

**prevalence of
Selected Impairments
United States - July 1963 - June 1965**

Statistics on the prevalence of impairments involving vision, hearing, speech, paralysis, absence of extremities, and orthopedic defects by type, site, and etiology. Distributed by age, sex, color, geographic region, family income, and associated chronic activity limitation. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1963-June 1965.

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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-----	*

IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented on the prevalence of impairments involving vision, hearing, speech, paralysis, absence of extremities, and orthopedic defects. The type, site, and etiology of these selected impairments are shown. The data are based on information collected in household interviews in a representative sample of the U.S. population during the period July 1963-June 1965.

Each impairment group is discussed separately. The demographic variables by which the data are distributed include age, sex, color, geographic region, and family income. In addition, information is presented on the chronic activity limitation associated with each type of impairment. In the last section of the present report the estimates are compared with estimates produced earlier by the survey.

In the civilian, noninstitutional population it is estimated that there was an average annual number of about 5.4 million visual impairments, 8.5 million hearing impairments, and 1.3 million speech defects during the period July 1963-June 1965. There were also an estimated 1.5 million cases of paralysis, 2.0 million cases of missing extremities, and 17.7 million orthopedic defects during this period. Cataracts were the leading cause reported for visual impairments, and ill-defined and unknown causes for both hearing impairments and speech defects. Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system were the major cause of paralysis; while injury constituted the major cause of both missing extremities and orthopedic defects. In general, there were substantial variations by age for most topics covered.

PREVALENCE OF SELECTED IMPAIRMENTS

Ann L. Jackson, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

The term "impairment" has no actual, definitive medical significance. As used in the Health Interview Survey, the term "impairment" refers to chronic or permanent defects resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. These defects represent a decrease in or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and sense organs.

This report presents information on impairments involving (1) vision (2) hearing, (3) speech, (4) paralysis, (5) absence of extremities, and (6) orthopedic defects. The prevalence of these se-

lected impairments is summarized in table A. The demographic and economic characteristics reviewed include age, sex, color, region, and family income. In addition, this report describes the etiologic factors contributing to these impairments and the activity limitation associated with them.

Two earlier reports presented data on impairments collected by the Health Interview Survey during the periods of July 1957-June 1958 and July 1959-June 1961 (*Health Statistics*, Series B, Nos. 9 and 35). In the earliest report medical care status, bed-disability days, the proportion of impairments caused by injury, and the major activity of the impaired person were discussed

Table A. Average prevalence of selected impairments: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Impairment	Average number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 population
All visual impairments-----	5,390	28.8
Severe visual impairments-----	1,227	6.6
Other visual impairments-----	4,163	22.2
Hearing impairments-----	8,549	45.7
Speech defects-----	1,298	6.9
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	1,516	8.1
Absence of extremities, all sites-----	1,968	10.5
Major extremities-----	257	1.4
Finger(s) or toe(s) only-----	1,712	9.1
Other impairments of limbs, back, trunk, all sites-----	17,742	94.8
Back or spine-----	6,486	34.7
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	2,925	15.6
Lower extremity and hip-----	6,623	35.4
Other and multiple, NEC-----	1,709	9.1

for many broad types of impairments. The more recent report was restricted to the six impairment groups (excluding the absence of minor extremities) used in the present report, with etiologic factors and activity limitation considered. A comparison of the data shown in the present report with data shown in the earlier reports is made in the last section of this report.

More detailed information about persons with impaired hearing during July 1962-June 1963 may be found in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 35. The report Series 10, No. 46, of *Vital and Health Statistics*, shows more detailed data on visual impairments for the period July 1963-June 1964.

SOURCE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF DATA

The data presented in this report are derived from information obtained in household interviews conducted by the Health Interview Survey in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The households interviewed were part of a continuous probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is so designed that interviews are conducted every week of the year in a representative sample of the Nation's households. During the 2-year period ending in June 1965, about 84,000 households containing approximately 268,000 persons were included in the sample.

The restriction of the survey to the non-institutional population reduces the estimates of impaired persons. Because of this restriction, persons who are not living at home are excluded from the sample while they receive care or training in institutions such as schools for the blind or the deaf, as are those in nursing homes or convalescent homes in which persons may be blind, deaf, paralyzed, or unable to move about freely because of orthopedic conditions.¹

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of data obtained from surveys is pre-

sented 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. The data are also subject to errors related to the interviewing process since the information obtained from interviews depends on the respondent's willingness and ability to answer the interviewer's questions. The adequacy of a response may also depend on whether the respondent is reporting for himself or for a closely related person.

The cautions given above concerning sampling errors have particular significance when the data are broken down by the various demographic and other variables outlined in the introduction. For example, in making comparisons between white and nonwhite persons, it should be noted that the estimated numbers for nonwhite persons are considerably lower than those for white persons. The sampling errors, consequently, are higher for estimates for nonwhite persons than for white.

Another qualification should be considered when making comparisons between different population groups. In general, the estimated prevalence of all types of impairments, except speech defects, increased with age. As illustrated in figure 1, the proportion of persons who were 65 years and older differed among the various population groups used in this report, particularly among income groups. Since the estimates for all ages have not been adjusted for age, these totals may distort the differences between various population groups. Consequently, the best comparisons, between different population groups, particularly color and income groups, can be made by using age-specific rates.

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Since many of these terms have specialized meanings for the purpose of this survey, it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions. Of particular importance is the classification information given in the definition of "impairments." In addition, the complete Classification of Impairments (X-Code)

¹Estimates of the prevalence of impairments among residents of nursing and personal care homes based on the findings of a sample survey of these institutions during May and June 1964 may be found in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 12, No. 8.

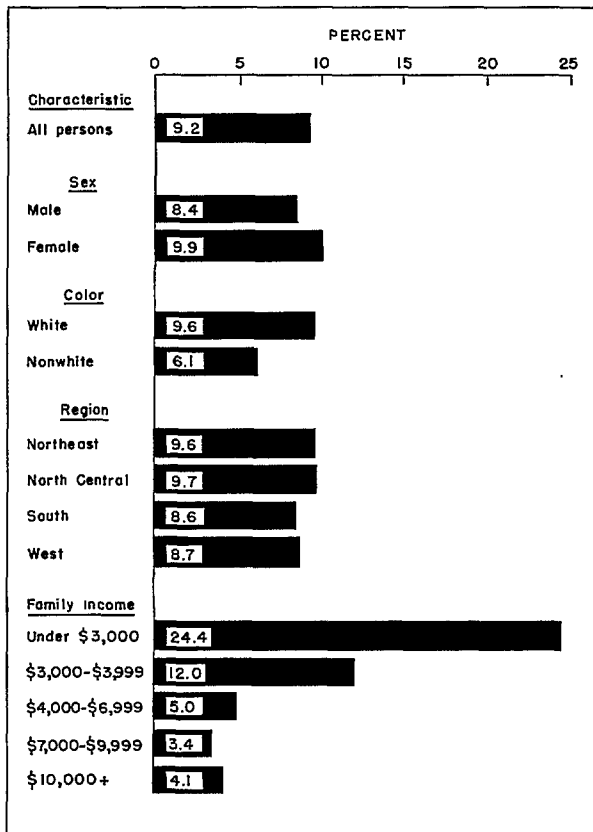


Figure 1. Percent of population aged 65 years and over, by selected characteristics.

by type, site, and etiology is shown at the end of appendix II.

The questionnaire used during the period July 1964-June 1965 is illustrated in appendix III. It is similar to the questionnaire used during the preceding 12 months which is reproduced in the "Current Estimates" report for that period (*Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 13).

Conditions which might be classified as impairments were initially recorded from the responses to the illness-recall questions (6-12), particularly question 11 in which a list of impairments (card B) was read to the respondent. The more detailed information needed to code these conditions as impairments was obtained in questionnaire table I on illnesses, impairments, and injuries. In addition, information concerning the degree of severity of vision problems was obtained in question 14.

