate for the West Region, which was particularly high in metropolitan areas, exceeded that for the other regions.

Table F. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Rate	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Persons injured per 100 persons per year			
Unadjusted	27.0	28.3	27.8	33.7
Age adjusted	27.2	28.3	27.7	33.4
Residence adjusted	26.8	28.3	28.3	33.0

Table G. Number of persons with activity-restricting injuries per 100 persons per year, by class of accident, residence, and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Residence and region	Class of accident				
	Total	While at work	Home	Moving motor vehicle	Other
	Injuries per 100 persons per year				
All areas	15.3	2.6	6.4	1.2	6.0
Residence					
Large metropolitan areas	15.1	2.2	5.9	1.3	6.1
Other SMSA	16.1	2.4	7.2	1.3	6.4
Outside of SMSA:					
Nonfarm	15.0	3.0	6.6	1.0	5.7
Farm	14.1	4.1	5.7	1.3	4.9
Region					
Northeast	13.4	2.0	5.7	1.1	5.4
North Central	15.1	2.6	6.4	1.4	5.7
South	15.5	2.9	6.7	1.0	5.9
West	18.3	3.1	7.0	1.3	7.8

Table H. Number of persons injured in moving motor vehicle accidents per 100 persons per year, by geographic region and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Residence	Region				
	All regions	North-east	North Central	South	West
	Injuries per 100 persons per year				
All areas	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.6
Large metropolitan areas	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	3.0
Other SMSA	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5	3.6
Outside of SMSA:					
Nonfarm	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.5	*
Farm	1.7	*	*	2.1	*

Table J. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Rate	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Incidence per 100 persons per year			
Unadjusted	201.2	211.0	199.9	244.8
Age adjusted	205.5	210.7	198.8	241.9
Residence adjusted	199.3	211.9	206.1	242.8

Acute Conditions

The incidence of acute illnesses and injuries include, with certain exceptions, those conditions which had started within 2 weeks of interview and which had involved either medical attention or one or more days of restricted activity. The exceptions are those conditions and impairments listed on Cards A and B (Appendix III) which are never considered as acute conditions regardless of onset.

During the 2-year period covered by this report, the average annual incidence of acute conditions was 394.1 million conditions, or a rate of 210.6 per 100 persons per year (table 9). The incidence rate for farm residents living outside metropolitan areas was the lowest among the residence categories. Age adjustment had little effect on the incidence rates, as shown below:

	Unadjusted	*Age adjusted*
Large metropolitan areas	214.2	216.4
Other SMSA	216.3	214.6
Outside of SMSA:		
Nonfarm	208.8	208.4
Farm	172.7	170.3

The incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year was considerably higher in the West Region than in any of the other regions. Age and residence adjustment did not change the pattern of unadjusted rates materially (table J). The slight shift in rates for the Northeast and South were within the limits of sampling variability.

The incidence rates for the 22 large metropolitan areas ranged from a high of 296.1 for Seattle to a low of 175.1 per 100 persons per year for Minneapolis. In the West Region each of the four large metropolitan areas shown had rates that were substantially above the average rate for all large metropolitan areas.

Table 10 shows the incidence of acute conditions by condition group. These condition categories, with equivalent International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, code numbers, are shown below:

	ICD Code Number
Infective and parasitic diseases	021-138
Upper respiratory conditions	470-475, 511, 517
Other respiratory conditions	480-501, 518-525, 527, 783
Other acute conditions	All other acute code numbers

From table 10 it is evident that the low incidence rate for farm residents, shown previously, was due primarily to a low incidence of upper respiratory conditions. The rates for the infective and parasitic diseases group and the "other" category were somewhat lower among farm residents than among persons living in other residence areas. The high rate for the West Region was due primarily to the "other respiratory conditions" group with some contribution from the "other" group.

USE OF MEDICAL SERVICES

Short-Stay Hospital Discharges

In the collection of data on hospitalization, information is obtained on all hospital stays during the year prior to interview. Validation studies on the completeness of reporting, in which information given in the interview was compared with hospital records, show that comparatively recent hospitalizations are easily recalled by the respondent. However, the accuracy with which hospital episodes are reported decreases as the interval between date of hospital discharge and date of interview increases (see *Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 2, No. 6, p. 31). For this reason, in the processing of the collected data only those hospital discharges which occurred during the most recent 6 months prior to interview were included in the estimates. By doubling the weights used in adjusting the sample data in order to obtain estimates for the entire population, it was possible to obtain an estimate of the number of hospital discharges in an average year.

The data on hospital discharges in this report are based on the information collected in the health interview only. The hospital experience of persons who died during the 6 months prior to interview is excluded from these estimates. During the period covered by this report, an annual estimate of 1,030,000 hospital discharges (with 1 night or more of stay) occurred among persons who died prior to interview. About 60 percent of these discharges were experienced by persons 65 years or older. The report, Series 10, No. 30, on hospital discharges, based on data collected during July 1963-June 1964, presented data on hospital experience adjusted to include that for the decedent population. An explanation of the adjustment procedure is included in that report.

An average annual estimate of 24,012,000 hospital discharges involving one or more nights of inpatient stay occurred, based on the reference periods ending between July 1963 and June 1965 (table 11). The rate of discharges per 1,000 persons per year was highest (145.0) among nonfarm residents living outside of metropolitan areas. The lowest rate (111.7 per 1,000 population per year) was reported for farm residents, however, this rate did not differ substantially from that for all large metropolitan areas. Differences in hospitalization rates by area of residence were not caused by variations in the age distribution of the population by place of residence, as evidenced by these figures:

	Unadjusted	*Age adjusted*
Large metropolitan areas	116.2	116.3
Other SMSA	129.7	130.4
Outside of SMSA:		
Nonfarm	145.0	144.1
Farm	111.7	110.1

Table K shows that the unadjusted rate of hospital discharges for the Northeast Region was somewhat lower than that for the other three major geographic regions of the United States. The age-adjusted hospital discharge rate followed the same pattern. However, when the rate was adjusted for differences in distribution by place of residence, there was a marked rise in the rate for the Northeast Region and a corresponding decrease in the rate for the South Region. These changes reflect the heavy concentration of the population of the Northeast in large metropolitan areas where the hospitalization rate is comparatively low, and the high percentage in the South of nonfarm residents among whom the discharge rate is high (see table B).

Among the 22 large metropolitan areas, the Minneapolis area had the highest rate (150.4) of

Table K. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted number of discharges from short-stay hospitals per 1,000 persons per year, by geographic region: United States based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1965

Rate	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Discharges per 1,000 persons per year			
Unadjusted	117.5	129.5	135.9	128.8
Age adjusted	116.9	129.1	136.7	129.5
Residence adjusted	122.0	130.4	131.5	129.3

hospital discharges and Cincinnati had the lowest rate (83.5) (table 11). This is another example of fluctuation in rates in metropolitan areas, even within the same geographic region.

In each region and in most places of residence the number of discharges per 1,000 females exceeded the rate for males (table 12). However, if deliveries of mothers are excluded from the data for females, the difference in rates for males and females is reduced. In some instances the rate for males exceeded that for females; sampling variability may have accounted for the shift in pattern.

Table 13 shows the rate of discharges subdivided by whether or not the patient was surgically treated during his hospital stay. The definition of a surgical operation is shown in Appendix II. Since each of the 3.7 million deliveries (shown in table 12) was considered as surgical treatment, this group accounted for about 28 percent of all surgically treated discharges. The excess in rate of surgical treatment over that for nonsurgical treatment was larger in metropolitan areas than in other residence areas. This pattern was present in each region also. The rate of surgically treated discharges was higher than that for nonsurgically treated discharges in standard metropolitan statistical areas, while the situation was reversed among farm and nonfarm residents living outside of metropolitan areas.

Physician Visits

During the 12 months ending in June 1964, the average individual in the civilian, noninstitutional population made an estimated 4.5 physician visits (table 14). A physician visit is defined as a consultation with a physician, either in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The service could be provided by the physician himself, or by a nurse or another person acting under the physician's supervision. "Physicians" are defined as doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The number of visits excludes visits to persons while they were inpatients of a hospital.

The rate of physician visits was highest in metropolitan areas and lowest outside of metropolitan areas among farm residents. Adjusting for uneven age distribution among the places of residence had little effect on the rates, as shown below:

	Unadjusted	*Age adjusted*
Large metropolitan areas	4.8	4.9
Other SMSA	4.8	4.8
Outside of SMSA:		
Nonfarm	4.3	4.3
Farm	3.3	3.3

Table L. Unadjusted, age-adjusted[1] and residence-adjusted[2] number of physician visits per person per year, by geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Rate	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Visits per person per year			
Unadjusted	4.5	4.4	4.2	5.4
Age adjusted	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.4
Residence adjusted	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.3

[1]Adjusted to the age distribution of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States, July 1963-June 1964.

[2]Adjusted to the distribution by place of residence of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States, July 1963-June 1964.

Residents of the West Region reported the largest number of physician visits per person per year. Among the other three regions the rate was quite similar. Age and residence adjustment of the data did not change the distribution materially (table L).

Persons residing in San Diego reported the highest rate of physician visits among the 22 large metropolitan areas and Cleveland had the lowest rate per resident.

An estimated 69.8 percent of the physician visits reported during the year took place in the doctor's office, 5.4 percent in the patient's home, and 11.9 percent in a hospital clinic (table 15). Of the remaining 12.9 percent included in other and unknown, most of these were telephone consultations (10.6 percent of all visits).

Among the residence categories the largest percentage of office visits was reported by farm residents—80.5 percent of the visits for this group.

The lowest percentage of office visits was reported for residents of the Northeast Region and the highest percentage for the North Central Region. The South and West Regions had higher percentages of clinic visits than did persons living in the other regions. The Northeast Region had an estimated 9.3 percent of "home" visits, more than twice the percentage in the other regions. These home visits for the Northeast Region occurred primarily in metropolitan areas.

Dental Visits

Persons in the United States made an average of 1.6 visits to a dentist during July 1963-June 1964 (table 16). A visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice is considered a dental visit, even if the service is not provided directly by a dentist himself, but by a hygienist working under his direction.

The number of dental visits per person per year was highest among persons living in the 22 large metropolitan areas, this rate averaged 2.0 visits per person. The rate of visits declined to a low of 0.9 visits per person among farm residents living outside of metropolitan areas. The effect of age adjustment of the residence categories was negligible, as shown below:

	Unadjusted	*Age adjusted*
Large metropolitan areas	2.0	2.0
Other SMSA	1.6	1.6
Outside of SMSA:		
Nonfarm	1.2	1.2
Farm	0.9	1.0

Table M. Unadjusted, age-adjusted, and residence-adjusted number of dental visits per person per year, by geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Rate	Region			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Visits per person per year			
Unadjusted	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.7
Age adjusted	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.8
Residence adjusted	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.7

Persons living in the Northeast Region had the highest rate of dental visits, 2.1 per person per year; this rate was about double that for the South, the lowest regional rate with 1.1 visits per person per year. Adjustment for differences in age and residence among the regions had comparatively little effect in explaining the disparity in rates by region (table M). This would indicate that social and economic variables are factors to be considered in explaining differences in rates of dental visits.

Among the 22 large metropolitan areas, the largest number of dental visits per person per year was reported for the New York standard consolidated area, with an annual rate of 2.7 visits per person.

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DETAILED TABLES

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Table 1. Total population and average number and percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by limitation status according to geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions		All persons	Persons with no chronic conditions	Persons with 1+ chronic conditions	
			Total	With activity limitation			Total	With activity limitation
All regions	Number of persons in thousands				Percent distribution			
All areas	187,109	101,453	85,656	22,583	100.0	54.2	45.8	12.1
Large SMSA	66,630	37,583	29,047	6,499	100.0	56.4	43.6	9.8
Other SMSA	53,132	28,441	24,691	6,060	100.0	53.5	46.5	11.4
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	55,710	29,141	26,569	8,106	100.0	52.3	47.7	14.6
Farm	11,637	6,288	5,349	1,918	100.0	54.0	46.0	16.5
Northeast								
All areas	46,578	27,609	18,969	4,448	100.0	59.3	40.7	9.5
Large SMSA	26,285	15,946	10,339	2,275	100.0	60.7	39.3	8.7
Boston	2,545	1,494	1,051	285	100.0	58.7	41.3	11.2
New York	15,338	9,649	5,689	1,217	100.0	62.9	37.1	7.9
Philadelphia	4,494	2,744	1,750	332	100.0	61.1	38.9	7.4
Pittsburgh	2,422	1,334	1,088	266	100.0	55.1	44.9	11.0
Buffalo	1,486	725	761	175	100.0	48.8	51.2	11.8
Other SMSA	10,655	6,108	4,547	1,125	100.0	57.3	42.7	10.6
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	9,016	5,205	3,811	950	100.0	57.7	42.3	10.5
Farm	622	350	273	98	100.0	56.3	43.9	15.8
North Central								
All areas[1]	53,510	28,871	24,639	6,408	100.0	54.0	46.0	12.0
Large SMSA	20,054	11,154	8,900	2,020	100.0	55.6	44.4	10.1
Detroit	3,954	2,292	1,661	359	100.0	58.0	42.0	9.1
Chicago	6,997	3,806	3,192	773	100.0	54.4	45.6	11.0
Cleveland	1,794	1,024	769	186	100.0	57.1	42.9	10.4
Minneapolis	1,901	1,069	832	143	100.0	56.2	43.8	7.5
Milwaukee	1,346	701	645	158	100.0	52.1	47.9	11.7
Kansas City	955	548	407	105	100.0	57.4	42.6	11.0
St. Louis	1,995	1,079	916	208	100.0	54.1	45.9	10.4
Cincinnati	1,114	634	479	88	100.0	56.9	43.0	7.9
Other SMSA	13,016	7,031	5,986	1,417	100.0	54.0	46.0	10.9
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	15,855	8,115	7,740	2,342	100.0	51.2	48.8	14.8
Farm	4,584	2,571	2,013	629	100.0	56.1	43.9	13.7
South								
All areas[1]	56,823	29,801	27,022	8,152	100.0	52.4	47.6	14.3
Large SMSA	7,717	4,267	3,451	794	100.0	55.3	44.7	10.3
Baltimore	1,772	964	809	201	100.0	54.4	45.7	11.3
Atlanta	1,351	680	671	186	100.0	50.3	49.7	13.8
Houston	1,422	810	611	110	100.0	57.0	43.0	7.7
Dallas	981	559	422	127	100.0	57.0	43.0	12.9
Washington	2,191	1,253	938	169	100.0	57.2	42.8	7.7
Other SMSA	19,645	10,381	9,264	2,362	100.0	52.8	47.2	12.0
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	23,925	12,278	11,647	3,917	100.0	51.3	48.7	16.4
Farm	5,536	2,876	2,660	1,079	100.0	52.0	48.0	19.5
West								
All areas	30,198	15,171	15,027	3,576	100.0	50.2	49.8	11.8
Large SMSA	12,573	6,217	6,357	1,411	100.0	49.4	50.6	11.2
Los Angeles	7,753	3,986	3,766	817	100.0	51.4	48.6	10.5
San Francisco	2,805	1,291	1,513	340	100.0	46.0	53.9	12.1
Seattle	1,094	504	590	132	100.0	46.1	53.9	12.1
San Diego	922	435	487	121	100.0	47.2	52.8	13.1
Other SMSA	9,816	4,922	4,894	1,156	100.0	50.1	49.9	11.8
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	6,914	3,542	3,372	896	100.0	51.2	48.8	13.0
Farm	895	491	404	112	100.0	54.9	45.1	12.5