The data in this report on the etiology of impairments are based on the causes given by respondents in column "d-2" of table I. Columns "t" and "u" are the sources of information concerning limitation in usual activities. (See cards E-H in appendix III and the definition of "chronic activity limitation" in appendix II.)

The information obtained about the presence and degree of activity limitation is probably quite subjective. When a respondent is asked to what extent, if at all, activity limitation exists, his reply may be influenced by such factors as his attitudes, his adjustment to the condition, the duration of the condition, and his usual activities prior to the onset of the condition. The situation may be further complicated if the respondent has more than one chronic condition and is unable to distinguish which one(s) causes his activity limitation.

VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS

The visual defects included in this report are defined according to severity and are divided into "severe visual impairments" and "other visual impairments." Estimates of visual impairments were based for the most part on responses to the question "Does anyone in the family have serious trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses?" (item 2, card B, appendix III). Information recorded in question 14 and/or table I of the questionnaire was used to code the degree of visual loss.

According to the definitions used in this report *severe visual impairments* include among persons 6 years of age or older, a visual defect which, according to the respondent's reply, prevents his reading ordinary newspaper print even while wearing glasses. Among persons under 6 years of age and those who have never learned to read, a visual impairment is one which was reported as "blind in both eyes" or one for which a reply indicating no useful vision in either eye was given. Visual impairments in this class are coded to X00 of the X-Code (appendix II).

Other visual impairments include among persons 6 years or older, visual difficulties which are not severe enough to prevent reading ordinary newspaper print with glasses. For persons who are under 6 years of age or who cannot read, reports of trouble in seeing but not indicating

loss of vision in both eyes are included in this class. Impairments in this class are coded to X01-X05 of the X-Code.

Reports of certain conditions such as "color blindness," refractive errors, and strabismus are not coded by the Classification of Impairments unless there is additional mention of impaired vision in table I and/or question 14 of the questionnaire (appendix III).

Codes X01-X05 were revised July 1, 1964. At that time, a new code, X03, was added and the inclusions in X01, X02, and X05 were changed. The two sets of codes used during July 1963-June 1965 are shown in appendix II. With one exception, other visual impairments are grouped together in this report, making it possible to show the combined data for the 2-year period. The severe visual impairment code, X00, was not affected by the revision.

Only one code in X00-X05 may be assigned per person. The number of visual impairments shown in this report is, therefore, a count of persons with visual loss.

It is estimated by the Health Interview Survey that, during July 1963-June 1965, there was an average annual number of about 5.4 million persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States who had a visual defect as defined above. Of this number, 22.8 percent, or 1,227,000 persons, had a severe visual impair-

ment. The remaining 4,163,000 cases are grouped together in this report as other visual impairments.

In table B the data on visual impairments are shown by X-Code categories. Due to the coding changes mentioned earlier, the X-Code breakdown is shown for the July 1964-June 1965 period only. The X05 category includes 53.6 percent of all cases of visual impairment and 70.1 percent of the cases grouped as other visual impairments.

Age and Sex

About one-half (46.4 percent) of all reported visual impairments were among persons 65 years of age and older. As shown in table 1, the number of visually impaired persons per 1,000 population increased sharply with age. From a rate of 0.6 among young people under 25, the rate of severe visual impairments increased to 23.6 among persons aged 65-74 and to 97.5 among persons 75 years and older. The corresponding rate increases for other visual impairments were from 6.9 to 77.4 and 131.3.

The rates of visual impairment were similar among males and females at ages under 65 years. Among persons aged 65 years and over, however, the rates for females were appreciably higher than those for males.

Table B. Prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by X-Code categories: United States, July 1964-June 1965

X-Code categories for visual impairments	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
Impairment of vision (X00-X05) -----	5,717	100.0	30.3
Visual impairment (X00) ¹ -----	1,342	23.5	7.1
Blind in one eye, with impairment as in X03 (X01) ---	73	1.3	0.4
Blind in one eye, with impairment as in X05 (X02) ---	726	12.7	3.9
Visual impairment (X03) ² -----	511	8.9	2.7
Impaired vision except as in X00-X03 (X05) -----	3,065	53.6	16.3

¹Inability to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses, and impairment indicating no useful vision in either eye.

²Inability to recognize a friend walking on the other side of the street and other visual difficulty, but not as in X00-X02.

Color

The rate of all visual impairments per 1,000 population was slightly greater among nonwhite persons (32.0) than among white persons (28.4) as shown in table 2. Because the two color groups differ somewhat in age composition (fig. 1), the figures for all ages obscure greater differences between the two groups among persons under 65 and among persons 65 years of age and older. In both age groups, the rates among nonwhite persons were substantially higher for all visual impairments combined and for severe visual impairments. For other visual impairments, however, rates for nonwhite persons were only slightly higher than those for white persons.

Etiology

Twelve etiology codes which are applicable only to visual impairments are provided in the Classification of Impairments (X-Code). One of these codes is assigned to each reported visual defect according to the cause stated by the respondent. Coding rules which define preferences when multiple causes were given are shown following the list of etiology codes in appendix II.

The codes used for visual impairments only were revised July 1, 1964, as listed in appendix II. The etiologic data on visual impairments shown in tables 3 and 4 are for the July 1964-June 1965 period only, using the revised codes. Because of the small numbers in some of the etiologic classes, the 12 groups have been combined into eight etiologic classes as follows:

<i>Etiologic group</i>	<i>Etiologic codes included</i> ²
Cataract-----	.1 and .2
Glaucoma-----	.3
Other local eye diseases-----	.4
General diseases-----	.5, .6, .7, and .8
Injury (with any other cause)-----	.9
Congenital or birth factors-----	.X
Other and ill-defined conditions---	.Y
Unknown to respondent-----	.0

²See list in appendix II.

The leading causes of visual impairment varied with age as shown in table 3 and figure 2. Among persons under 65 years of age, other local eye diseases and injury were equally important as the major causes of visual defects. Either one or the other of these causes was reported by persons in this age group for 44 percent of all cases. For persons 65 years and over, on the other hand, cataracts were reported as the cause of visual impairment in 39.6 percent of all cases—far more frequently than any other cause. Because of their high frequency among older persons, cataracts were also the leading cause of visual impairments (24.0 percent) among persons of all ages. Although the distribution of cases by etiology was different in the two age groups, the rates of visual impairment for persons 65 and over were greater in every etiologic group.

There was also variation in the distribution of cases among etiologic groups according to the degree of severity of the impairment (fig. 3). Cataracts, injuries, and other local eye diseases were the leading causes of other visual impairments, as well as of all visual impairments combined. The most frequently reported causes of severe visual impairments were cataracts, other local eye diseases, and general diseases. This reflects the fact that injury was not one of the most important causes of severe visual impairment among persons under 65 years of age. In addition, persons in both age groups reported general diseases more frequently as causes of severe visual impairment than as causes of other visual impairment. In both figures 2 and 3 it should be noted that the cause of visual impairment was unknown to the respondent in a relatively large percentage of the cases.

Etiologic data by sex are shown in table 4. Injury, reported in 26.9 percent of all cases, was the leading cause of visual impairment among males; however, only 7.6 percent of the cases among females were reported as being caused by injury. The causes most frequently reported by females were cataracts (27.1 percent of all cases) and other local eye diseases (18.0 percent). These causes were also important among males, who reported cataracts for 20.1 percent of the cases and other local eye diseases for 14.0 percent of the cases. For all etiologic groups, except injury and congenital or birth factors, the

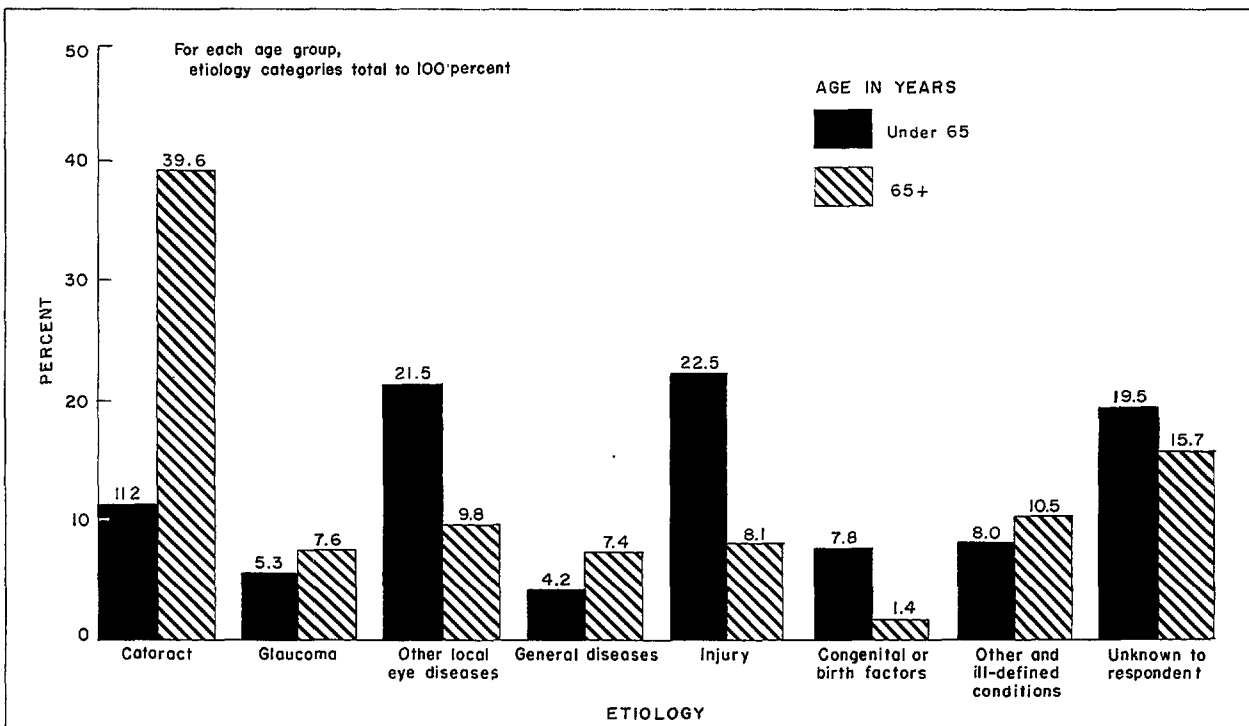


Figure 2. Percent distribution of visual impairments, by etiology according to age: July 1964-June 1965.

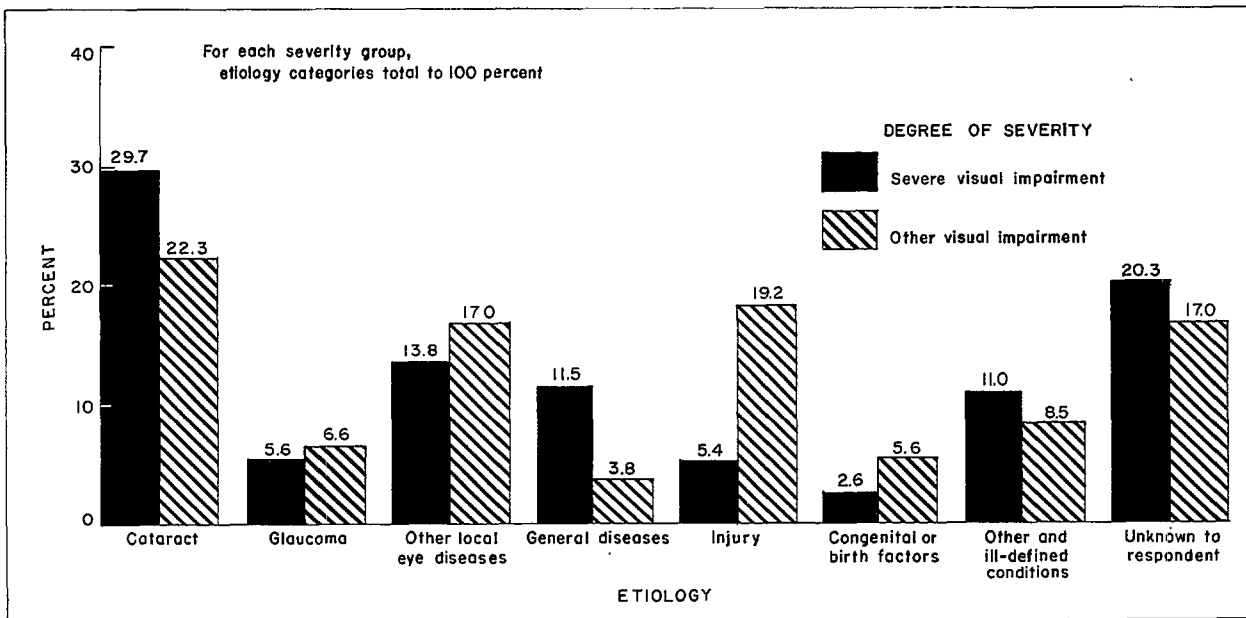


Figure 3. Percent distribution of visual impairments, by etiology according to degree of severity: July 1964-June 1965.

rates for females were higher than the rates for males.

Region

The rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population was considerably higher in the South Region than in any other region (table 5). In the South Region about 39 persons per 1,000 population had a visual impairment as defined in the survey—a rate which was about 50 percent greater than the corresponding rates in the North Central and West Regions and about 77 percent greater than the rate in the Northeast Region. Relatively high rates were found in the South Region for both severe defects and other visual impairments, and for both persons under 65 years of age and persons 65 years and older.

Family Income

About 56 percent of all cases of visual impairments were among persons with a family income of less than \$4,000. The high prevalence of visual defects among persons in the lower income groups was influenced by the older age composition of these population groups as illustrated in figure 1.

The rates of visual impairment among persons with a family income of less than \$3,000 were considerably higher than the rates for any other income group regardless of age (table 6). Persons with a family income of \$3,000-\$3,999 also had relatively high rates, particularly those under the age of 65. The rates of visual impairment did not differ markedly among persons in the family income groups of \$4,000 or more.

Activity Limitation

About one-fourth of all persons reporting a visual impairment considered themselves limited in some degree by their vision problem. Data on activity limitation caused by visual defects are presented in tables 7 and 8 according to degree of activity limitation as defined in appendix II. When activity limitation was reported, it usually involved limitation in major activity. Figure 4 shows the percent distribution of all cases involving activity limitation by the degree of activity limitation.

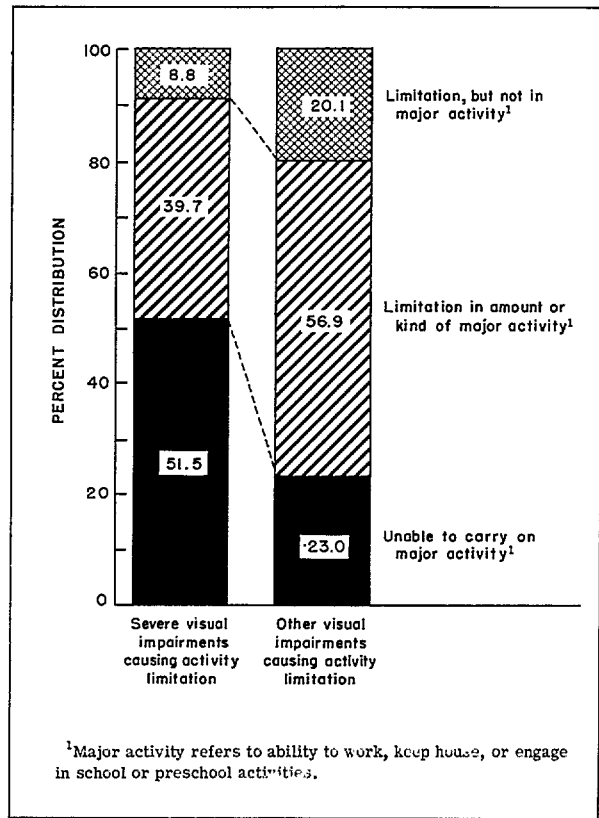


Figure 4. Percent distribution of visual impairments causing limitation of activity, by degree of limitation of activity according to degree of severity.