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

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

Table 2. Population and average number of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by age, limitation status, and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	Under 45 years			45-64 years			65+ years		
	All persons	With 1+ chronic conditions		All persons	With 1+ chronic conditions		All persons	With 1+ chronic conditions	
		Total	With activity limitation		Total	With activity limitation		Total	With activity limitation
All regions	Number of persons in thousands								
All areas	132,053	46,509	6,694	37,898	24,936	7,511	17,158	14,212	8,378
Large SMSA	46,825	16,011	2,032	14,103	8,580	2,186	5,702	4,456	2,280
Other SMSA	38,364	14,136	1,948	10,358	6,916	2,006	4,409	3,639	2,107
Outside of SMSA:									
Nonfarm	39,059	13,920	2,214	10,781	7,549	2,594	5,870	5,101	3,298
Farm	7,804	2,442	500	2,657	1,891	725	1,176	1,016	693
Northeast									
All areas	31,933	9,793	1,220	10,157	5,762	1,444	4,488	3,415	1,784
Large SMSA	17,982	5,339	618	5,843	3,175	765	2,460	1,825	891
Boston	1,729	548	85	562	311	92	254	191	108
New York	10,392	2,859	321	3,488	1,779	404	1,458	1,052	492
Philadelphia	3,165	936	87	919	514	109	410	300	136
Pittsburgh	1,644	548	63	562	364	98	216	176	104
Buffalo	1,052	448	62	312	207	62	122	107	51
Other SMSA	7,319	2,369	303	2,321	1,388	367	1,015	790	455
Outside of SMSA:									
Nonfarm	6,245	1,969	273	1,848	1,116	279	924	726	398
Farm	388	116	*	145	83	33	89	74	39
North Central									
All areas[1]	37,488	13,134	1,848	10,853	7,216	2,094	5,169	4,289	2,465
Large SMSA	14,193	4,928	650	4,229	2,679	691	1,631	1,293	679
Detroit	2,891	946	124	792	501	126	271	214	109
Chicago	4,821	1,741	257	1,587	995	270	590	456	246
Cleveland	1,245	398	61	402	255	55	147	116	71
Minneapolis	1,461	516	54	311	212	42	129	103	47
Milwaukee	987	398	55	256	165	58	103	82	46
Kansas City	657	216	*	206	114	31	92	78	47
St. Louis	1,345	450	51	440	293	78	210	172	79
Cincinnati	786	263	*	237	144	32	91	72	35
Other SMSA	9,489	3,450	481	2,473	1,672	452	1,054	864	483
Outside of SMSA:									
Nonfarm	10,709	3,825	562	3,107	2,159	708	2,039	1,756	1,072
Farm	3,096	930	155	1,043	706	243	445	376	230
South									
All areas[1]	40,808	14,779	2,424	11,133	7,956	2,820	4,883	4,287	2,908
Large SMSA	5,749	2,078	301	1,473	969	256	496	404	236
Baltimore	1,284	472	80	337	214	56	151	122	65
Atlanta	965	389	62	290	200	62	96	82	62
Houston	1,117	390	42	236	163	35	69	58	33
Dallas	719	236	53	197	130	40	64	56	34
Washington	1,664	591	64	412	261	63	116	86	42
Other SMSA	14,266	5,315	738	3,816	2,621	819	1,563	1,328	804
Outside of SMSA:									
Nonfarm	17,062	6,182	1,097	4,594	3,407	1,335	2,268	2,058	1,486
Farm	3,730	1,204	288	1,250	959	409	555	497	382
West									
All areas	21,824	8,803	1,201	5,755	4,002	1,153	2,618	2,221	1,222
Large SMSA	8,901	3,666	463	2,557	1,757	474	1,114	933	473
Los Angeles	5,534	2,174	278	1,582	1,059	274	636	533	265
San Francisco	1,980	893	108	571	412	124	253	209	108
Seattle	738	319	38	231	166	44	124	105	50
San Diego	649	280	39	173	121	32	100	86	50
Other SMSA	7,290	3,001	424	1,748	1,235	367	777	658	364
Outside of SMSA:									
Nonfarm	5,043	1,944	282	1,232	867	271	640	561	343
Farm	590	192	31	218	143	40	87	69	41

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

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

Table 3. Percent distribution of persons with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by limitation status according to age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	Under 45 years			45-64 years			65+ years		
	All persons	With 1+ chronic conditions		All persons	With 1+ chronic conditions		All persons	With 1+ chronic conditions	
		Total	With activity limitation		Total	With activity limitation		Total	With activity limitation
	Percent distribution								
All regions									
All areas	100.0	35.2	5.1	100.0	65.8	19.8	100.0	82.8	48.8
Large SMSA	100.0	34.2	4.3	100.0	60.8	15.5	100.0	78.1	40.0
Other SMSA	100.0	36.8	5.1	100.0	66.8	19.4	100.0	82.5	47.8
Outside of SMSA:									
Nonfarm	100.0	35.6	5.7	100.0	70.0	24.1	100.0	86.9	56.2
Farm	100.0	31.3	6.4	100.0	71.2	27.3	100.0	86.4	58.9
Northeast									
All areas	100.0	30.7	3.8	100.0	56.7	14.2	100.0	76.1	39.8
Large SMSA	100.0	29.7	3.4	100.0	54.3	13.1	100.0	74.2	36.2
Boston	100.0	31.7	4.9	100.0	55.3	16.4	100.0	75.2	42.5
New York	100.0	27.5	3.1	100.0	51.0	11.6	100.0	72.2	33.7
Philadelphia	100.0	29.6	2.7	100.0	55.9	11.9	100.0	73.2	33.2
Pittsburgh	100.0	33.3	3.8	100.0	64.8	17.4	100.0	81.5	48.1
Buffalo	100.0	42.6	5.9	100.0	66.3	19.9	100.0	87.7	41.8
Other SMSA	100.0	32.4	4.1	100.0	59.8	15.8	100.0	77.8	44.8
Outside of SMSA:									
Nonfarm	100.0	31.5	4.4	100.0	60.4	15.1	100.0	78.6	43.1
Farm	100.0	29.9	*	100.0	57.2	22.8	100.0	83.1	43.8
North Central									
All areas[1]	100.0	35.0	4.9	100.0	66.5	19.3	100.0	83.0	47.7
Large SMSA	100.0	34.7	4.6	100.0	63.3	16.3	100.0	79.3	41.6
Detroit	100.0	32.7	4.3	100.0	63.3	15.9	100.0	79.0	40.2
Chicago	100.0	36.1	5.3	100.0	62.7	17.0	100.0	77.3	41.7
Cleveland	100.0	32.0	4.9	100.0	63.4	13.7	100.0	78.9	48.3
Minneapolis	100.0	35.3	3.7	100.0	68.2	13.5	100.0	79.8	36.4
Milwaukee	100.0	40.3	5.6	100.0	64.5	22.7	100.0	79.6	44.7
Kansas City	100.0	32.9	*	100.0	55.3	15.0	100.0	84.8	51.1
St. Louis	100.0	33.5	3.8	100.0	66.6	17.7	100.0	81.9	37.6
Cincinnati	100.0	33.5	*	100.0	60.8	13.5	100.0	79.1	38.5
Other SMSA	100.0	36.4	5.1	100.0	67.6	18.3	100.0	82.0	45.8
Outside of SMSA:									
Nonfarm	100.0	35.7	5.2	100.0	69.5	22.8	100.0	86.1	52.6
Farm	100.0	30.0	5.0	100.0	67.7	23.3	100.0	84.5	51.7
South									
All areas[1]	100.0	36.2	5.9	100.0	71.5	25.3	100.0	87.8	59.6
Large SMSA	100.0	36.1	5.2	100.0	65.8	17.4	100.0	81.5	47.6
Baltimore	100.0	36.8	6.2	100.0	63.5	16.6	100.0	80.8	43.0
Atlanta	100.0	40.3	6.4	100.0	69.0	21.4	100.0	85.4	64.6
Houston	100.0	34.9	3.8	100.0	69.1	14.8	100.0	84.1	47.8
Dallas	100.0	32.8	7.4	100.0	66.0	20.3	100.0	87.5	53.1
Washington	100.0	35.5	3.8	100.0	63.3	15.3	100.0	74.1	36.2
Other SMSA	100.0	37.3	5.2	100.0	68.7	21.5	100.0	85.0	51.4
Outside of SMSA:									
Nonfarm	100.0	36.2	6.4	100.0	74.2	29.1	100.0	90.7	65.5
Farm	100.0	32.3	7.7	100.0	76.7	32.7	100.0	89.5	68.8
West									
All areas	100.0	40.3	5.5	100.0	69.5	20.0	100.0	84.8	46.7
Large SMSA	100.0	41.2	5.2	100.0	68.7	18.5	100.0	83.8	42.5
Los Angeles	100.0	39.3	5.0	100.0	66.9	17.3	100.0	83.8	41.7
San Francisco	100.0	45.1	5.5	100.0	72.2	21.7	100.0	82.6	42.7
Seattle	100.0	43.2	5.1	100.0	71.9	19.0	100.0	84.7	40.3
San Diego	100.0	43.1	6.0	100.0	69.9	18.5	100.0	86.0	50.0
Other SMSA	100.0	41.2	5.8	100.0	70.7	21.0	100.0	84.7	46.8
Outside of SMSA:									
Nonfarm	100.0	38.5	5.6	100.0	70.4	22.0	100.0	87.7	53.6
Farm	100.0	32.5	5.3	100.0	65.6	18.3	100.0	79.3	47.1

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 4. Average annual number of days of restricted activity and days of restricted activity per person per year, by age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Days of restricted activity in thousands				Days of restricted activity per person per year			
All regions								
All areas	3,045,865	1,541,205	846,254	658,406	16.3	11.7	22.3	38.4
Large SMSA	1,008,322	548,003	284,801	175,518	15.1	11.7	20.2	30.8
Other SMSA	848,522	464,547	224,439	159,537	16.0	12.1	21.7	36.2
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	990,016	452,268	268,847	268,901	17.8	11.6	24.9	45.8
Farm	199,006	76,388	68,167	54,451	17.1	9.8	25.7	46.3
Northeast								
All areas	648,695	348,584	176,546	123,565	13.9	10.9	17.4	27.5
Large SMSA	378,216	202,272	104,460	71,485	14.4	11.2	17.9	29.1
Boston	33,142	19,390	7,998	5,754	13.0	11.2	14.2	22.7
New York	234,359	123,493	65,699	45,167	15.3	11.9	18.8	31.0
Philadelphia	56,247	34,260	14,256	7,730	12.5	10.8	15.5	18.9
Pittsburgh	34,214	14,797	10,738	8,679	14.1	9.0	19.1	40.2
Buffalo	20,255	10,332	5,769	4,154	13.6	9.8	18.5	34.0
Other SMSA	142,884	82,172	35,097	25,616	13.4	11.2	15.1	25.2
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	117,834	59,649	35,337	22,848	13.1	9.6	19.1	24.7
Farm	9,761	4,491	1,652	3,617	15.7	11.6	11.4	40.6
North Central								
All areas[1]	860,594	419,280	246,573	194,741	16.1	11.2	22.7	37.7
Large SMSA	312,847	167,291	92,984	52,572	15.6	11.8	22.0	32.2
Detroit	49,879	31,361	11,781	6,736	12.6	10.8	14.9	24.9
Chicago	122,390	65,239	37,866	19,285	17.5	13.5	23.9	32.7
Cleveland	34,336	15,967	12,287	6,082	19.1	12.8	30.6	41.4
Minneapolis	24,812	13,906	7,791	3,115	13.1	9.5	25.1	24.1
Milwaukee	24,412	15,264	5,517	3,630	18.1	15.5	21.6	35.2
Kansas City	13,835	6,437	4,284	3,115	14.5	9.8	20.8	33.9
St. Louis	26,455	10,162	8,277	8,016	13.3	7.6	18.8	38.2
Cincinnati	16,728	8,955	5,180	2,592	15.0	11.4	21.9	28.5
Other SMSA	212,710	108,256	61,624	42,829	16.3	11.4	24.9	40.6
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	273,216	118,606	71,317	83,293	17.2	11.1	23.0	40.8
Farm	61,822	25,127	20,647	16,047	13.5	8.1	19.8	36.1
South								
All areas[1]	1,004,514	479,283	287,677	237,555	17.7	11.7	25.8	48.6
Large SMSA	108,141	63,061	31,055	14,024	14.0	11.0	21.1	28.3
Baltimore	26,005	16,946	6,453	2,606	14.7	13.2	19.1	17.3
Atlanta	25,153	12,214	8,402	4,537	18.6	12.7	29.0	47.3
Houston	17,605	11,050	4,848	1,707	12.4	9.9	20.5	24.7
Dallas	11,843	6,688	3,172	1,983	12.1	9.3	16.1	31.0
Washington	27,536	16,163	8,181	3,192	12.6	9.7	19.9	27.5
Other SMSA	316,475	167,114	88,095	61,266	16.1	11.7	23.1	39.2
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	468,426	209,024	128,752	130,650	19.6	12.3	28.0	57.6
Farm	111,473	40,084	39,774	31,615	20.1	10.7	31.8	57.0
West								
All areas	532,062	294,058	135,459	102,545	17.6	13.5	23.5	39.2
Large SMSA	209,118	115,379	56,302	37,437	16.6	13.0	22.0	33.6
Los Angeles	115,495	67,669	28,547	19,279	14.9	12.2	18.0	30.3
San Francisco	55,206	27,130	18,216	9,860	19.7	13.7	31.9	39.0
Seattle	22,356	11,480	6,479	4,397	20.4	15.6	28.0	35.5
San Diego	16,060	9,099	3,060	3,901	17.4	14.0	17.7	39.0
Other SMSA	176,454	107,005	39,623	29,826	18.0	14.7	22.7	38.4
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	130,539	64,989	33,440	32,110	18.9	12.9	27.1	50.2
Farm	15,951	6,685	6,094	3,172	17.8	11.3	28.0	36.5