The percentage of persons reporting activity limitation varied considerably with the degree of severity of the impairment. Activity limitation in some degree was reported for 53.6 percent of the persons with severe visual impairment. For other visual impairments, this figure was only 15.1 percent. Of those persons reporting some degree of activity limitation, 51.5 percent with severe visual impairments and 23.0 percent with other visual impairments were unable to perform their major activity as shown in figure 4.

The percent distributions of cases by degree of activity limitation were similar among males and females (table 7). A slightly higher percentage of limiting cases among males (25.6 percent) than among females (22.5 percent) may reflect the fact that a higher proportion of males have a major activity outside the home.

The percentage of persons whose activities were limited by visual impairments generally increased with age (table 8). Although the estimate was highest (55.2 percent) for persons 65 years of age and over, approximately one-half of the persons with severe visual impairments in each of the age groups shown in table 8 had some degree of activity limitation. For other visual impairments, there was a more marked increase with age in the percentage of cases causing activity limitation—ranging from 10.2 percent among persons under 45 years of age to 19.7 percent among persons 65 and older.

HEARING IMPAIRMENTS

In the Health Interview Survey estimates of hearing loss were based for the most part on responses to the question "Does anyone in the family have deafness or serious trouble hearing with one or both ears?" (item 1, card B, appendix III). Thus, the prevalence of hearing impairments shown in this report is an estimate of hearing loss measurable at a level which the respondent considers serious. The survey does not provide an estimate of the number of clinically detectable cases, nor the number of persons with hearing problems who would benefit from professional help.

There were no special questions on the questionnaire, as in the case of visual impairments, to determine the degree of hearing loss. However, by the use of information recorded in table I of the questionnaire, hearing impairments were coded in one of several degrees of severity (X06-X09 of the Classification of Impairments shown in appendix II).

Only one hearing impairment per person is coded; therefore, the number of hearing impairments also represents the number of persons who have hearing loss.

It is estimated that there were about 8.5 million persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States who experienced some degree of hearing loss which they considered serious. This number represents a rate of 45.7 hearing impairments per 1,000 population based on data collected during the period July 1963-June 1965, which is only slightly higher than the

rate of 43.7 obtained from data collected during July 1962-June 1963.³ Of the estimated 8.5 million cases, 71,000 were classified as totally deaf (X-Code 06), as shown in table C. Since the prevalence of cases of total deafness is low, estimates for population subgroups do not meet standards of reliability; therefore, with the exception of data shown in table C, all degrees of severity are combined in this report.

Age, Sex, and Color

Rates of hearing impairments increased greatly with age as shown in figure 5 and table 9, with three-fourths of the persons with impaired hearing being 45 years and older. The rate for persons 75 years and over (317.2) was more than 33 times as high as the rate for young people under 25 years of age (9.5). Hearing impairments were also appreciably more prevalent among males than among females.

The rate of hearing impairments was considerably higher among white persons, 47.8 per 1,000 population, than among nonwhite persons, 29.8 per 1,000 (table 9).

Females 75 years of age and over constituted the only sex-age group for which the rate of hearing impairments among nonwhite persons was greater than that for white persons.

Etiology

The 12 etiology codes applicable to hearing and all other impairments, except vision, are listed in appendix II following the Classification of Impairments. The appropriate code is assigned to each case of hearing impairment according to the cause reported by the household respondent. Because of the high proportion of cases for which the etiologic factor was ill-defined or unknown, it was necessary in this report to combine the

³During the period July 1962-June 1963 the special Health Interview Survey Hearing Supplement was administered to those persons for whom hearing loss was reported during the household interview. Consequently, more detailed information about persons with impaired hearing than is shown in this report is available for that period and may be found in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 35.

Table C. Average prevalence and percent distribution of hearing impairments, by X-Code categories: United States, July 1963-June 1965

X-Code categories for hearing impairments	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
Impairment of hearing (X06-X09) -----	8,549	100.0	45.7
Deafness, total, both ears; deaf-mutism (X06)-----	71	0.8	0.4
Impaired hearing, severe (X07)-----	235	2.7	1.3
Impaired hearing except as in X06,X07 (X09)-----	8,243	96.4	44.1

NOTE: For complete titles see Classification of Impairments (X-Code), appendix II.

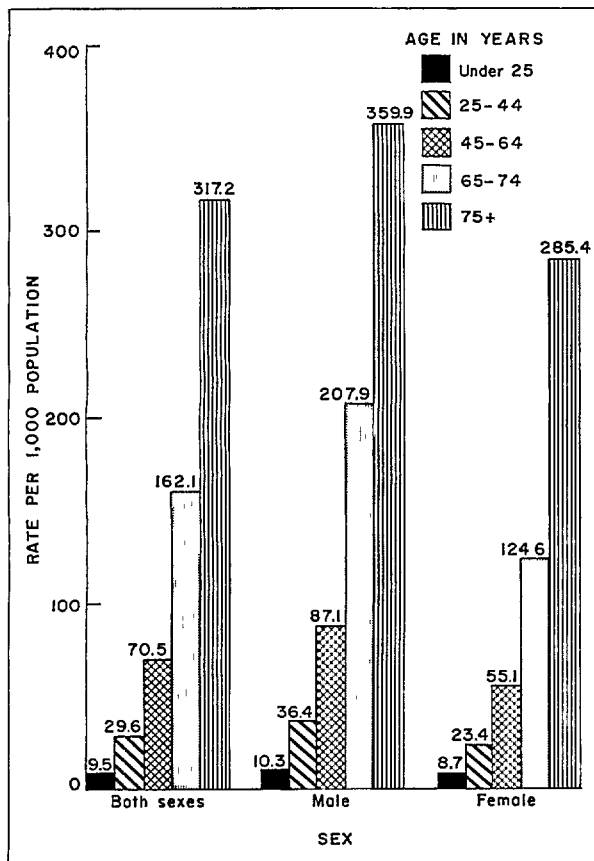


Figure 5. Rate of hearing impairments per 1,000 population, by sex and age.

original 12 categories in four etiologic groups as follows:

Infection (.1, .2, and .3)

Injury (.9)

Other and ill-defined conditions (.4, .5, .6, .7, .8, .X, and .Y)

Unknown to respondent (.0)

The numbers in parentheses are the etiology codes shown in appendix II which are included in each of the above groups. The "other and ill-defined conditions" group includes all cases due to named causes other than infection or injury. It includes cases said to be due to "old age" or described as "hereditary," with no specific disease given. It also includes cases of hearing impairment caused by continued exposure to loud noise.

Infection was reported as the cause of hearing impairments in 20.5 percent of all cases (table 10). In 34.6 percent of all cases, causes in the group of other and ill-defined conditions were given. Of the 2,956,000 cases in this group, 2,583,000, or 30.2 percent of all cases, were reported as being caused by ill-defined conditions (etiology code .Y). No cause of any kind was given for 37.3 percent of all hearing impairments. This indicates that, generally, respondents were unable to give specific causes for their hearing impairments.