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 5. Average annual number of days of bed disability and days of bed disability per person per year, by age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Days of bed disability in thousands				Days of bed disability per person per year			
All regions								
All areas	1,142,032	626,678	274,592	240,763	6.1	4.7	7.2	14.0
Large SMSA	386,057	224,514	98,284	63,259	5.8	4.8	7.0	11.1
Other SMSA	318,706	186,508	73,532	58,666	6.0	4.9	7.1	13.3
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	371,842	184,330	84,955	102,556	6.7	4.7	7.9	17.5
Farm	65,427	31,325	17,821	16,281	5.6	4.0	6.7	13.8
Northeast								
All areas	238,187	138,058	55,863	44,266	5.1	4.3	5.5	9.9
Large SMSA	144,831	82,721	36,043	26,068	5.5	4.6	6.2	10.6
Boston	13,623	9,266	2,845	1,512	5.4	5.4	5.1	6.0
New York	90,121	50,092	21,803	18,226	5.9	4.8	6.3	12.5
Philadelphia	24,282	14,065	6,939	3,278	5.4	4.4	7.6	8.0
Pittsburgh	9,831	5,708	2,278	1,844	4.1	3.5	4.1	8.5
Buffalo	6,974	3,590	2,178	1,207	4.7	3.4	7.0	9.9
Other SMSA	47,539	30,050	9,562	7,928	4.5	4.1	4.1	7.8
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	43,453	23,490	10,142	9,821	4.8	3.8	5.5	10.6
Farm	2,363	1,798	*	*	3.8	4.6	*	*
North Central								
All areas[1]	303,085	166,871	73,434	62,779	5.7	4.5	6.8	12.1
Large SMSA	113,460	66,335	30,466	16,659	5.7	4.7	7.2	10.2
Detroit	19,696	11,790	4,747	3,159	5.0	4.1	6.0	11.7
Chicago	44,691	28,201	11,076	5,415	6.4	5.8	7.0	9.2
Cleveland	10,318	4,582	4,487	1,249	5.8	3.7	11.2	8.5
Minneapolis	7,710	4,510	730	1,470	4.1	3.1	5.6	11.4
Milwaukee	8,793	5,925	2,184	*	6.5	6.0	8.5	*
Kansas City	6,446	3,495	1,781	1,170	6.7	5.3	8.6	12.7
St. Louis	10,453	4,553	3,183	2,717	5.2	3.4	7.2	12.9
Cincinnati	5,353	3,279	1,278	*	4.8	4.2	5.4	*
Other SMSA	73,647	42,569	17,574	13,504	5.7	4.5	7.1	12.8
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	98,618	48,777	21,384	28,457	6.2	4.6	6.9	14.0
Farm	17,360	9,190	4,010	4,159	3.8	3.0	3.8	9.3
South								
All areas[1]	394,769	203,552	96,584	94,633	6.9	5.0	8.7	19.4
Large SMSA	46,056	28,773	11,367	5,916	6.0	5.0	7.7	11.9
Baltimore	9,722	6,646	1,865	1,211	5.5	5.2	5.5	8.0
Atlanta	7,780	3,890	2,409	1,482	5.8	4.0	8.3	15.4
Houston	10,470	7,199	2,560	*	7.4	6.4	10.8	*
Dallas	6,763	3,847	2,217	*	6.9	5.4	11.3	*
Washington	11,321	7,191	2,315	1,816	5.2	4.3	5.6	15.7
Other SMSA	129,281	70,619	32,568	26,094	6.6	5.0	8.5	16.7
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	179,229	86,031	41,081	52,118	7.5	5.0	8.9	23.0
Farm	40,203	18,130	11,568	10,505	7.3	4.9	9.3	18.9
West								
All areas	205,991	118,196	48,711	39,084	6.8	5.4	8.5	14.9
Large SMSA	81,709	46,686	20,409	14,615	6.5	5.2	8.0	13.1
Los Angeles	49,637	30,039	11,843	7,754	6.4	5.4	7.5	12.2
San Francisco	18,725	9,410	5,470	3,845	6.7	4.8	9.6	15.2
Seattle	7,857	4,210	1,806	1,840	7.2	5.7	7.8	14.7
San Diego	5,491	3,027	1,288	1,175	6.0	4.7	7.4	11.8
Other SMSA	68,238	43,270	13,827	11,141	7.0	5.9	7.9	14.3
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	50,542	26,033	12,349	12,160	7.3	5.2	10.0	19.0
Farm	5,502	2,207	2,127	1,168	6.1	3.7	9.8	13.4

[1] Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 6. Average annual number of days lost from work and days lost from work per currently employed person per year, by age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	All ages, 17+ years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages, 17+ years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Days lost from work in thousands				Days lost from work per currently employed person per year			
All regions								
All areas	392,326	189,074	178,598	24,654	5.6	4.5	7.1	7.7
Large SMSA	136,678	65,841	62,985	7,852	5.2	4.2	6.6	7.4
Other SMSA	108,106	57,129	45,732	5,245	5.4	4.7	6.6	6.8
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	118,314	57,137	53,268	7,909	5.9	4.8	7.5	7.9
Farm	29,228	8,967	16,613	3,648	7.1	4.3	10.0	10.4
Northeast								
All areas	96,042	44,546	45,441	6,056	5.3	4.3	6.5	7.2
Large SMSA	55,178	25,726	25,953	3,499	5.3	4.3	6.6	7.6
Boston	6,138	2,928	2,949	*	6.1	5.3	7.3	*
New York	32,699	16,090	14,460	2,149	5.3	4.5	6.1	7.6
Philadelphia	9,603	4,553	4,419	*	5.4	4.2	7.1	*
Pittsburgh	3,924	*	2,514	*	4.6	*	7.2	*
Buffalo	2,813	1,164	1,612	*	5.2	3.7	7.7	*
Other SMSA	21,524	10,068	10,114	1,342	5.2	4.2	6.2	7.8
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	18,263	8,507	8,624	1,133	5.3	4.3	6.7	6.4
Farm	1,077	*	*	*	4.3	*	*	*
North Central								
All areas[1]	106,711	47,910	52,725	6,075	5.3	4.1	7.2	6.1
Large SMSA	38,964	17,586	19,735	1,643	5.0	3.8	6.7	5.5
Detroit	6,440	3,613	2,723	*	4.5	4.1	5.2	*
Chicago	15,884	6,593	8,419	*	5.6	4.1	7.5	*
Cleveland	3,181	1,335	1,734	*	4.8	3.6	6.5	*
Minneapolis	2,660	1,538	1,089	*	3.7	3.3	5.1	*
Milwaukee	2,098	924	1,077	*	3.9	2.8	5.7	*
Kansas City	2,181	1,033	*	*	5.3	4.3	*	*
St. Louis	4,647	1,763	2,791	*	5.7	3.7	9.3	*
Cincinnati	1,873	*	*	*	4.4	*	*	*
Other SMSA	27,689	13,604	13,162	*	5.7	4.6	7.8	*
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	31,799	14,090	15,496	2,212	5.5	4.2	7.5	6.0
Farm	8,258	2,630	4,332	1,296	5.1	3.2	6.4	9.2
South								
All areas[1]	129,627	64,067	57,684	7,876	6.2	5.0	8.0	8.7
Large SMSA	17,214	8,560	7,823	*	5.5	4.2	7.7	*
Baltimore	3,967	2,122	1,845	*	5.7	4.7	8.1	*
Atlanta	3,541	1,456	1,871	*	6.2	4.1	9.5	*
Houston	2,620	1,182	1,302	*	4.7	3.2	7.8	*
Dallas	2,268	1,007	*	*	5.2	3.7	*	*
Washington	4,819	2,794	1,979	*	5.3	4.8	6.9	*
Other SMSA	40,726	22,783	16,491	1,452	5.5	4.9	6.6	5.0
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	54,391	27,430	23,606	3,355	6.4	5.3	8.0	9.3
Farm	17,297	5,294	9,764	2,238	9.1	5.3	12.9	15.1
West								
All areas	59,946	32,551	22,748	4,647	5.5	4.8	6.0	10.4
Large SMSA	25,321	13,969	9,474	1,879	5.2	4.6	5.6	9.8
Los Angeles	14,759	8,681	4,755	1,323	4.8	4.6	4.5	11.7
San Francisco	6,516	2,998	3,411	*	5.8	4.2	9.1	*
Seattle	2,149	*	*	*	5.0	*	*	*
San Diego	1,898	1,308	*	*	6.6	7.4	*	*
Other SMSA	18,167	10,675	5,965	1,528	5.3	4.9	5.2	12.3
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	13,861	7,111	5,542	1,209	6.0	5.1	6.9	11.6
Farm	2,596	*	1,768	*	7.9	*	12.1	*

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 7. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of persons injured in thousands				Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year			
All regions								
All areas	53,707	42,040	8,749	2,919	28.7	31.8	23.1	17.0
Large SMSA	19,400	15,123	3,359	918	29.1	32.3	23.8	16.1
Other SMSA	16,381	13,310	2,246	825	30.8	34.7	21.7	18.7
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	15,023	11,637	2,449	937	27.0	29.8	22.7	16.0
Farm	2,902	1,970	694	238	24.9	25.2	26.1	20.2
Northeast								
All areas	12,573	9,755	2,302	516	27.0	30.5	22.7	11.5
Large SMSA	6,712	5,041	1,294	377	25.5	28.0	22.1	15.3
Boston	789	700	*	*	31.0	40.5	*	*
New York	3,390	2,360	778	253	22.1	22.7	22.3	17.4
Philadelphia	1,239	891	294	*	27.6	28.2	32.0	*
Pittsburgh	751	600	117	*	31.0	36.5	20.8	*
Buffalo	542	491	*	*	36.5	46.7	*	*
Other SMSA	3,292	2,651	553	*	30.9	36.2	23.8	*
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	2,500	2,010	438	*	27.7	32.2	23.7	*
Farm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Central								
All areas[1]	15,149	11,445	2,628	1,077	28.3	30.5	24.2	20.8
Large SMSA	6,299	4,895	1,054	351	31.4	34.5	24.9	21.5
Detroit	1,027	856	137	*	26.0	29.6	17.3	*
Chicago	2,341	1,579	551	212	33.5	32.8	34.7	35.9
Cleveland	675	571	*	*	37.6	45.9	*	*
Minneapolis	458	387	*	*	24.1	26.5	*	*
Milwaukee	643	573	*	*	47.8	58.1	*	*
Kansas City	311	246	*	*	32.6	37.4	*	*
St. Louis	525	435	*	*	26.3	32.3	*	*
Cincinnati	319	249	*	*	28.6	31.7	*	*
Other SMSA	3,774	2,952	630	192	29.0	31.1	25.5	18.2
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	3,888	2,858	650	380	24.5	26.7	20.9	18.6
Farm	1,189	740	294	155	25.9	23.9	28.2	34.8
South								
All areas[1]	15,813	12,292	2,537	984	27.8	30.1	22.8	20.2
Large SMSA	2,291	1,835	357	*	29.7	31.9	24.2	*
Baltimore	594	466	*	*	33.5	36.3	*	*
Atlanta	292	204	*	*	21.6	21.1	*	*
Houston	572	448	124	*	40.2	40.1	52.5	*
Dallas	347	292	*	*	35.4	40.6	*	*
Washington	486	425	*	*	22.2	25.5	*	*
Other SMSA	5,504	4,449	693	363	28.0	31.2	18.2	23.2
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	6,619	4,989	1,175	455	27.7	29.2	25.6	20.1
Farm	1,397	1,018	312	*	25.2	27.3	25.0	*
West								
All areas	10,171	8,548	1,282	342	33.7	39.2	22.3	13.1
Large SMSA	4,098	3,352	654	*	32.6	37.7	25.6	*
Los Angeles	2,566	2,139	409	*	33.1	38.7	25.9	*
San Francisco	978	793	146	*	34.9	40.1	25.6	*
Seattle	269	199	*	*	24.6	27.0	*	*
San Diego	286	220	*	*	31.0	33.9	*	*
Other SMSA	3,811	3,258	370	183	38.8	44.7	21.2	23.6
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	2,016	1,780	186	*	29.2	35.3	15.1	*
Farm	246	158	*	*	27.5	26.8	*	*

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

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

Table 8. Average annual number of persons injured and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by class of accident and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	Total persons injured[1]	Class of accident			Total persons injured[1]	Class of accident		
		While at work	Home	Other		While at work	Home	Other
	Number of persons injured in thousands				Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year			
All regions								
All areas	53,707	9,493	24,930	22,099	28.7	5.1	13.3	11.8
Large SMSA	19,400	3,148	8,606	8,241	29.1	4.7	12.9	12.4
Other SMSA	16,381	2,511	7,888	6,908	30.8	4.7	14.8	13.0
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	15,023	2,952	7,182	5,845	27.0	5.3	12.9	10.5
Farm	2,902	881	1,254	1,104	24.9	7.6	10.8	9.5
Northeast								
All areas	12,573	1,831	5,816	5,469	27.0	3.9	12.5	11.7
Large SMSA	6,712	934	2,800	3,199	25.5	3.6	10.7	12.2
Boston	789	*	235	544	31.0	*	9.2	21.4
New York	3,390	500	1,502	1,496	22.1	3.3	9.8	9.8
Philadelphia	1,239	214	547	532	27.6	4.8	12.2	11.8
Pittsburgh	751	100	317	335	31.0	4.1	13.1	13.8
Buffalo	542	*	200	293	36.5	*	13.5	19.7
Other SMSA	3,292	523	1,596	1,399	30.9	4.9	15.0	13.1
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	2,500	340	1,385	853	27.7	3.8	15.4	9.5
Farm	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Central								
All areas[2]	15,149	2,920	7,332	5,952	28.3	5.5	13.7	11.1
Large SMSA	6,299	1,119	2,803	2,574	31.4	5.6	14.0	12.9
Detroit	1,027	194	452	453	26.0	4.9	11.4	11.5
Chicago	2,341	429	991	974	33.5	6.1	14.2	13.9
Cleveland	675	200	350	164	37.6	11.1	19.5	9.1
Minneapolis	458	*	232	171	24.1	*	12.2	9.0
Milwaukee	643	*	327	264	47.8	*	24.3	19.6
Kansas City	311	*	*	221	32.6	*	*	23.1
St. Louis	525	*	295	149	26.3	*	14.8	7.5
Cincinnati	319	*	*	178	28.6	*	*	16.0
Other SMSA	3,774	648	1,997	1,424	29.0	5.0	15.3	10.9
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	3,888	821	1,954	1,510	24.5	5.2	12.3	9.5
Farm	1,189	333	578	444	25.9	7.3	12.6	9.7
South								
All areas[2]	15,813	2,803	7,632	6,197	27.8	4.9	13.4	10.9
Large SMSA	2,291	452	1,168	743	29.7	5.9	15.1	9.6
Baltimore	594	137	389	*	33.5	7.7	22.0	*
Atlanta	292	*	136	135	21.6	*	10.1	10.0
Houston	572	204	152	253	40.2	14.3	10.7	17.8
Dallas	347	*	160	169	35.4	*	16.3	17.2
Washington	486	*	330	119	22.2	*	15.1	5.4
Other SMSA	5,504	707	2,783	2,219	28.0	3.6	14.2	11.3
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	6,619	1,235	3,135	2,641	27.7	5.2	13.1	11.0
Farm	1,397	410	547	594	25.2	7.4	9.9	10.7
West								
All areas	10,171	1,938	4,149	4,481	33.7	6.4	13.7	14.8
Large SMSA	4,098	643	1,835	1,725	32.6	5.1	14.6	13.7
Los Angeles	2,566	424	1,230	985	33.1	5.5	15.9	12.7
San Francisco	978	184	299	511	34.9	6.6	10.7	18.2
Seattle	269	*	101	132	24.6	*	9.2	12.1
San Diego	286	*	204	*	31.0	*	22.1	*
Other SMSA	3,811	634	1,512	1,866	38.8	6.5	15.4	19.0
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	2,016	557	709	842	29.2	8.1	10.3	12.2
Farm	246	104	*	*	27.5	11.6	*	*

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

[2]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 9. Average annual incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45+ years
	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands				Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year			
All regions								
All areas	394,120	197,388	121,378	75,354	210.6	298.5	184.1	136.9
Large SMSA	142,734	70,870	44,999	26,864	214.2	315.3	184.8	135.6
Other SMSA	114,945	59,017	35,838	20,089	216.3	307.7	186.8	136.0
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	116,349	57,780	35,796	22,773	208.8	288.0	188.4	136.8
Farm	20,092	9,720	4,744	5,628	172.7	220.5	139.7	146.8
Northeast								
All areas	93,732	48,647	26,704	18,381	201.2	316.1	161.4	125.5
Large SMSA	52,121	25,646	15,650	10,825	198.3	304.5	163.7	130.4
Boston	5,313	2,826	1,671	816	208.8	336.4	188.0	100.0
New York	30,152	15,003	8,814	6,335	196.6	313.7	157.1	128.1
Philadelphia	9,697	4,201	3,320	2,176	215.8	285.2	196.2	163.7
Pittsburgh	4,304	2,090	1,142	1,073	177.7	263.2	134.2	137.9
Buffalo	2,655	1,527	703	*	178.7	286.5	135.5	*
Other SMSA	22,423	12,727	5,902	3,794	210.4	351.8	159.5	113.7
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	18,357	9,776	4,986	3,595	203.6	309.9	161.4	129.7
Farm	831	*	*	*	133.6	*	*	*
North Central								
All areas[1]	112,915	56,073	34,780	22,062	211.0	291.9	190.3	137.7
Large SMSA	42,845	21,126	13,551	8,169	213.6	297.9	190.8	139.4
Detroit	7,785	4,116	2,453	1,215	196.9	281.1	171.9	114.4
Chicago	15,635	7,566	4,598	3,471	223.5	316.0	189.5	159.5
Cleveland	4,163	1,992	1,398	773	232.1	309.8	232.2	141.1
Minneapolis	3,329	1,862	1,047	*	175.1	241.2	152.0	*
Milwaukee	3,704	2,112	1,104	*	275.2	426.7	224.4	*
Kansas City	1,821	598	777	*	190.7	200.7	216.4	*
St. Louis	3,504	1,555	1,249	701	175.6	241.8	177.9	107.8
Cincinnati	2,905	1,325	926	655	260.8	347.8	228.6	200.3
Other SMSA	27,580	13,913	8,786	4,881	211.9	289.0	188.0	138.4
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	34,536	16,854	10,750	6,933	217.8	304.5	207.8	134.7
Farm	7,954	4,181	1,693	2,080	173.5	236.3	127.6	139.8
South								
All areas[1]	113,561	55,018	35,712	22,830	199.9	268.7	175.7	142.6
Large SMSA	17,191	9,025	5,561	2,605	222.8	330.9	184.0	132.3
Baltimore	3,824	2,245	1,219	*	215.8	369.2	180.6	*
Atlanta	2,983	1,543	830	610	220.8	354.7	156.9	157.6
Houston	2,972	1,371	1,102	*	209.0	242.2	200.0	*
Dallas	2,134	1,115	739	*	217.5	333.8	191.9	*
Washington	5,277	2,751	1,670	856	240.8	351.3	189.6	162.1
Other SMSA	39,639	19,129	12,845	7,664	201.8	273.5	176.7	142.5
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	47,426	22,657	15,042	9,727	198.2	262.2	178.6	141.8
Farm	9,305	4,207	2,264	2,834	168.1	198.8	140.3	156.9
West								
All areas	73,913	37,650	24,182	12,081	244.8	340.6	224.5	144.3
Large SMSA	30,577	15,074	10,238	5,266	243.2	355.4	219.7	143.4
Los Angeles	17,993	9,054	5,954	2,985	232.1	343.3	205.5	134.5
San Francisoo	7,021	3,315	2,506	1,200	250.3	358.0	237.8	145.6
Seattle	3,239	1,560	1,129	551	296.1	447.0	289.5	154.8
San Diego	2,323	1,146	648	529	252.0	347.3	203.1	193.8
Other SMSA	25,302	13,248	8,304	3,750	257.8	352.9	234.8	148.5
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	16,032	8,494	5,018	2,519	231.9	311.0	217.0	134.6
Farm	2,002	834	622	546	223.7	254.3	237.4	179.0

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

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

Table 10. Average annual incidence of acute conditions and number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year, by condition group and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	All conditions	Infective and parasitic	Respiratory		Other	All conditions	Infective and parasitic	Respiratory		Other
			Upper	Other				Upper	Other	
All regions	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands					Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year				
All areas	394,120	53,585	140,108	71,723	128,704	210.6	28.6	74.9	38.3	68.8
Large SMSA	142,734	19,618	55,076	22,694	45,346	214.2	29.4	82.7	34.1	68.1
Other SMSA	114,945	15,912	39,544	21,081	38,408	216.3	29.9	74.4	39.7	72.3
Outside of SMSA:										
Nonfarm	116,349	15,384	39,193	23,548	38,224	208.8	27.6	70.4	42.3	68.6
Farm	20,092	2,671	6,295	4,400	6,725	172.7	23.0	54.1	37.8	57.8
Northeast										
All areas	93,732	18,098	36,992	9,386	29,257	201.2	38.9	79.4	20.2	62.8
Large SMSA	52,121	9,982	21,611	4,200	16,328	198.3	38.0	82.2	16.0	62.1
Boston	5,313	1,089	1,784	*	2,066	208.8	42.8	70.1	*	81.2
New York	30,152	6,045	13,761	1,976	8,371	196.6	39.4	89.7	12.9	54.6
Philadelphia	9,697	2,064	3,865	656	3,111	215.8	45.9	86.0	14.6	69.2
Pittsburgh	4,304	*	1,258	968	1,646	177.7	*	51.9	40.0	68.0
Buffalo	2,655	*	943	*	1,134	178.7	*	63.5	*	76.3
Other SMSA	22,423	4,241	8,548	2,455	7,180	210.4	39.8	80.2	23.0	67.4
Outside of SMSA:										
Nonfarm	18,357	3,554	6,667	2,657	5,478	203.6	39.4	73.9	29.5	60.8
Farm	831	*	*	*	*	133.6	*	*	*	*
North Central										
All areas[1]	112,915	10,813	39,137	26,320	36,644	211.0	20.2	73.1	49.2	68.5
Large SMSA	42,845	3,911	16,616	8,340	13,978	213.6	19.5	82.9	41.6	69.7
Detroit	7,785	842	2,812	1,713	2,419	196.9	21.3	71.1	43.3	61.2
Chicago	15,635	921	6,381	3,096	5,237	223.5	13.2	91.2	44.2	74.8
Cleveland	4,163	*	1,700	557	1,455	232.1	*	94.8	31.0	81.1
Minneapolis	3,329	*	1,093	800	1,056	175.1	*	57.5	42.1	55.5
Milwaukee	3,704	*	1,448	889	1,101	275.2	*	107.6	66.0	81.8
Kansas City	1,821	*	536	*	733	190.7	*	56.1	*	76.8
St. Louis	3,504	*	1,412	520	1,193	175.6	*	70.8	26.1	59.8
Cincinnati	2,905	549	1,233	*	786	260.8	49.3	110.7	*	70.6
Other SMSA	27,580	2,668	8,949	6,566	9,397	211.9	20.5	68.8	50.4	72.2
Outside of SMSA:										
Nonfarm	34,536	3,381	11,209	9,204	10,742	217.8	21.3	70.7	58.1	67.8
Farm	7,954	854	2,363	2,210	2,527	173.5	18.6	51.5	48.2	55.1
South										
All areas[1]	113,561	18,671	39,634	15,954	39,301	199.9	32.9	69.7	28.1	69.2
Large SMSA	17,191	3,692	6,381	1,779	5,339	222.8	47.8	82.7	23.1	69.2
Baltimore	3,824	977	1,247	*	1,275	215.8	55.1	70.4	*	72.0
Atlanta	2,983	718	1,128	*	734	220.8	53.1	83.5	*	54.3
Houston	2,972	611	972	*	1,077	209.0	43.0	68.4	*	75.7
Dallas	2,134	*	860	*	752	217.5	*	87.7	*	76.7
Washington	5,277	1,151	2,173	*	1,500	240.8	52.5	99.2	*	68.5
Other SMSA	39,639	6,491	13,878	5,417	13,853	201.8	33.0	706	27.6	70.5
Outside of SMSA:										
Nonfarm	47,426	7,060	16,366	7,305	16,695	198.2	29.5	68.4	30.5	69.8
Farm	9,305	1,428	3,009	1,453	3,415	168.1	25.8	54.4	26.2	61.7
West										
All areas	73,913	6,003	24,345	20,063	23,502	244.8	19.9	80.6	66.4	77.8
Large SMSA	30,577	2,032	10,468	8,375	9,701	243.2	16.2	83.3	66.6	77.2
Los Angeles	17,993	1,110	6,549	4,438	5,896	232.1	14.3	84.5	57.2	76.0
San Francisco	7,021	*	2,190	1,996	2,380	250.3	*	78.1	71.2	84.8
Seattle	3,239	*	932	1,340	717	296.1	*	85.2	122.5	65.5
San Diego	2,323	*	797	600	709	252.0	*	86.4	65.1	76.9
Other SMSA	25,302	2,512	8,168	6,643	7,979	257.8	25.6	83.2	67.7	81.3
Outside of SMSA:										
Nonfarm	16,032	1,389	4,951	4,382	5,310	231.9	20.1	71.6	63.4	76.8
Farm	2,002	*	758	664	512	223.7	*	84.7	74.2	57.2

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

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

Table 11. Average annual number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year, by age and geographic distribution: United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of discharges in thousands				Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year			
All regions								
All areas	24,012	15,210	5,606	3,196	128.3	115.2	147.9	186.3
Large SMSA	7,742	5,056	1,789	896	116.2	108.0	126.9	157.1
Other SMSA	6,891	4,558	1,557	775	129.7	118.8	150.3	175.8
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	8,079	4,855	1,907	1,318	145.0	124.3	176.9	224.5
Farm	1,300	741	353	207	111.7	95.0	132.9	176.0
Northeast								
All areas	5,474	3,419	1,305	750	117.5	107.1	128.5	167.1
Large SMSA	2,904	1,864	665	376	110.5	103.7	113.8	152.8
Boston	318	200	78	40	125.0	115.7	138.8	157.5
New York	1,549	1,014	338	196	101.0	97.6	96.9	134.4
Philadelphia	556	362	126	69	123.7	114.4	137.1	168.3
Pittsburgh	316	182	87	47	130.5	110.7	154.8	217.6
Buffalo	165	106	35	*	111.0	100.8	112.2	*
Other SMSA	1,302	825	311	165	122.2	112.7	134.0	162.6
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	1,178	686	300	191	130.7	109.8	162.3	206.7
Farm	90	44	*	*	144.7	113.4	*	*
North Central								
All areas[1]	6,927	4,369	1,641	917	129.5	116.5	151.2	177.4
Large SMSA	2,425	1,557	594	273	120.9	109.7	140.5	167.4
Detroit	482	351	94	37	121.9	121.4	118.7	136.5
Chicago	799	505	225	69	114.2	104.8	141.8	116.9
Cleveland	204	125	47	32	113.7	100.4	116.9	217.7
Minneapolis	286	196	57	33	150.4	134.2	183.3	255.8
Milwaukee	194	129	51	*	144.1	130.7	199.2	*
Kansas City	117	65	30	*	122.5	98.9	145.6	*
St. Louis	250	128	73	49	125.3	95.2	165.9	233.3
Cincinnati	93	60	*	*	83.5	76.3	*	*
Other SMSA	1,730	1,157	393	180	132.9	121.9	158.9	170.8
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	2,294	1,367	531	397	144.7	127.6	170.9	194.7
Farm	478	288	123	67	104.3	93.0	117.9	150.6
South								
All areas[1]	7,722	4,895	1,781	1,046	135.9	120.0	160.0	214.2
Large SMSA	924	637	211	76	119.7	110.8	143.2	153.2
Baltimore	212	145	42	*	119.6	112.9	124.6	*
Atlanta	139	84	43	*	102.9	87.0	148.3	*
Houston	199	150	37	*	139.9	134.3	156.8	*
Dallas	112	65	40	*	114.2	90.4	203.0	*
Washington	263	194	49	*	120.0	116.6	118.9	*
Other SMSA	2,537	1,697	561	279	129.1	119.0	147.0	178.5
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	3,623	2,210	827	585	151.4	129.5	180.0	257.9
Farm	639	351	181	107	115.4	94.1	144.8	192.8
West								
All areas	3,889	2,526	879	483	128.8	115.7	152.7	184.5
Large SMSA	1,489	998	320	171	118.4	112.1	125.1	153.5
Los Angeles	960	656	199	106	123.8	118.5	125.8	166.7
San Francisco	285	181	74	30	101.6	91.4	129.6	118.6
Seattle	145	95	32	*	132.5	128.7	138.5	*
San Diego	99	66	*	*	107.4	101.7	*	*
Other SMSA	1,322	879	292	151	134.7	120.6	167.0	194.3
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	985	591	249	145	142.5	117.2	202.1	226.6
Farm	93	58	*	*	103.9	98.3	*	*

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 12. Average annual number of discharges from short-stay hospitals (including and excluding deliveries) and number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year, by sex and geographic distribution: United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	Number of discharges in thousands				Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year			
	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female	
			Total	Excluding deliveries			Total	Excluding deliveries
All regions								
All areas	24,012	9,262	14,750	11,024	128.3	102.1	153.0	114.3
Large SMSA	7,742	2,896	4,846	3,501	116.2	89.9	140.9	101.8
Other SMSA	6,891	2,617	4,274	3,186	129.7	102.3	155.1	115.6
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	8,079	3,178	4,901	3,761	145.0	118.2	170.0	130.5
Farm	1,300	571	729	576	111.7	95.1	129.4	102.2
Northeast								
All areas	5,474	2,146	3,328	2,417	117.5	95.8	137.6	100.0
Large SMSA	2,904	1,107	1,797	1,274	110.5	87.5	131.8	93.4
Boston	318	125	192	138	125.0	101.7	145.8	104.8
New York	1,549	593	956	661	101.0	80.6	119.7	82.8
Philadelphia	556	190	366	253	123.7	89.3	154.6	106.9
Pittsburgh	316	131	186	142	130.5	109.2	152.2	116.2
Buffalo	165	68	97	81	111.0	92.1	129.7	108.3
Other SMSA	1,302	538	764	556	122.2	105.4	137.6	100.2
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	1,178	469	709	540	130.7	108.3	151.3	115.2
Farm	90	33	58	47	144.7	103.1	192.1	155.6
North Central								
All areas[1]	6,927	2,687	4,240	3,187	129.5	102.3	155.6	117.0
Large SMSA	2,425	950	1,475	1,090	120.9	96.4	144.7	106.9
Detroit	482	175	306	236	121.9	88.3	155.3	119.8
Chicago	799	332	467	346	114.2	97.5	130.0	96.3
Cleveland	204	73	131	91	113.7	84.4	141.0	98.0
Minneapolis	286	106	180	132	150.4	112.2	188.3	138.1
Milwaukee	194	79	116	84	144.1	115.5	175.5	127.1
Kansas City	117	35	82	65	122.5	73.8	170.5	135.1
St. Louis	250	108	142	102	125.3	112.7	136.9	98.4
Cincinnati	93	42	51	34	83.5	77.3	89.5	59.6
Other SMSA	1,730	617	1,113	841	132.9	96.9	167.3	126.4
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	2,294	897	1,397	1,066	144.7	117.2	170.3	129.9
Farm	478	223	255	190	104.3	93.2	116.3	86.7
South								
All areas[1]	7,722	2,960	4,762	3,674	135.9	108.3	161.5	124.6
Large SMSA	924	307	617	458	119.7	83.3	153.1	113.6
Baltimore	212	75	137	99	119.6	87.0	150.5	108.8
Atlanta	139	50	88	69	102.9	78.2	123.6	96.9
Houston	199	79	120	87	139.9	114.5	163.9	118.9
Dallas	112	*	88	70	114.2	*	167.6	133.3
Washington	263	78	185	133	120.0	75.1	160.5	115.4
Other SMSA	2,537	956	1,581	1,192	129.1	102.4	153.3	115.6
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	3,623	1,433	2,190	1,719	151.4	124.5	176.4	138.5
Farm	639	264	375	304	115.4	93.8	137.8	111.7
West								
All areas	3,889	1,469	2,420	1,745	128.8	100.0	156.0	112.5
Large SMSA	1,489	533	957	679	118.4	88.2	146.5	103.9
Los Angeles	960	327	633	455	123.8	87.0	158.6	114.0
San Francisco	285	98	188	137	101.6	72.6	129.2	94.2
Seattle	145	72	73	48	132.5	135.6	129.7	85.3
San Diego	99	35	63	40	107.4	87.5	120.5	76.5
Other SMSA	1,322	505	817	596	134.7	105.8	162.0	118.2
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	985	380	605	435	142.5	111.9	172.0	123.6
Farm	93	52	42	35	103.9	109.2	100.2	83.5