Figure 6 illustrates the percent distribution of cases by etiologic group according to age. The percent of cases said to be due to infection or injury decreased as age increased, while the percent caused by other and ill-defined or unknown conditions increased with age. The rates for each etiologic group increased with age and, except for infection, were higher among males than among females.

In table 10, the etiologic class of congenital or birth factors was included with other and ill-defined conditions because of the small number of cases reported as being caused by these factors. Among persons under 45 years of age, however, congenital or birth factors were reported as the cause of hearing impairments in 163,000 cases, or 7.5 percent of all cases. This means that 1.2 cases of hearing impairment per 1,000 persons under 45 years were reported with congenital or birth factors as the cause.

Region

Comparative data on hearing impairments by region are presented in table 11. The rates for the Northeast Region were lower than the rates for any of the other regions in every age-sex group shown. The highest rates were found in the South and West Regions. The percent distributions of cases by age were quite similar for the regions.

Family Income.

Among persons under 65 years of age, those with a family income of less than \$3,000 had a relatively high rate of hearing impairment (table 12). For persons with higher incomes, there were only slight differences between the rates of hearing loss. Both males and females under 65 years had similar trends in rates by income groups.

Greater differences between income groups were found for persons 65 years of age and older than for younger persons. Among older persons, the rate of hearing impairment decreased steadily from 242.5 per 1,000 persons with a family income of less than \$3,000 to 173.3 per 1,000 persons with a family income of \$7,000-\$9,999. The rate then increased to 190.4 for persons with a family income of \$10,000 or more. While a similar

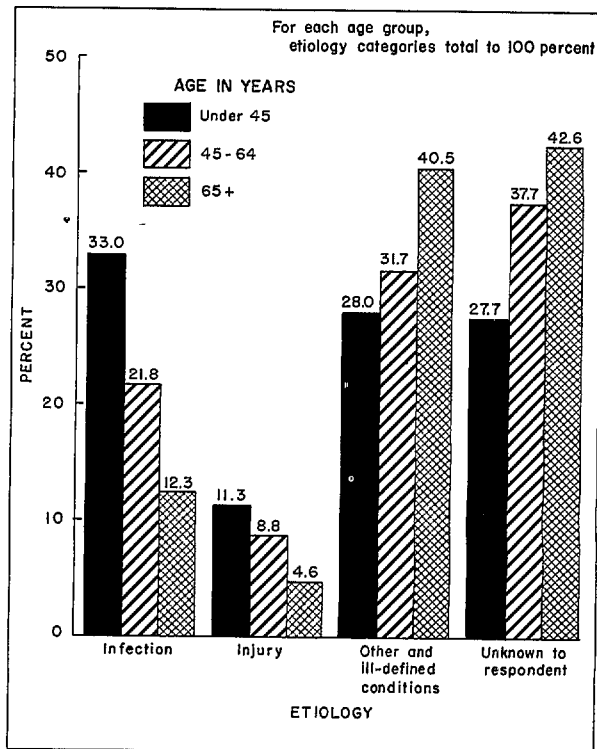


Figure 6. Percent distribution of hearing impairments, by etiology according to age.

pattern was observed for males, the rate for females decreased through the \$4,000-\$6,999 income interval and increased thereafter.

Activity Limitation

Very little activity limitation was associated with hearing impairments. About 95 percent of the persons with hearing loss reported no activity limitation of any kind because of this impairment. This figure was fairly consistent among various age-sex groups as shown in table 13.

SPEECH IMPAIRMENTS

Speech impairments include stammering, stuttering, absence of larynx, speech or voice defects resulting from surgery or other causes, and other or ill-defined "trouble" with speech. They are classified in categories X10 and X11 of the X-Code. Cases of deaf-mutism, which are coded only as a hearing impairment, and cases

of speech defects due to cleft palate are not included as speech impairments. Only one speech defect is coded per person.

It is estimated that, during the period July 1963-June 1965, an average annual number of 1,298,000 persons had a speech defect—a rate of 6.9 per 1,000 population. Of this number, 17.3 percent, or 225,000 speech defects, were described as stammering or stuttering. The remaining 82.7 percent were classified as other speech impairments.

Age, Sex, and Color

It can be seen from table D that more than one-half (53.5 percent) of all reported speech defects were among children under 17 years of age, and 62.3 percent were among males.

For each of the age groups shown in table D, the rate of speech defects among males was greater than that among females. Children 6-16 years of age had the highest rates of speech defects—17.3 per 1,000 population among boys and 8.7 among girls. However, it is quite possible that speech defects among younger children are underestimated because a defect of this kind may not be detected until the child enters school. Among adults, the rate of speech defects was comparatively high for persons 65 years of age and older primarily due to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system.

The rate of speech defects among nonwhite persons (10.2 per 1,000 population) was about 57 percent higher than the rate among white persons (6.5). The rates for nonwhite persons were higher for both males and females as shown in table 14.

Etiology

Physical diseases and injuries were reported infrequently as the causes of speech defects, particularly among younger people. The only defined cause of much importance among persons under 45 years of age was congenital or birth factors which were reported in 11.1 percent of the cases (table 15). In 36.8 percent of the cases among younger persons no cause was given, and other and ill-defined conditions were reported as the cause in about one-half of the cases. Most of the 512,000 cases assigned to other and ill-defined causes—440,000 defects—were classified in an etiology code which would include cases said to be caused by emotional or environmental factors (etiology code .Y in appendix II).

A large percentage (45.6 percent) of the cases among persons 45 years of age and older were caused by vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. No cause was stated in only 13.1 percent of the cases among older persons.

Table D. Average prevalence of speech defects, by sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Age	Average number in thousands			Rate per 1,000 population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages-----	1,298	809	489	6.9	8.9	5.1
Under 6 years-----	156	99	56	6.3	7.8	4.6
6-16 years-----	539	363	176	13.1	17.3	8.7
17-24 years-----	137	82	55	6.6	8.5	5.0
25-44 years-----	168	98	69	3.7	4.5	2.9
45-64 years-----	148	89	59	3.9	4.9	3.0
65 years and over-----	151	77	74	8.8	10.2	7.7

Region

The rate of speech defects varied from 4.7 per 1,000 population in the Northeast Region to 9.1 in the South Region. These two regions had the lowest and highest rates, respectively, for all age-sex groups (table 16). The relatively high rates in the South Region may reflect the high rates observed for the nonwhite population.

In every region, the rate for males was higher than the rate for females and the rate for children was higher than that for adults. The rate for females in the South Region (6.7), however, was slightly higher than the rate for males in the Northeast Region (6.4), reflecting the comparatively high prevalence in the South Region.

Family Income

As family income increased from less than \$3,000 to \$10,000 or more, the rate of speech disorders among children under 17 years of age decreased from 15.2 to 8.0 per 1,000 population (table 17). Among older persons, the corresponding decrease in rates was from 8.8 to 3.2.

Activity Limitation

Only about 20 percent of all persons with speech disorders considered their activity limited by this condition (table 18). Among persons 45 years of age and older, however, limitation in usual activities was associated with 36.9 percent of the cases. When activity limitation was reported, it usually involved limitation in major activity. Among persons under 45, 89.5 percent of the limiting cases shown in table 18 involved the major activity, while among older persons, 94.5 percent of the cases were limiting to this degree. It is possible that, in some cases, the reported activity limitation was a residual effect of the underlying condition, such as stroke or cerebral palsy, that caused the speech impairment rather than of the speech disorder itself.

PARALYSIS, COMPLETE OR PARTIAL

Cases of residual paralysis, of all types and degrees, which have continued for at least 3 months after the initial attack are included in

this report. They are classified in the categories X40-X69 of the Classification of Impairments, according to the parts of the body affected and whether the loss of muscle function is complete or partial. Cases of paralysis agitans or Parkinson's disease are excluded.

It is estimated that the average annual prevalence of paralysis in the noninstitutional population of the United States during the period July 1963-June 1965 was 1,516,000 cases—a rate of 8.1 per 1,000 population. This estimate also represents the number of persons with paralysis since only one code in categories X40-X69 may, according to coding procedures, be assigned per person.

The 1,516,000 cases of paralysis were classified by X-Codes as shown in table E. In two instances codes for similar conditions have been combined to obtain figures large enough to meet standards of reliability. About two-thirds of the estimated cases (67.1 percent) involved either cerebral palsy or partial paralysis of the extremities and trunk (X50-X59). With the exception of the material shown in table E, all types, sites, and degrees of paralysis have been combined in this report, since the prevalences of specific types of paralysis are low.

Age, Sex, and Color

The number of cases of paralysis per 1,000 population was about seven times as great among persons 65 and older (26.8) as it was among persons under 25 years of age (3.8). (See the data for all regions in table 22.) Between the 45-64-year and the 65-years-and-over age groups the rate increased sharply—from 10.8 to 26.8. Similar increases in rates with age were found among both males and females. The rate for males, however, was greater than that for females, regardless of age.

As shown in table 19, the rate of all cases of paralysis was slightly greater among white persons (8.2 per 1,000 population) than among nonwhite persons (7.2 per 1,000 population). Nonwhite persons aged 45 years and over, however, experienced a substantially higher rate of paralysis than white persons of the same ages. Among older persons the rate for nonwhite persons was 22.0, while the rate for white persons was 15.2.

Table E. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of paralysis, by X-Code categories: United States, July 1963-June 1965

X-Code categories for paralysis	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
Paralysis (X40-X69)-----	1,516	100.0	8.1
<u>Paralysis NOS (complete) of extremities and trunk</u>			
Upper extremity(ies), except finger(s) only (X40), (X41)--	52	3.4	0.3
Finger(s) only (X42)-----	*	*	*
Lower extremity(ies), except toe(s) only (X43)-----	61	4.0	0.3
Paraplegia (X44), (X46)-----	81	5.3	0.4
Toes only (X45)-----	*	*	*
Hemiplegia (X47)-----	147	9.7	0.8
Quadriplegia (X48)-----	35	2.3	0.2
Other sites (X49)-----	*	*	*
<u>Cerebral palsy; paralysis, partial of extremities and trunk</u>			
Cerebral palsy (and synonyms) (X50)-----	150	9.9	0.8
Partial paralysis, arm(s) or finger(s) (X51)-----	123	8.1	0.7
Partial paralysis, leg(s), any part(s) (X52)-----	335	22.1	1.8
Partial paralysis, one side of body (X53)-----	205	13.5	1.1
Partial paralysis, other sites (X54)-----	155	10.2	0.8
Partial paralysis, palsy, paresis--NOS (X59)-----	50	3.3	0.3
<u>Paralysis, complete or partial sites except extremities and trunk</u>			
Paralysis, face (X60)-----	79	5.2	0.4
Paralysis, bladder or anal sphincter (X61)-----	*	*	*
Paralysis, other sites (X69)-----	*	*	*

NOTE: For complete titles see Classification of Impairments (X-Code), appendix II.

Among both white and nonwhite persons the rate of paralysis was greater for males than for females.

Etiology

Almost 85 percent of all cases of paralysis were attributed to poliomyelitis, vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, injury, or congenital or birth factors. Causes other than these four were given in only 8.2 percent of the cases. The respondent was unable to report a cause in 7.3 percent of the cases.

The frequency at which the different causes were reported varied considerably with age as

shown in table 20 and figure 7. Among persons under 45 years of age the leading causes of paralysis were poliomyelitis, reported as the cause in 45.6 percent of the cases, and congenital or birth factors, reported as the cause in 24.8 percent of the cases. Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, reported infrequently by younger persons, were the cause in 56.3 percent of the cases among persons 45 years and over. Despite the differences between the two age groups in the distribution of cases by cause, the rate for older persons was higher than that for younger persons in every etiologic group except congenital or birth factors.

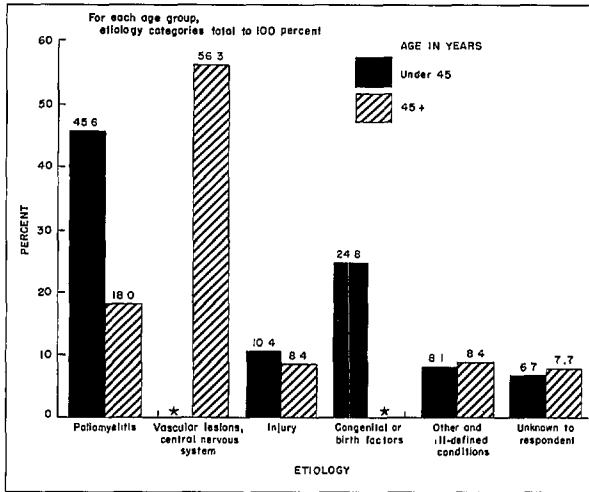


Figure 7. Percent of cases of paralysis, by age and etiology.

The distributions of cases by cause were similar among males and females (table 21). Males, however, reported injury more than twice as frequently as females (12.4 percent compared with 5.6 percent of the cases). The majority of the cases in both groups were caused by either vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system or poliomyelitis.

Region

The rate of all cases of paralysis varied from a low of 7.1 per 1,000 population in the Northeast Region to a high of 9.2 in the South Region (table 22). The rate for persons 65 years and over was particularly high in the South Region—36.9 per 1,000 persons, compared with the next highest rate of 24.5 in the North Central Region. In each region, the rate was higher for males than for females.

Family Income

Among persons under 45 years of age, the rates of cases of paralysis did not differ markedly among income groups. In this age group the highest rate (5.4 per 1,000 population) was among persons with a family income of less than \$3,000, while the lowest rate (4.0) was among persons with a family income of \$3,000-\$3,999 (table 23).

Among persons 45 years of age and older, however, the rate of cases of paralysis decreased steadily with increasing income. The rate of 25.4 cases per 1,000 population among older persons with a family income of less than \$3,000 was about three times as high as the rate (8.4) among older persons with a family income of \$10,000 or more.

Activity Limitation

In 60.9 percent of all cases, persons with paralysis considered themselves limited in their activity (table 24). When activity limitation was reported, it usually involved limitation in major activity. As shown in the table, 53.1 percent of the cases either prevented the paralyzed person's performing his major activity or limited him in the amount or kind of major activity.

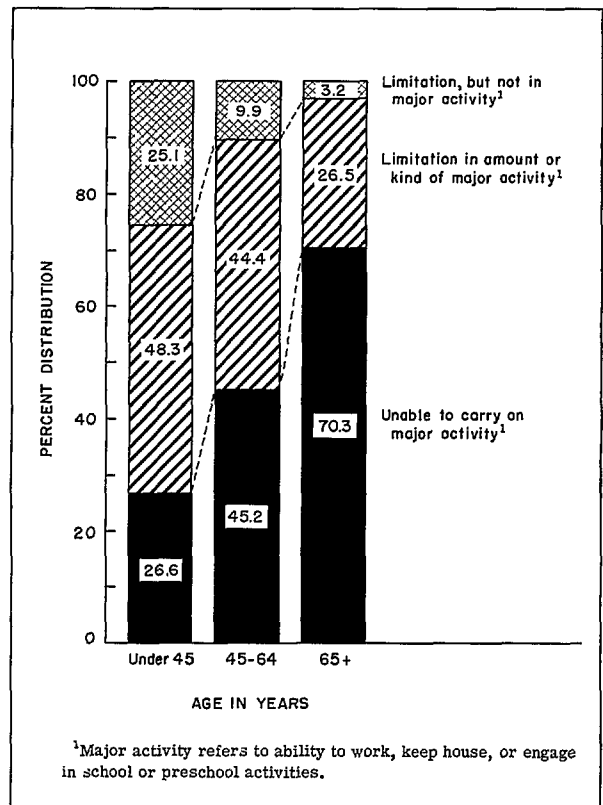


Figure 8. Percent distribution of cases of paralysis causing limitation of activity, by degree of limitation of activity according to age.