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 13. Average annual number of discharges from short-stay hospitals and number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year, by whether or not surgically treated and geographic distribution: United States, based on data collected in health interviews during July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	Total	Surgically treated	Not surgically treated	Total	Surgically treated	Not surgically treated
	Number of discharges in thousands			Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year		
All regions						
All areas	24,012	13,012	11,000	128.3	69.5	58.8
Large SMSA	7,742	4,691	3,051	116.2	70.4	45.8
Other SMSA	6,891	3,908	2,983	129.7	73.6	56.1
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	8,079	3,790	4,289	145.0	68.0	77.0
Farm	1,300	622	678	111.7	53.5	58.3
Northeast						
All areas	5,474	3,221	2,253	117.5	69.2	48.4
Large SMSA	2,904	1,790	1,114	110.5	68.1	42.4
Boston	318	195	123	125.0	76.6	48.3
New York	1,549	946	603	101.0	61.7	39.3
Philadelphia	556	365	191	123.7	81.2	42.5
Pittsburgh	316	185	131	130.5	76.4	54.1
Buffalo	165	98	66	111.0	65.9	44.4
Other SMSA	1,302	782	521	122.2	73.4	48.9
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	1,178	611	567	130.7	67.8	62.9
Farm	90	39	51	144.7	62.7	82.0
North Central						
All areas[1]	6,927	3,697	3,231	129.5	69.1	60.4
Large SMSA	2,425	1,402	1,023	120.9	69.9	51.0
Detroit	482	292	190	121.9	73.8	48.1
Chicago	799	458	341	114.2	65.5	48.7
Cleveland	204	134	71	113.7	74.7	39.6
Minneapolis	286	163	123	150.4	85.7	64.7
Milwaukee	194	109	86	144.1	81.0	63.9
Kansas City	117	59	58	122.5	61.8	60.7
St. Louis	250	125	125	125.3	62.7	62.7
Cincinnati	93	63	30	83.5	56.6	26.9
Other SMSA	1,730	952	779	132.9	73.1	59.8
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	2,294	1,097	1,197	144.7	69.2	75.5
Farm	478	246	232	104.3	53.7	50.6
South						
All areas[1]	7,722	3,863	3,859	135.9	68.0	67.9
Large SMSA	924	596	328	119.7	77.2	42.5
Baltimore	212	140	71	119.6	79.0	40.1
Atlanta	139	89	50	102.9	65.9	37.0
Houston	199	118	81	139.9	83.0	57.0
Dallas	112	66	46	114.2	67.3	46.9
Washington	263	183	80	120.0	83.5	36.5
Other SMSA	2,537	1,408	1,128	129.1	71.7	57.4
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	3,623	1,567	2,055	151.4	65.5	85.9
Farm	639	291	348	115.4	52.6	62.9
West						
All areas	3,889	2,231	1,658	128.8	73.9	54.9
Large SMSA	1,489	903	586	118.4	71.8	46.6
Los Angeles	960	574	386	123.8	74.0	49.8
San Francisco	285	163	122	101.6	58.1	43.5
Seattle	145	94	51	132.5	85.9	46.6
San Diego	99	72	*	107.4	78.1	*
Other SMSA	1,322	767	555	134.7	78.1	56.5
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	985	515	470	142.5	74.5	68.0
Farm	93	46	48	103.9	51.4	53.6

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 14. Number of physician visits and number of physician visits per person per year, by age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Geographic distribution	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years	All ages	Under 45 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of physician visits in thousands				Number of physician visits per person per year			
All regions								
All areas	844,347	541,578	189,442	113,327	4.5	4.1	5.0	6.7
Large SMSA	318,471	208,344	71,976	38,151	4.8	4.5	5.2	6.8
Other SMSA	249,862	166,086	54,502	29,274	4.8	4.4	5.2	6.7
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	237,031	146,840	50,526	39,665	4.3	3.8	4.8	6.7
Farm	38,984	20,308	12,439	6,236	3.3	2.6	4.7	5.4
Northeast								
All areas	209,987	133,626	46,957	29,405	4.5	4.2	4.6	6.5
Large SMSA	122,710	78,462	27,723	16,524	4.6	4.3	4.7	6.8
Boston	11,618	8,451	1,986	1,181	4.7	5.1	3.5	4.8
New York	73,866	45,604	18,383	9,879	4.7	4.3	5.2	6.8
Philadelphia	22,725	14,923	4,815	2,987	5.1	4.7	5.4	7.3
Pittsburgh	9,452	5,955	1,659	1,837	3.8	3.4	2.9	8.8
Buffalo	5,050	3,529	*	*	3.7	3.7	*	*
Other SMSA	51,353	33,345	10,248	7,760	4.8	4.6	4.4	7.6
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	33,503	20,341	8,294	4,869	3.9	3.5	4.7	5.1
Farm	2,421	1,477	*	*	3.4	3.3	*	*
North Central								
All areas[1]	235,538	149,532	52,515	33,490	4.4	4.0	4.9	6.5
Large SMSA	93,435	61,696	21,632	10,107	4.7	4.4	5.2	6.3
Detroit	17,362	12,592	3,670	1,100	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.4
Chicago	34,880	22,320	8,969	3,591	4.9	4.6	5.7	5.9
Cleveland	6,186	3,930	1,400	*	3.6	3.3	3.5	*
Minneapolis	8,413	5,572	1,749	1,092	4.5	3.9	5.6	7.9
Milwaukee	5,788	4,118	1,005	*	4.1	3.9	4.1	*
Kansas City	5,940	4,144	1,117	*	6.0	6.2	5.0	*
St. Louis	9,352	5,718	2,176	1,457	5.0	4.7	5.1	6.3
Cincinnati	5,515	3,301	1,545	*	4.9	4.0	6.6	*
Other SMSA	56,673	36,668	13,272	6,734	4.4	4.0	5.3	6.1
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	70,959	43,272	13,674	14,013	4.5	4.0	4.4	7.0
Farm	14,470	7,897	3,938	2,636	3.2	2.6	4.0	6.0
South								
All areas[1]	238,820	157,488	52,972	28,359	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.9
Large SMSA	33,465	24,949	6,335	2,181	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5
Baltimore	7,267	5,505	*	*	4.5	4.6	*	*
Atlanta	5,571	3,660	1,607	*	4.5	4.4	5.4	*
Houston	7,133	5,550	1,106	*	4.9	4.9	4.3	*
Dallas	4,762	3,730	*	*	4.3	4.5	*	*
Washington	8,731	6,505	1,925	*	4.2	4.1	4.7	*
Other SMSA	89,734	61,415	19,011	9,309	4.6	4.3	4.9	6.2
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	96,762	61,675	21,247	13,841	4.0	3.6	4.8	6.1
Farm	18,858	9,450	6,380	3,028	3.3	2.5	5.0	5.7
West								
All areas	160,002	100,932	36,998	22,073	5.4	4.7	6.5	8.7
Large SMSA	68,860	43,237	16,285	9,338	5.6	5.0	6.5	8.7
Los Angeles	43,938	27,596	10,877	5,464	5.8	5.2	6.9	8.7
San Francisco	14,047	8,712	3,584	1,750	4.9	4.2	6.1	7.4
Seattle	5,294	3,380	1,170	*	5.3	4.9	6.0	*
San Diego	5,581	3,548	*	1,379	6.6	5.9	*	15.0
Other SMSA	52,101	34,658	11,972	5,471	5.5	4.9	6.8	7.5
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	35,806	21,552	7,312	6,942	5.2	4.3	5.8	10.7
Farm	3,235	1,485	1,429	*	3.6	2.5	6.7	*

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of physician visits, by place of visit according to geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Geographic distribution	Place of visit									
	Total	Office	Hospital clinic	Home	Other[1]	Total	Office	Hospital clinic	Home	Other[1]
	Number of physician visits in thousands					Percent distribution				
All regions										
All areas	844,347	589,654	100,441	45,671	108,581	100.0	69.8	11.9	5.4	12.9
Large SMSA	318,471	218,141	39,947	19,744	40,639	100.0	68.5	12.5	6.2	12.8
Other SMSA	249,862	170,602	28,825	10,601	39,833	100.0	68.3	11.5	4.2	15.9
Outside of SMSA:										
Nonfarm	237,031	169,512	27,862	14,221	25,436	100.0	71.5	11.8	6.0	10.7
Farm	38,984	31,399	3,806	1,105	2,673	100.0	80.5	9.8	2.8	6.9
Northeast										
All areas	209,987	140,642	20,540	19,576	29,228	100.0	67.0	9.8	9.3	13.9
Large SMSA	122,710	81,173	13,299	12,710	15,527	100.0	66.2	10.8	10.4	12.7
Boston	11,618	6,674	1,741	1,204	1,999	100.0	57.4	15.0	10.4	17.2
New York	73,866	49,479	7,396	8,154	8,836	100.0	67.0	10.0	11.0	12.0
Philadelphia	22,725	14,734	2,712	2,494	2,785	100.0	64.8	11.9	11.0	12.3
Pittsburgh	9,452	6,634	*	*	1,359	100.0	70.2	*	*	14.4
Buffalo	5,050	3,651	*	*	*	100.0	72.3	*	*	*
Other SMSA	51,353	33,395	3,895	4,573	9,490	100.0	65.0	7.6	8.9	18.5
Outside of SMSA:										
Nonfarm	33,503	24,293	3,023	2,176	4,012	100.0	72.5	9.0	6.5	12.0
Farm	2,421	1,782	*	*	*	100.0	73.6	*	*	*
North Central										
All areas[2]	235,538	169,903	24,668	9,881	31,085	100.0	72.1	10.5	4.2	13.2
Large SMSA	93,435	63,898	12,624	3,297	13,616	100.0	68.4	13.5	3.5	14.6
Detroit	17,362	12,932	2,575	*	1,485	100.0	74.5	14.8	*	8.6
Chicago	34,880	23,003	5,320	1,120	5,437	100.0	65.9	15.3	3.2	15.6
Cleveland	6,186	3,795	1,480	*	*	100.0	61.3	23.9	*	*
Minneapolis	8,413	5,696	*	*	1,712	100.0	67.7	*	*	20.3
Milwaukee	5,788	3,331	*	*	1,243	100.0	57.6	*	*	21.5
Kansas City	5,940	4,202	*	*	1,031	100.0	70.7	*	*	17.4
St. Louis	9,352	7,402	*	*	*	100.0	79.1	*	*	*
Cincinnati	5,515	3,537	*	*	1,228	100.0	64.1	*	*	22.3
Other SMSA	56,673	40,774	4,953	1,985	8,961	100.0	71.9	8.7	3.5	15.8
Outside of SMSA:										
Nonfarm	70,959	52,710	6,353	4,226	7,670	100.0	74.3	9.0	6.0	10.8
Farm	14,470	12,521	*	*	*	100.0	86.5	*	*	*
South										
All areas[2]	238,820	165,219	33,227	10,481	29,893	100.0	69.2	13.9	4.4	12.5
Large SMSA	33,465	22,662	4,611	1,682	4,511	100.0	67.7	13.8	5.0	13.5
Baltimore	7,267	4,496	1,357	*	*	100.0	61.9	18.7	*	*
Atlanta	5,571	3,741	*	*	*	100.0	67.2	*	*	*
Houston	7,133	5,430	*	*	1,052	100.0	76.1	*	*	14.7
Dallas	4,762	3,298	*	*	*	100.0	69.3	*	*	*
Washington	8,731	5,697	1,415	*	*	100.0	65.3	16.2	*	*
Other SMSA	89,734	59,927	13,020	2,675	14,112	100.0	66.8	14.5	3.0	15.7
Outside of SMSA:										
Nonfarm	96,762	67,948	13,164	5,629	10,021	100.0	70.2	13.6	5.8	10.4
Farm	18,858	14,682	2,431	*	1,250	100.0	77.9	12.9	*	6.6
West										
All areas	160,002	113,889	22,006	5,733	18,375	100.0	71.2	13.8	3.6	11.5
Large SMSA	68,860	50,408	9,412	2,054	6,985	100.0	73.2	13.7	3.0	10.1
Los Angeles	43,938	32,733	5,829	*	4,562	100.0	74.5	13.3	*	10.4
San Francisco	14,047	9,442	2,530	*	1,577	100.0	67.2	18.0	*	11.2
Seattle	5,294	3,692	*	*	*	100.0	69.7	*	*	*
San Diego	5,581	4,540	*	*	*	100.0	81.3	*	*	*
Other SMSA	52,101	36,506	6,957	1,368	7,270	100.0	70.1	13.4	2.6	14.0
Outside of SMSA:										
Nonfarm	35,806	24,561	5,322	2,190	3,733	100.0	68.6	14.9	6.1	10.4
Farm	3,235	2,414	*	*	*	100.0	74.6	*	*	*

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

[2]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 16. Number of dental visits and number of dental visits per person per year, by age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Geographic distribution	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45+ years	All ages	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45+ years
	Number of dental visits in thousands				Number of dental visits per person per year			
All regions								
All areas	293,750	93,611	123,267	76,872	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.4
Large SMSA	132,654	41,837	56,488	34,329	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.8
Other SMSA	83,470	27,299	35,050	21,121	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.4
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	66,586	21,086	26,960	18,540	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1
Farm	11,039	3,388	4,770	2,881	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.8
Northeast								
All areas	96,564	31,469	40,296	24,800	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.7
Large SMSA	61,251	19,937	25,992	15,322	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.8
Boston	4,876	2,208	1,502	1,167	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.4
New York	41,641	13,843	17,339	10,459	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.1
Philadelphia	8,405	1,976	4,372	2,056	1.9	1.3	2.6	1.6
Pittsburgh	3,821	1,087	1,665	1,068	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.4
Buffalo	2,508	*	1,113	*	1.8	*	2.2	*
Other SMSA	19,089	5,829	8,009	5,251	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.6
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	14,771	5,234	5,849	3,688	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.4
Farm	1,453	*	*	*	2.0	*	*	*
North Central								
All areas[1]	80,579	26,270	33,488	20,821	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.3
Large SMSA	36,040	11,884	14,337	9,818	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7
Detroit	6,391	2,506	2,686	1,199	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.2
Chicago	14,295	4,834	5,750	3,711	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.7
Cleveland	2,881	1,030	*	*	1.7	1.6	*	*
Minneapolis	3,249	1,189	1,414	*	1.7	1.6	2.1	*
Milwaukee	3,686	1,063	1,678	*	2.6	2.0	3.2	*
Kansas City	1,030	*	*	*	1.0	*	*	*
St. Louis	2,732	*	1,205	*	1.5	*	1.9	*
Cincinnati	1,776	*	*	*	1.6	*	*	*
Other SMSA	18,663	6,127	7,876	4,661	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.3
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	20,245	6,613	8,058	5,575	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1
Farm	5,631	1,646	3,217	*	1.3	0.9	2.5	*
South								
All areas[1]	64,999	17,924	29,526	17,549	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.1
Large SMSA	12,674	3,503	6,494	2,677	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.4
Baltimore	2,492	*	1,506	*	1.5	*	2.3	*
Atlanta	2,671	*	1,348	*	2.1	*	2.8	*
Houston	1,471	*	*	*	1.0	*	*	*
Dallas	1,595	*	*	*	1.4	*	*	*
Washington	4,445	1,099	2,157	1,189	2.1	1.5	2.6	2.3
Other SMSA	27,397	8,041	12,137	7,220	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.3
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	22,156	5,425	10,059	6,673	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.0
Farm	2,772	*	*	*	0.5	*	*	*
West								
All areas	51,607	17,948	19,957	13,702	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7
Large SMSA	22,689	6,512	9,664	6,513	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.8
Los Angeles	13,902	4,444	4,913	4,545	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1
San Francisco	6,158	1,586	3,212	1,360	2.1	1.6	3.1	1.6
Seattle	1,211	*	*	*	1.2	*	*	*
San Diego	1,418	*	*	*	1.7	*	*	*
Other SMSA	18,321	7,303	7,028	3,990	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6
Outside of SMSA:								
Nonfarm	9,413	3,814	2,994	2,605	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Farm	1,183	*	*	*	1.3	*	*	*