Of the cases of paralysis causing limitation of activity, the proportion in which the person was unable to carry on his major activity increased with age—from 26.6 percent among persons under 45 years to 70.3 percent among those 65 years and older (fig. 8).

ABSENCE OF EXTREMITIES

In this report estimates of missing extremities are shown for both major and minor extremities. Absence of major extremities includes cases of loss of leg, foot, arm, or hand which are classified as X20-X24, X26-X30, X32, and X33 in the Classification of Impairments. Cases of loss of minor extremities (finger(s) or toe(s) only) are classified by the X-Code categories X25, X31, and X34.

Of the estimated 1,968,000 cases of absence of extremities, only 257,000 were cases of loss of major extremities. The rate of absence of major extremities was 1.4 per 1,000 population and the rate of absence of finger(s) or toe(s) only was 9.1.

The classification of cases of absence of extremities by X-Codes is shown in table F. In 61.5 percent of the cases of absence of major extremities the loss of a leg(s) was involved. Missing finger(s) was reported in 85.5 percent of the cases of absence of minor extremities.

Selected Characteristics

Most impairments of this type—86.4 percent of the cases involving major extremities and 82.7 percent of the cases involving finger(s) or toe(s) only—were among males (table 25). Because of

Table F. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of absence of extremities, by X-Code categories: United States, July 1963-June 1965

X-Code categories for absence of extremities	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
Major extremities (X20-X24), (X26-X30), (X32), (X33)-----	257	100.0	1.4
Upper extremity (X20-X24)-----	81	31.5	0.4
Arm(s) (X20-X22)-----	52	20.2	0.3
Arm, at or above elbow, and arm NOS (X20)-----	37	14.4	0.2
Arm, below elbow and above wrist (X21)-----	*	*	*
Arms, both (X22)-----	*	*	*
Hand(s), except digits only (X23), (X24)-----	*	*	*
Lower extremity (X26-X30)-----	175	68.1	0.9
Leg(s) (X26-X28)-----	158	61.5	0.8
Leg, at or above knee, and leg NOS (X26)-----	78	30.4	0.4
Leg, below knee and above ankle (X27)-----	64	24.9	0.3
Legs, both (X28)-----	*	*	*
Foot(feet), except toe(s) only (X29), (X30)-----	*	*	*
Upper and lower extremities (X32), (X33)-----	*	*	*
Minor extremities (X25), (X31), (X34)-----	1,712	100.0	9.1
Finger(s) and/or thumb(s) (X25)-----	1,463	85.5	7.8
Toe(s) only (X31)-----	237	13.8	1.3
Finger(s) and/or thumb(s) and toe(s) (X34)-----	*	*	*

NOTE: For complete titles see Classification of Impairments (X-Code), appendix II.

Table G. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of absence of extremities among both sexes and among males, by age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Sex and age	Absence of major extremities			Absence of finger(s) or toe(s)		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages----	257	100.0	1.4	1,712	100.0	9.1
Under 25 years----	*	*	*	178	10.4	2.1
25-44 years-----	51	19.8	1.1	460	26.9	10.2
45-64 years-----	105	40.9	2.8	691	40.4	18.2
65 years and over-	79	30.7	4.6	383	22.4	22.3
<u>Male</u>						
All ages----	222	100.0	2.4	1,416	100.0	15.6
Under 25 years----	*	*	*	123	8.7	2.8
25-44 years-----	47	21.2	2.2	387	27.3	17.9
45-64 years-----	94	42.3	5.1	590	41.7	32.3
65 years and over-	62	27.9	8.2	316	22.3	41.7

the small number of cases among females, the rates for males were considerably higher than the combined rates for both sexes (table G). The rate of cases of absence of extremities, both major and minor, increased steadily with age.

The rate of all cases of absence of extremities was higher among white persons (10.7) than among nonwhite persons (9.1) as shown in table 25. However, the rate for nonwhite persons was higher for cases of loss of major extremities, while the rate for white persons was somewhat higher for cases of loss of finger(s) or toe(s) only.

The number of cases of absence of major extremities per 1,000 persons was small in all regions, varying from 1.0 in the West Region to 1.5 in the North Central and South Regions (table 25). The rate of absence of finger(s) or toe(s) only varied from a low of 7.4 in the Northeast Region to a high of 10.5 in the North Central Region.

The rate of cases of absence of extremities, both major and minor, decreased with increasing family income. This was true both among persons under 65 years of age and among persons 65 and older (table 26).

Etiology

Loss of extremities usually resulted from an injury. As shown in table 27, injury was reported as the cause in 70.8 percent of the cases involving major extremities and 92.4 percent of the cases involving finger(s) or toe(s) only. Other causes, including infection, gangrene, and neoplasms, were reported more frequently by older persons than by younger persons. For cases involving major extremities, causes other than injury were given by 24.2 percent of persons under 65 years of age and by 40.5 percent of those 65 and older.

Activity Limitation

A high percentage (61.1 percent) of persons who had a missing major extremity (one or more) considered themselves limited to some degree in their usual activities (table 28). Of the 157,000 persons who attributed activity limitation to this type of impairment, 63,000 (or 40.1 percent) were unable to perform their major activity, and an ad-

ditional 74,000 (or 47.1 percent) were limited in the amount or kind of their major activity. It is significant to note, however, that about one-half of the persons under 45 years of age and about one-third of the older persons with this type of impairment had adjusted to their condition to the extent that they did not consider it limiting.

Loss of finger(s) or toe(s) only was not usually a limiting condition. No activity limitation of any kind was reported in 95.3 percent of these cases among persons under 45 years of age and in 96.3 percent of these cases among older persons.

IMPAIRMENTS (Except Paralysis And Absence) OF LIMBS, BACK, AND TRUNK

This large group of impairments, which are referred to in the text of this report as "orthopedic defects," consists of those defects which are classified in categories X70-X89 of the Classification of Impairments (see appendix II). Ill-defined chronic difficulties described in terms such as "stiffness," "weakness," "pain," "trouble," "spasms," and "swelling" and involving muscles, joints, limbs, back, or trunk are classified in categories X70-X79 according to the site. These categories also include reports of old strains, sprains, and dislocations of these sites. Categories X80-X89 include curvature of the spine, clubfoot, and other specified structural deformities of the limbs, back, and trunk.

In addition to cases of paralysis and absence of extremities, all conditions pertaining to displacement of intervertebral discs are excluded from X70-X89. Ill-defined reports of "trouble" of these sites, if due to arthritis or other active chronic disease, are coded only to the disease and are not assigned an X-Code. Disfigurement of the face and deviations from normal size, weight, or height are also excluded.

The totals shown for orthopedic defects are counts of conditions only, since it is possible for a person to be classified in more than one of the categories X70-X89. Therefore, unlike the estimates for the other impairment groups shown in this report, the number of orthopedic defects *cannot* be interpreted as the number of persons with orthopedic defects.

Estimates of orthopedic defects are shown in this report for four subgroups by site as well as for all sites combined. The four subgroups and the X-Codes included in each are:

- (a) Back or spine only (X70-X72, X80, and X81)
- (b) Upper extremities and shoulders, but no other site (X73, X74, and X86-X88)
- (c) Lower extremities only, or hip(s) with any other site (X75-X77 and X82-X85)
- (d) Multiple sites not involving the hip and not elsewhere classified (NEC), and sites not classifiable in (a), (b), or (c), such as chest or ribs (X78, X79, and X89)

For the period July 1963-June 1965 it is estimated by the survey that the average annual prevalence of orthopedic defects was 17,742,000—a rate of 94.8 per 1,000 population. About three-fourths of all orthopedic defects involved either the back or spine or the lower extremity and hip.