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

Table 17. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	All ages	Under 45 years			45+ years		
		Total	Under 17 years	17-44 years	Total	45-64 years	65+ years
	Population in thousands						
All regions							
All areas	187,109	132,053	66,133	65,920	55,056	37,898	17,158
Large SMSA	66,630	46,825	22,480	24,345	19,804	14,103	5,702
Other SMSA	53,132	38,364	19,182	19,182	14,768	10,358	4,409
Outside of SMSA:							
Nonfarm	55,710	39,059	20,061	18,998	16,651	10,781	5,870
Farm	11,637	7,804	4,409	3,395	3,833	2,657	1,176
Northeast							
All areas	46,578	31,933	15,391	16,542	14,645	10,157	4,488
Large SMSA	26,285	17,982	8,422	9,560	8,303	5,843	2,460
Boston	2,545	1,729	840	889	816	562	254
New York	15,338	10,392	4,782	5,610	4,946	3,488	1,458
Philadelphia	4,494	3,165	1,473	1,692	1,329	919	410
Pittsburgh	2,422	1,644	794	851	778	562	216
Buffalo	1,486	1,052	533	519	434	312	122
Other SMSA	10,655	7,319	3,618	3,701	3,336	2,321	1,015
Outside of SMSA:							
Nonfarm	9,016	6,245	3,155	3,090	2,772	1,848	924
Farm	622	388	196	191	234	145	89
North Central							
All areas[1]	53,510	37,488	19,209	18,279	16,022	10,853	5,169
Large SMSA	20,054	14,193	7,091	7,103	5,861	4,229	1,631
Detroit	3,954	2,891	1,464	1,427	1,062	792	271
Chicago	6,997	4,821	2,394	2,427	2,176	1,587	590
Cleveland	1,794	1,245	643	602	548	402	147
Minneapolis	1,901	1,461	772	689	440	311	129
Milwaukee	1,346	987	495	492	359	256	103
Kansas City	955	657	298	359	298	206	92
St. Louis	1,995	1,345	643	702	650	440	210
Cincinnati	1,114	786	381	405	327	237	91
Other SMSA	13,016	9,489	4,814	4,674	3,528	2,473	1,054
Outside of SMSA:							
Nonfarm	15,855	10,709	5,535	5,174	5,146	3,107	2,039
Farm	4,584	3,096	1,769	1,327	1,488	1,043	445
South							
All areas [1]	56,823	40,808	20,478	20,329	16,015	11,133	4,883
Large SMSA	7,717	5,749	2,727	3,022	1,969	1,473	496
Baltimore	1,772	1,284	608	675	489	337	151
Atlanta	1,351	965	435	529	387	290	96
Houston	1,422	1,117	566	551	305	236	69
Dallas	981	719	334	385	261	197	64
Washington	2,191	1,664	783	881	528	412	116
Other SMSA	19,645	14,266	6,995	7,271	5,378	3,816	1,563
Outside of SMSA:							
Nonfarm	23,925	17,062	8,640	8,422	6,862	4,594	2,268
Farm	5,536	3,730	2,116	1,614	1,806	1,250	555
West							
All areas	30,198	21,824	11,054	10,770	8,373	5,755	2,618
Large SMSA	12,573	8,902	4,242	4,660	3,672	2,557	1,114
Los Angeles	7,753	5,534	2,637	2,897	2,219	1,582	636
San Francisco	2,805	1,980	926	1,054	824	571	253
Seattle	1,094	738	349	390	356	231	125
San Diego	922	649	330	319	273	173	100
Other SMSA	9,816	7,290	3,754	3,536	2,526	1,748	777
Outside of SMSA:							
Nonfarm	6,914	5,043	2,731	2,312	1,871	1,232	640
Farm	895	590	328	262	305	218	87

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

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

Table 18. Population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Geographic distribution	All ages, 17+ years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Population in thousands			
All regions				
All areas	70,292	41,784	25,310	3,198
Large SMSA	26,321	15,662	9,594	1,064
Other SMSA	19,904	12,184	6,944	776
Outside of SMSA:				
Nonfarm	19,966	11,853	7,106	1,007
Farm	4,102	2,085	1,666	351
Northeast				
All areas	18,254	10,462	6,946	846
Large SMSA	10,414	5,997	3,955	462
Boston	1,010	549	402	59
New York	6,216	3,565	2,368	283
Philadelphia	1,779	1,085	624	70
Pittsburgh	862	486	351	*
Buffalo	546	311	210	*
Other SMSA	4,168	2,379	1,619	171
Outside of SMSA:				
Nonfarm	3,424	1,963	1,284	177
Farm	248	123	89	36
North Central				
All areas[1]	20,068	11,717	7,352	998
Large SMSA	7,847	4,621	2,925	300
Detroit	1,444	883	525	36
Chicago	2,846	1,605	1,120	120
Cleveland	664	376	267	*
Minneapolis	713	466	215	31
Milwaukee	532	325	188	*
Kansas City	412	242	148	*
St. Louis	814	473	300	42
Cincinnati	422	251	162	*
Other SMSA	4,827	2,956	1,680	191
Outside of SMSA:				
Nonfarm	5,760	3,324	2,071	366
Farm	1,634	816	676	141
South				
All areas[1]	20,991	12,862	7,221	908
Large SMSA	3,158	2,027	1,021	109
Baltimore	697	447	227	*
Atlanta	571	356	197	*
Houston	552	367	166	*
Dallas	435	270	144	*
Washington	903	587	287	*
Other SMSA	7,457	4,667	2,500	290
Outside of SMSA:				
Nonfarm	8,484	5,178	2,946	360
Farm	1,893	990	754	148
West				
All areas	10,979	6,742	3,790	446
Large SMSA	4,903	3,017	1,693	192
Los Angeles	3,057	1,878	1,066	113
San Francisco	1,131	709	376	46
Seattle	427	253	152	*
San Diego	287	176	99	*
Other SMSA	3,452	2,182	1,145	124
Outside of SMSA:				
Nonfarm	2,297	1,388	806	104
Farm	328	155	146	*

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

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

Table 19. Population used in obtaining rates of physician and dental visits shown in this publication, by age and geographic distribution: United States, July 1963-June 1964

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

Geographic distribution	Total population	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45+ years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Population in thousands					
All regions						
All areas	185,797	65,929	65,244	54,624	37,602	17,022
Large SMSA	66,144	22,421	24,150	19,573	13,964	5,608
Other SMSA	52,588	18,976	18,816	14,796	10,434	4,361
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	55,346	20,047	18,844	16,455	10,562	5,893
Farm	11,720	4,486	3,434	3,800	2,641	1,159
Northeast						
All areas	46,476	15,471	16,373	14,632	10,118	4,514
Large SMSA	26,526	8,591	9,635	8,299	5,862	2,437
Boston	2,473	798	863	812	566	246
New York	15,682	4,958	5,728	4,996	3,551	1,445
Philadelphia	4,486	1,513	1,667	1,306	894	411
Pittsburgh	2,516	856	881	779	570	208
Buffalo	1,369	467	496	407	281	126
Other SMSA	10,666	3,617	3,686	3,363	2,345	1,018
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	8,575	3,034	2,830	2,711	1,752	959
Farm	709	229	222	259	159	100
North Central						
All areas[1]	53,036	19,054	18,121	15,861	10,699	5,162
Large SMSA	19,820	7,041	7,041	5,739	4,127	1,613
Detroit	3,769	1,402	1,398	968	720	248
Chicago	7,047	2,410	2,462	2,175	1,571	605
Cleveland	1,727	634	561	533	398	135
Minneapolis	1,890	766	670	453	314	139
Milwaukee	1,401	537	528	335	245	91
Kansas City	986	298	375	314	222	92
St. Louis	1,874	581	639	654	424	230
Cincinnati	1,127	413	407	307	234	73
Other SMSA	12,873	4,735	4,546	3,592	2,489	1,103
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	15,862	5,539	5,222	5,101	3,092	2,009
Farm	4,480	1,739	1,312	1,429	991	438
South						
All areas[1]	56,666	20,618	20,193	15,855	11,054	4,801
Large SMSA	7,537	2,636	2,948	1,953	1,465	488
Baltimore	1,633	550	656	428	289	139
Atlanta	1,249	366	475	408	300	108
Houston	1,465	581	557	327	255	71
Dallas	1,106	405	426	275	212	63
Washington	2,084	734	834	516	409	107
Other SMSA	19,525	7,019	7,148	5,358	3,848	1,510
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	23,974	8,774	8,462	6,738	4,462	2,276
Farm	5,630	2,189	1,635	1,806	1,279	528
West						
All areas	29,619	10,787	10,557	8,275	5,730	2,545
Large SMSA	12,261	4,153	4,527	3,581	2,510	1,071
Los Angeles	7,516	2,519	2,803	2,195	1,569	626
San Francisco	2,886	1,009	1,051	827	591	235
Seattle	1,007	309	385	313	196	117
San Diego	851	316	288	246	154	92
Other SMSA	9,523	3,605	3,436	2,482	1,751	731
Outside of SMSA:						
Nonfarm	6,934	2,699	2,330	1,905	1,256	649
Farm	901	329	265	307	212	94

[1]Part of Cincinnati SMSA in Kentucky included with North Central Region and excluded from South Region.

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

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

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of days of bed disability occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial popula-

tion count to the 1960 estimated population in the National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

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

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

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

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

General Qualifications

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of Estimates

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

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include

estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 40, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 41, 42, and 44. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 43 and 45. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

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

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

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

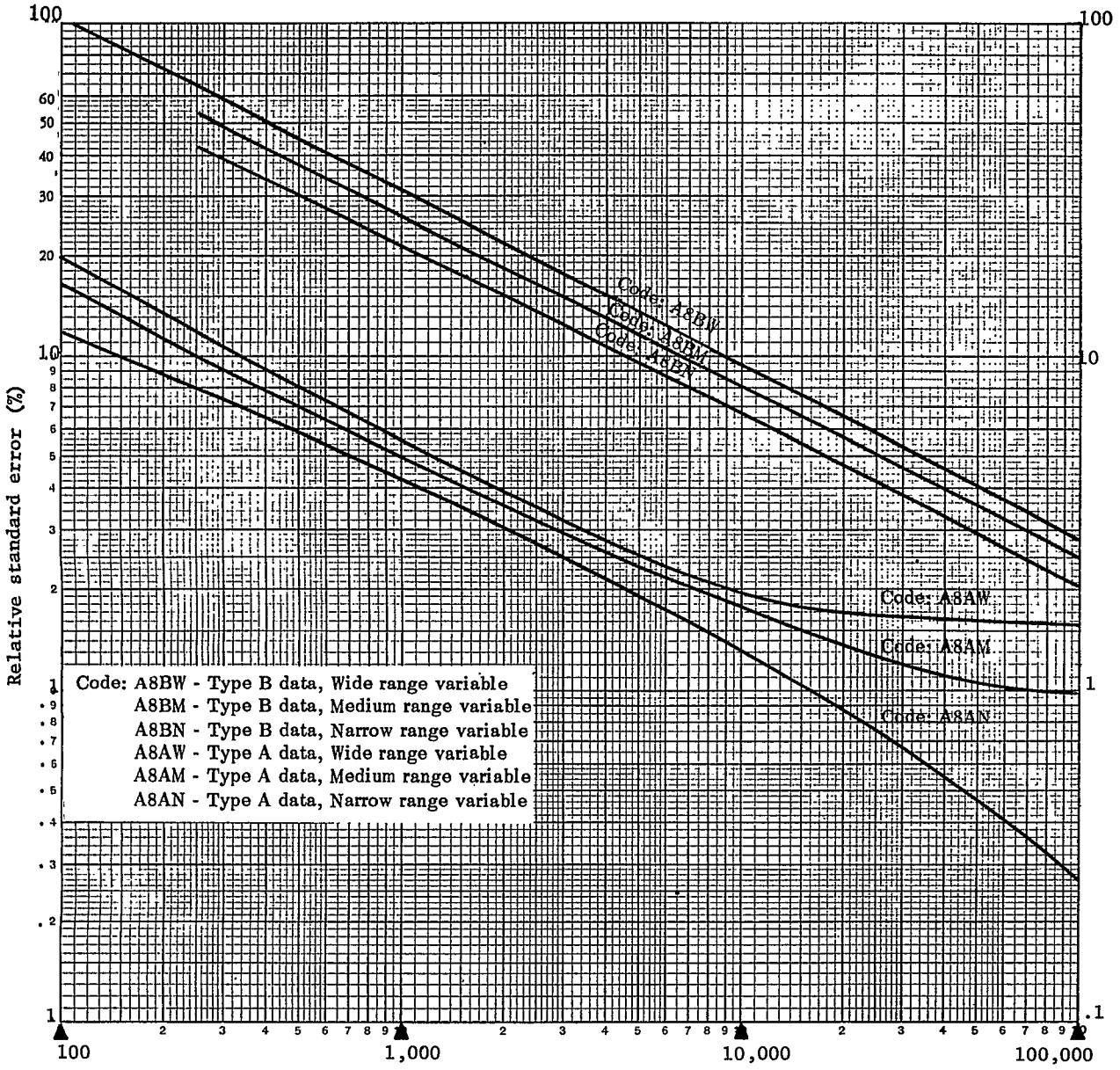
(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound and often will overstate the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

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistc as follows: (A) = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic; and (4) the range of the statistic as described in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 25.

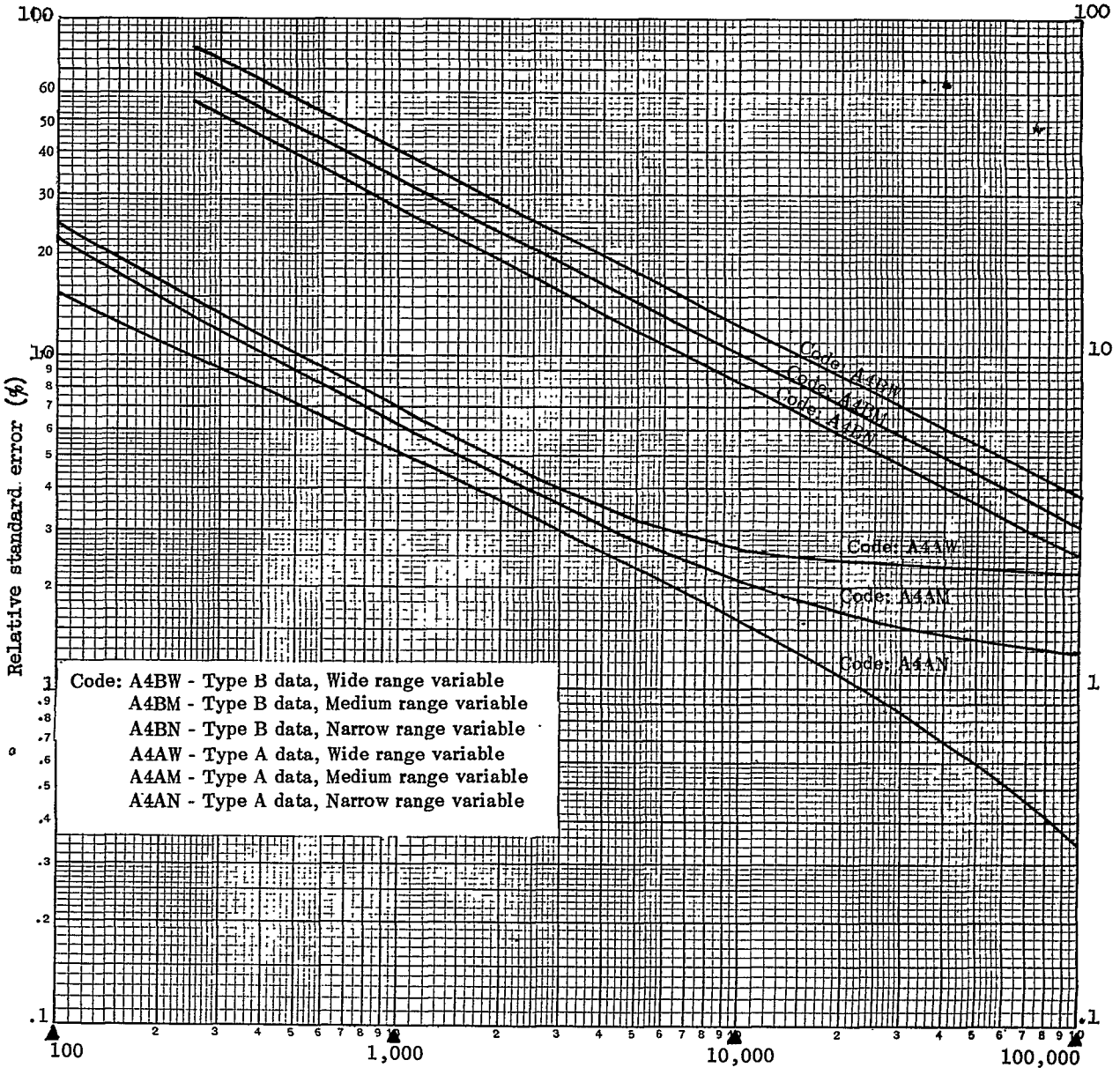
Statistic	Use: Rule	Use: Code on page
Persons:		
Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex category thereof	Not subject to sampling error	
Persons in any other population group:		
Based on 2 years of data collection	1	A8AN 41
Based on 1 year of data collection	1	A4AN 42
Persons by chronic limitation status	1	A8AN 41
Percent distribution by chronic limitation status	2	P8AN-M 43
Disability days:		
Number of disability days per year	1	A8BW 41
Number of disability days per person per year	4(b)	Numer.: A8BW 41 Denom.: A8AN 41
Persons injured:		
Number of persons injured per year	1	A8BN 41
Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year	4(b)	Numer.: A8BN 41 Denom.: A8AN 41
Acute conditions:		
Number of acute conditions	1	A8BN 41
Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year	4(b)	Numer.: A8BN 41 Denom.: A8AN 41
Hospital discharges:		
Number of discharges	1	A8CN 44
Number of discharges per 1,000 persons per year	4(b)	Numer.: A8CN 44 Denom.: A8AN 41
Physician/dental visits:		
Number of visits	1	A4BM 42
Number of visits per person per year	4(b)	Numer.: A4BM 42 Denom.: A4AN 42
Percent distribution by place of visit	2	P4BN-M 45

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



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

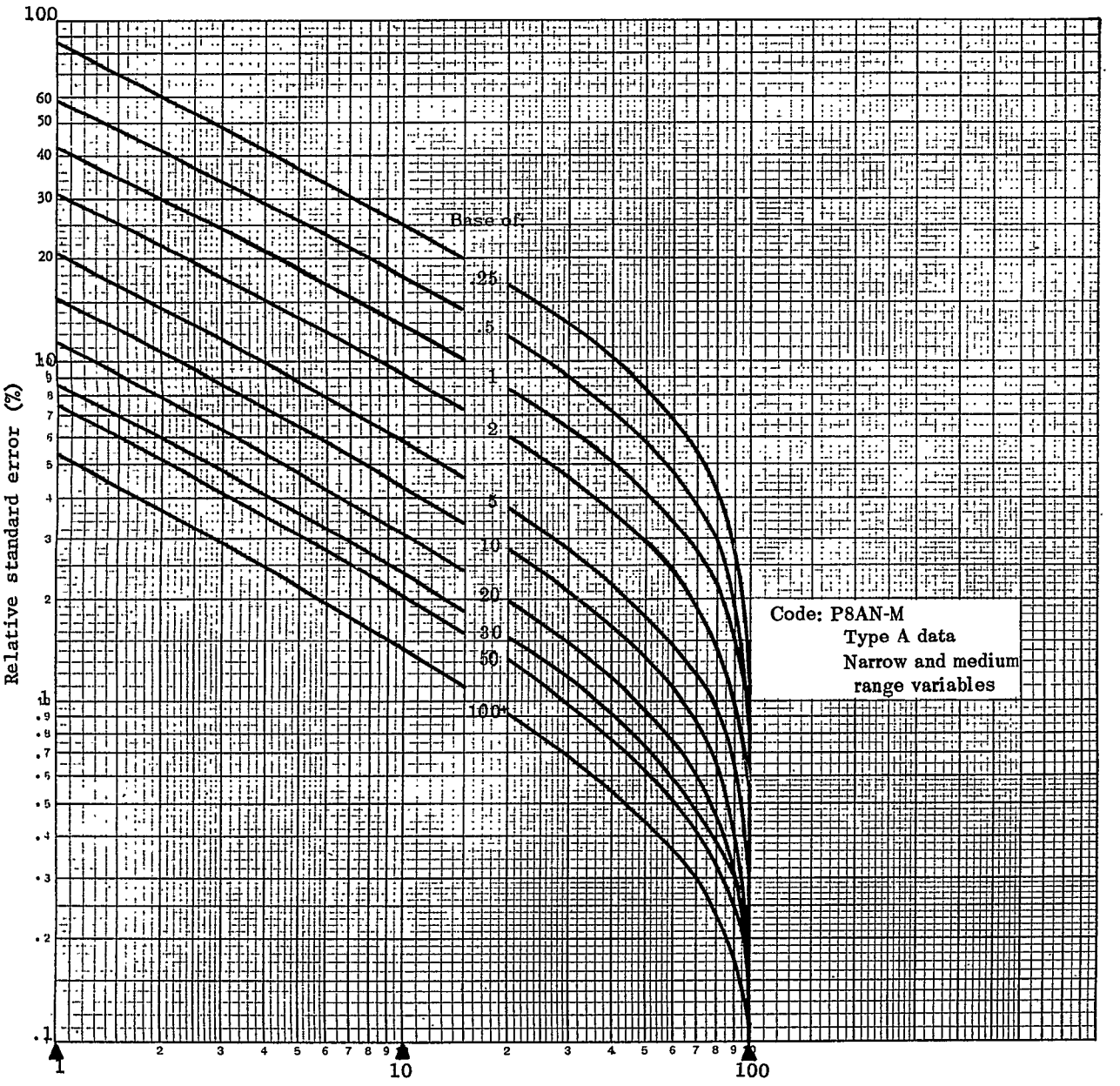
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges



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).

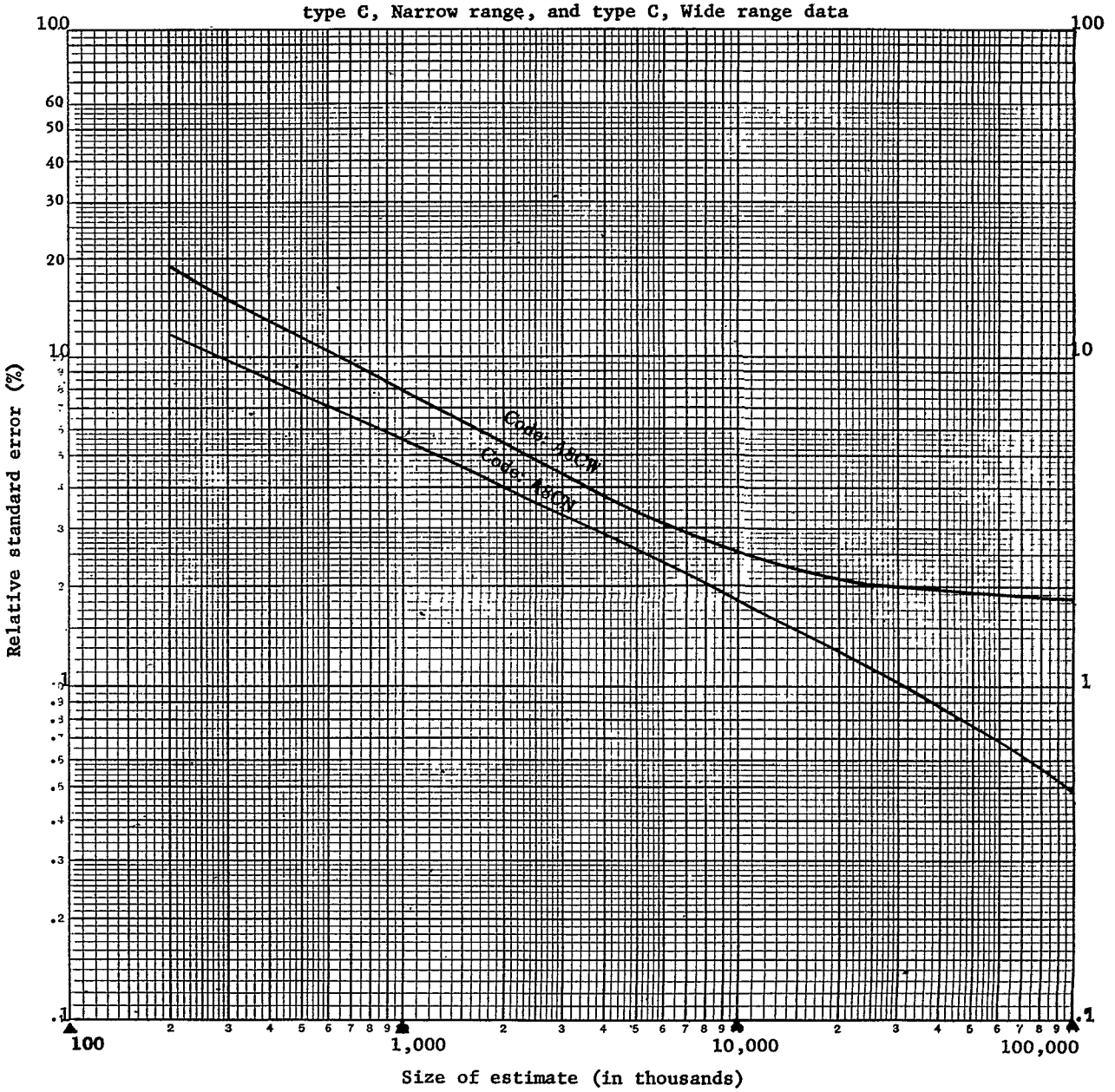
Relative standard errors for percentages based on eight quarters of data collection for type A data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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

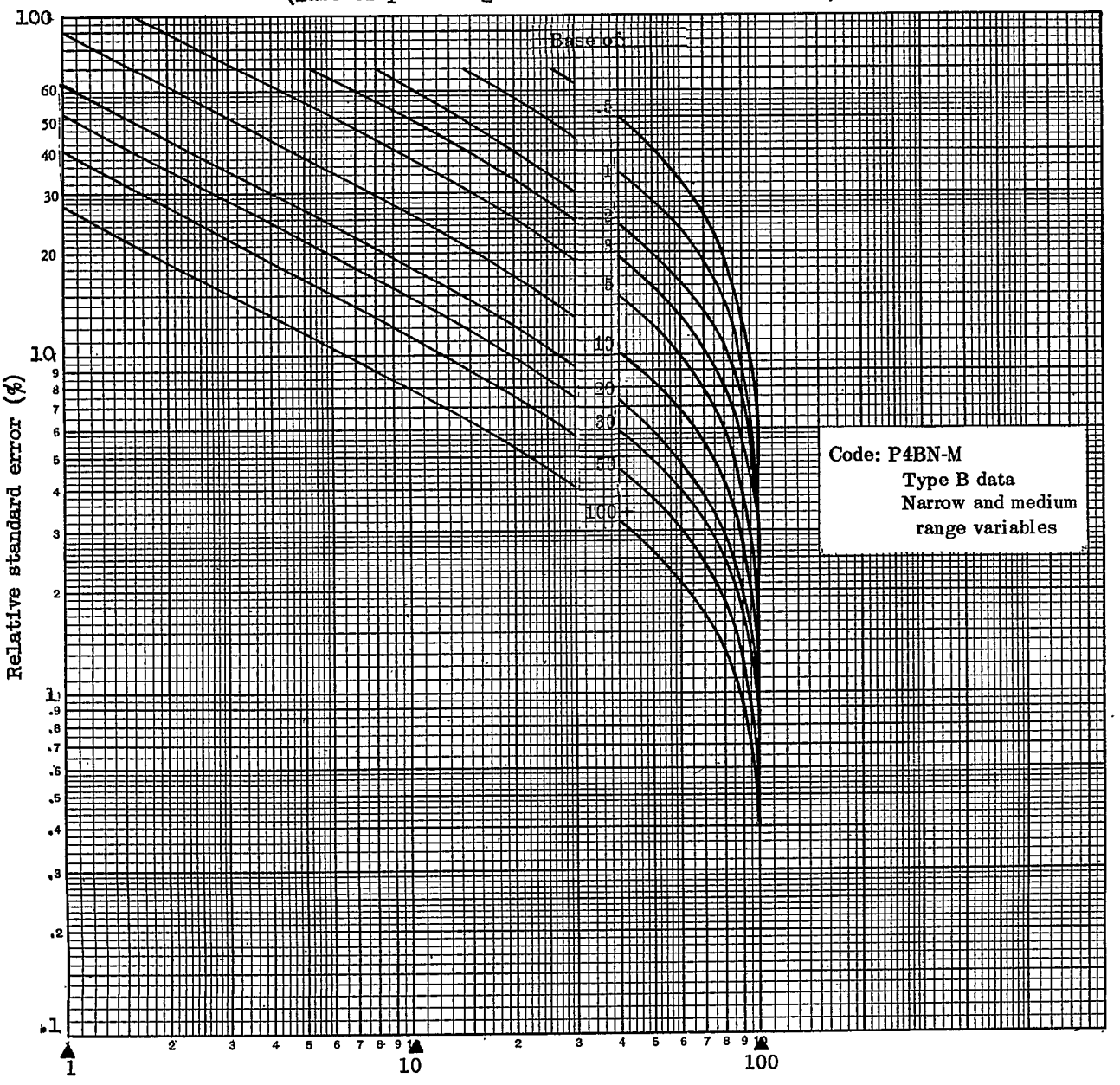
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection for type C, Narrow range, and type C, Wide range data



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

Relative standard errors for 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 Chronic Conditions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

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

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

Preschool children:	limited in the amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot

play strenuous games, cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children: limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching, cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

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

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

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

Preschool children: not classified in this category.

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

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

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

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

Disability.—Disability is 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, or work-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 are also days of restricted activity for the working 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 conditions may add to more than the total number of person-days.

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

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

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the

International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes include: effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Class of accident.—This is a broad classification of the types of events which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word; but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and other are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are (1) motor vehicle accidents, moving and nonmoving; (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor-vehicle accident which occurred while he was at work. In this report, accidents which could be assigned to more than one class have been so classified. Therefore, the summation of events by class of accident will exceed the total number of persons injured.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Acute Conditions

Acute condition.—An acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity during that 2-

week period. However, certain conditions which are always classified as chronic regardless of onset have been excluded.

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 any condition which has caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day.") The incidence of acute activity-restricting conditions is estimated from the number of such conditions reported as having started in the 2-week period.

Bed-disabling condition.—A condition involving at least 1 day of bed disability during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week is called a bed-disabling condition. (See definition of "Bed-disability day.") The incidence of acute bed-disabling conditions is defined in a manner analogous to the incidence of acute activity-restricting conditions.

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

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

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

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

Surgical operation.—A surgical operation includes any cutting or piercing of the skin or other tissue, stitching of cuts or wounds, setting of fractures and dislocations, the introduction of tubes for drainage "tapping," and terms ending in "scopy" (e.g., cystoscopy). Deliveries are counted as operations. Injections and transfusions, however, are not included, nor are routine circumcisions.

Only operations performed in hospitals upon inpatients are included.

Operations are classified by type according to a condensed version of "Classification Codes for Surgical Operations and Procedures," published by the Bureau of Medical Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Terms Relating to Physician and Dental Visits

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

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (e.g., test for diabetes) or a single procedure (e.g., smallpox vaccination) when this single service was administered identically to all per-

sons who were at the place for this purpose. Hence, persons passing through a tuberculosis chest X-ray trailer, by this definition, are not included as physician visits. However, a special chest X-ray given in a physician's office or an outpatient clinic is considered to be a physician visit. Furthermore, regardless of the number of doctors seen at the clinic it is considered as only one visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

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

1. *Home* is defined as any place in which the person was staying at the time of the physician's visit. It may be his own home, the home of a friend, a hotel, or any other place the person may be staying (except as an overnight patient in a hospital).

2. *Office* is defined as the office of a physician in private practice only. This may be an office in the physician's home, an individual office in an office building, or a suite of offices occupied by several physicians. For purposes of this survey, physicians connected with prepayment group practice plans are considered to be in private practice.

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

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

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

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

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

Location of Residence Terms

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

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

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

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

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

Large metropolitan areas (22).—Statistics are presented in this report for 22 large metropolitan areas. The titles and definitions of these areas, as specified for the 1960 Decennial Census, are shown below. Twenty-one of these areas were standard metropolitan statistical areas, and one—New York—was classified as a standard consolidated area, consisting of 4 SMSA and 2 additional counties.

Area	*Formal Title*	*Counties*
Boston	Boston, Mass.	Suffolk, Middlesex (part), Essex (part), Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part)
New York	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	
	New York, N.Y. SMSA	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, Westchester
	Newark, N.J. SMSA	Essex, Morris, Union
	Jersey City, N.J. SMSA	Hudson
	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J. SMSA	Bergen, Passaic
	Middlesex County	
	Somerset County	
Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester
Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Westmoreland
Buffalo	Buffalo, N.Y.	Erie, Niagara
Detroit	Detroit, Mich.	Macomb, Oakland, Wayne
Chicago	Chicago, Ill.	Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake, McHenry, Will
Cleveland	Cleveland, Ohio	Cuyahoga, Lake
Minneapolis	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington
Milwaukee	Milwaukee, Wis.	Milwaukee, Waukesha
Kansas City	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	Clay, Jackson, Johnson, Wyandotte
St. Louis	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	St. Louis (city), Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis, Madison, St. Clair
Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.	Hamilton, Campbell, Kenton
Baltimore	Baltimore, Md.	Baltimore (city), Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard
Atlanta	Atlanta, Ga.	Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett
Houston	Houston, Tex.	Harris
Dallas	Dallas, Tex.	Collin, Dallas, Penton, Ellis
Washington	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	Washington, D.C., Montgomery, Prince Georges, Alexandria (city) Falls Church (city), Arlington, Fairfax
Los Angeles	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	Los Angeles, Orange
San Francisco	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano
Seattle	Seattle, Wash.	King, Snohomish
San Diego	San Diego, Calif.	San Diego

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

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

Demographic Terms

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

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

Free-lance workers are considered as currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time. Excluded from the currently employed are such persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed.

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

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

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APPENDIX III.

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

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

FORM NHS-HIS-1 (FY-1964)
(4-18-63)

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

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY
FISCAL YEAR - - 1964

1. Questionnaire _____ of Questionnaires _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD

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

18. REASON FOR NONINTERVIEW

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

19. Signature of Interviewer

20. Code

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS

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

1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column)
(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who live here)
(c) I have listed (Read names). Is there anyone else staying here now such as friends, relatives, or roomers? ☐ Yes (List) ☐ No
(d) Have I missed anyone who usually lives here but is now Temporarily in a hospital? ☐ Yes (List) ☐ No
Away on business? ☐ Yes (List) ☐ No
On a visit or vacation? ☐ Yes (List) ☐ No
(e) Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else?
☐ Yes (Apply household membership rules; if not a household member, delete) ☐ No (Leave on questionnaire)
If any adult males listed, ask:
(f) Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? ☐ Yes (Delete) ☐ No

Last name (1)
First name

2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, roomer, roomer's wife, etc.)

Relationship
Head

3. How old were you on your last birthday?

Age ☐ Under 1 year

4. Race (Check one box for each person)

☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other

5. Sex (Check one box for each person)

☐ Male ☐ Female

If 17 years old or over, ask:

6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)

(If you learn that persons under 17 are or have been married (other than annulled) check the "Und. 17 yrs." box but give marital status in a footnote.)

☐ Und 17 yrs. ☐ Never married
☐ Married ☐ Divorced
☐ Widowed ☐ Separated

If 17 years old or over, ask:

7. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months —
(For males): working, or doing something else?
(For females): keeping house, working or doing something else?
If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask:
(b) Are you retired?

☐ Und. 17 yrs.
☐ Working
☐ Keeping house
☐ Something else

☐ Yes ☐ No

H Determine which adults are at home and record this information. Beginning with Question 8 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home. (If person under 19 is the respondent, check the "At home" box.)

☐ Und. 19 yrs.
☐ At home ☐ Not at home

8. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended this past Sunday night.)
(a) What was the matter?
(b) Anything else?

☐ Yes (1) ☐ No

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries?
(a) What were they?
(b) Anything else?

☐ Yes ☐ No

11. Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that still bothers you or affects you in any way?
(a) In what way does it bother you? (Record present effects)
(b) Anything else?

☐ Yes ☐ No

12. Has anyone in the family - you, your - -, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?
(Read Card A, condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person)

☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions?
(Read Card B, condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person)

☐ Yes ☐ No

14. Do you have any other ailments, conditions, or problems with your health?
(a) What is the condition? (Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.)
(b) Any other problems with your health?

☐ Yes ☐ No

15. (a) Have you been in a hospital at any time since _____, a year ago?
If "Yes," ask:
(b) How many times were you in the hospital during that period?

☐ Yes (1) ☐ No
_____ No. of times

16. (a) Has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home, rest home, or any similar place since _____, a year ago?
If "Yes," ask:
(b) Who was this?
(c) How many times were you in a nursing home or rest home during that period?

☐ Yes ☐ No
_____ No. of times

R (For Q. 8-16) For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 8-16. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them.

☐ Responded for self-entirely
☐ Responded for self-partly
Col. ____ was respondent

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

17. (a) ☐ Baby (babies) one year or under listed. (Go to Q. 17b)
☐ No baby (babies) one year or under listed. (Go to Q. 18)

(b) Are birth(s) for baby (babies) and delivery for mother shown in Table II?
☐ Yes (Go to Q. 18)
☐ No (Go to Q. 17(c))

(c) Was — born in the hospital?
☐ Yes (Go to Q. 17(d))
☐ No (Go to Q. 18)

(d) When was — born? (Enter month, day and year)
Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
(If birthdate is on or after date shown in Qs. 15 and 16, fill one line of Table II for mother and one line for child.)

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

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

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

If "Yes," ask:

(a) Who was this?

(b) Anyone else?

For each person with "Yes" checked, ask:

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

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

(e) Anything else?

☐ Yes ☐ No

_____ No. of times

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

If "No" to Question 18, ask:

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

☐ Under 6 mos. ☐ 6-12 mos.

No. of years_____ ☐ Never

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

If "Yes," ask:

(a) Who was this?

(b) Anyone else?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

_____ No. of times Last Week

_____ No. of times Week Before

	Place	Purpose
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

If "No " to Question 20, ask:

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

☐ Under 6 mos. ☐ 6-12 mos.

No. of years_____ ☐ Never

If any children under 17 years in household, ask:

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

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

(a) Who was this?

(b) Any of the other children?

(1)

☐ 17 years or over

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

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

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

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

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

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

If "Yes," ask:

(d) Who was this?

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

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

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

☐ None

If male and 17 years old or over, ask:

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

If "Yes," ask:

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

If "War," ask:

(c) During which war did you serve?

If "Peace-time only," ask:

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

☐ Fem. or under 17 years

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ War ☐ Peace-time only

☐ WW II ☐ Korean ☐ Other

☐ Yes ☐ No

If 17 years old or over, ask:

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

(Circle highest grade attended or check "None")

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

☐ Under 17 years

Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

High: 1 2 3 4

College: 1 2 3 4 5+

☐ None

☐ Yes ☐ No

Ask for all persons 17 years old or over:

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

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

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

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

☐ Under 17 years

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes ☐ No

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

Group (1)

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

Total No. of hospitalizations

_____ or ☐ None

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES

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

Table II - HOSPITALIZATIONS

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

Table A - ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

Line No. from Table I: ☐

1. When did the accident happen?

Year

(If 1962, 1963, or 1964 also enter month):

Month

Accident happened last week or week before (Go to Q. 3) ☐

2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury (injuries)

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? . . . . . ☐ Yes ☐ No (Go to Q. 4)

(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? . . . . . ☐ Yes (More than one) ☐ No

(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? . . . . . ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. (a) Where did the accident happen — at home or some other place?

1. ☐ At home (inside house) 2. ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

If "Some other place," ask:

(b) What kind of place was it?

3. ☐ Street and highway (includes roadway) 6. ☐ School (includes school premises)

4. ☐ Farm 7. ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school

5. ☐ Industrial place (includes premises) 8. ☐ Other. (Specify the place where accident happened) _____

5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No 3. ☐ While in Armed Services 4. ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

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

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES

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

TABLE II - HOSPITALIZATIONS

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

TABLE B

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

Card A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

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

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

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Selected Impairments

Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions?

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

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

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

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

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

Card F

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Children from 6 through 16 years old

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

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children under 6 years old

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

Card H

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Family income during past 12 months

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

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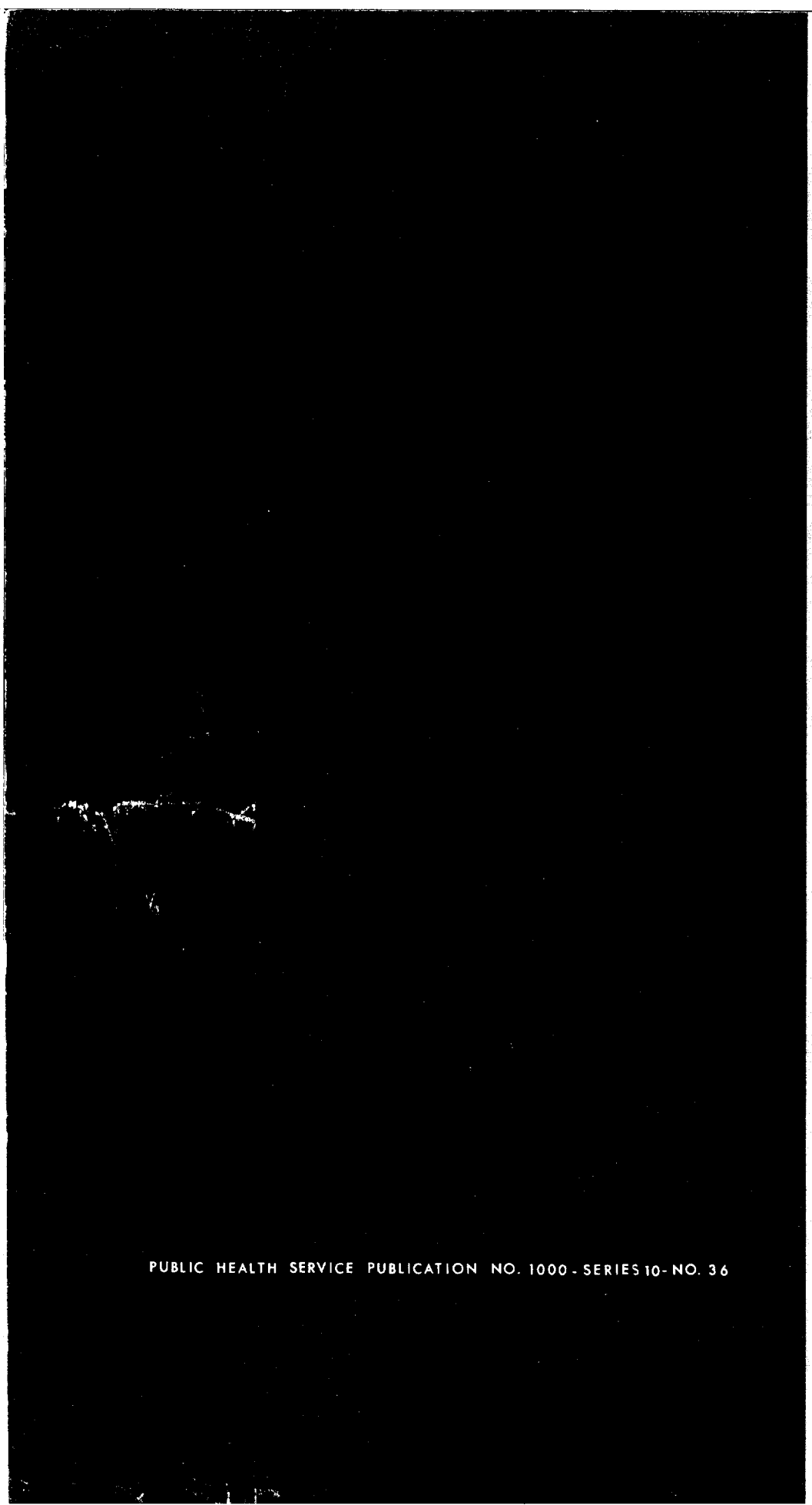

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