Data on orthopedic defects by X-Code classifications, grouped by site, are shown in table H. The largest single category was X70—ill-defined back and spine conditions—in which 27.4 percent of all orthopedic defects and 75.1 percent of back or spine defects were classified. Except in table H, estimates of orthopedic impairments are shown only for the four major subgroups listed above.

Age and Sex

The rate of orthopedic impairments per 1,000 population increased considerably with age as shown in table 29. While this higher prevalence of orthopedic defects with advancing age was characteristic of defects involving the upper extremity, the lower extremity, and other or multiple sites, the rates for back or spine defects were very similar in age groups over 24 years.

The sites for which orthopedic defects were most frequently reported varied with age as illustrated in figure 9. Among children under 17 years of age, orthopedic impairments affecting the lower extremity and hip were reported far more frequently than other types of orthopedic defects.

Table H. Average prevalence and percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence) of limbs, back, and trunk, by X-Code categories according to site: United States, July 1963-June 1965

Site and X-Code categories for impairments of limbs, back, and trunk	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
Back or spine (X70-X72), (X80), (X81.X)-----	6,486	100.0	34.7
Back NOS, spine NOS, vertebra NOS (X70)-----	4,868	75.1	26.0
Cervical or thoracic region (X71)-----	868	13.4	4.6
Coccygeal region (X72)-----	126	1.9	0.7
Structural deformities of spine (X80)-----	604	9.3	3.2
Spina bifida (X81.X)-----	*	*	*
Upper extremity and shoulder (X73), (X74), (X86-X88)-----	2,925	100.0	15.6
Shoulder and arm above wrists (X73)-----	1,161	39.7	6.2
Wrist, hand, finger, thumb (X74)-----	1,040	35.6	5.6
Deformity, neck or shoulder (X86)-----	42	1.4	0.2
Deformity, finger(s), thumb(s) (X87)-----	391	13.4	2.1
Deformity, upper extremity(ies) (X88)-----	290	9.9	1.5
Lower extremity and hip (X75-X77), (X82-X85)---	6,623	100.0	35.4
Hip and/or pelvis (with any other site in X70-X79) (X75)-----	756	11.4	4.0
Knee, leg NOS (X76)-----	2,853	43.1	15.2
Ankle, foot, toe (X77)-----	1,544	23.3	8.3
Flatfoot (X82)-----	272	4.1	1.5
Clubfoot (X83)-----	130	2.0	0.7
Deformity, lower extremity(ies) (X84)-----	936	14.1	5.0
Deformity, hip and/or pelvis (X85)-----	133	2.0	0.7
Other and multiple, NEC (X78), (X79), (X89)---	1,709	100.0	9.1
Multiple sites, NEC (X78)-----	1,346	78.8	7.2
Other and ill-defined sites (X79)-----	316	18.5	1.7
Deformity, trunk bones, NEC (X89)-----	47	2.8	0.3

NOTE: For complete titles see Classification of Impairments (X-Code), appendix II.

Among persons 17 years and older, orthopedic impairments most frequently affected either the back or spine, or the lower extremity and hip.

Orthopedic defects of each site were more prevalent among males than among females. By age, however, there was variation in this relationship. In general, the rates for males were greater than those for females among persons under the age of 65. Among persons 65 years of age and older, however, the rates for females were greater for each of the four subgroups.

Color

The overall rate of orthopedic defects per 1,000 population was greater among white persons (96.5) than among nonwhite persons (82.4) as shown in table 30. The rate for white persons was also higher for every site except other or multiple sites. The greatest difference between the two groups was in the rates of back or spine defects for which the rate for white persons was 36.0, while the rate for nonwhite persons was 24.6.

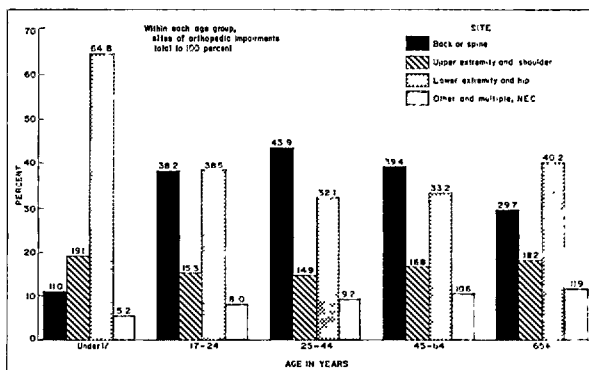


Figure 9. Percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence), by site according to age.

By age, rates among white persons were higher only among persons under 45 years of age. At older ages, nonwhite persons had a higher rate of orthopedic impairment of each site.

Etiology

The etiology of orthopedic defects is shown in table 31 by age and in table 32 by sex. Injury, reported in 69 percent of all cases, was by far the most important cause of orthopedic defects. By site, the percentage of cases caused by injury varied from 56.9 percent of back or spine defects to 83.6 percent of defects of the upper extremity and shoulder. By age, it varied from 60.1 percent among persons under 25 to 72.1 percent among persons 25-44 years of age. Injury was reported as the cause of 73.0 percent of all cases among males and 64.4 percent of all cases among females.

Among persons under 25 years of age there was another important cause—congenital or birth

factors. Although only 6.4 percent of all cases were caused by congenital or birth factors, 20.8 percent of the cases among young people were attributed to these factors.

Other causes, including ill-defined conditions, were reported for only 10.2 percent of all cases. In 14.4 percent of the cases the cause was unknown to the respondent.

In figure 9 it was illustrated that the sites most frequently affected by orthopedic defects varied with age. This is reflected in table 31 by the relatively high prevalences of residual defects resulting from injury to these sites. In addition to injury, congenital or birth factors were also reported most frequently as the cause of cases involving the lower extremity and hip among young people under 25 years of age. While the prevalence of orthopedic defects caused by injury was high for impairments both of the back or spine and of the lower extremity and hip among persons 25 years and older, the prevalence of cases resulting from other and unknown causes was higher

for back or spine defects. Among persons 65 years and older, however, residual impairments resulting from fracture of the pelvis probably contributed to the particularly high prevalence of orthopedic defects involving the lower extremity and hip.

Region

In the West Region there were 110.4 orthopedic defects per 1,000 population—a rate which was about 43 percent higher than the rate of 77.3 in the Northeast Region (table 33). The rates in the North Central and South Regions—97.1 and 98.7, respectively—were also substantially greater than the rate in the Northeast. The prevalence of orthopedic defects was lowest in the Northeast Region, not only for all cases combined, but also for each site by age. The distributions of orthopedic defects by site were similar in each region.

Family Income

Persons under 65 years of age with a family income of less than \$3,000 experienced relatively high rates of orthopedic defects of each site (table 34). At higher incomes there were only slight differences among the rates for persons of these ages. For persons under 65, the rate of all cases dropped from 113.1 among persons with an income of less than \$3,000 to 85.8 among persons with an income of \$3,000-\$3,999 and to 80.5 among persons with an income of \$10,000 or more.

Among persons 65 years and over, there was a more marked decrease in the prevalence of orthopedic impairments with increasing family income. The rate decreased from 224.4 per 1,000 population among older persons with a family income of less than \$3,000 to 127.4 among those with a family income of \$10,000 or more.

Activity Limitation

The percentage of cases causing activity limitation varied with age and with the part of the body affected. As shown in table 35, persons 65 years and older reported activity limitation in 33.8 percent of all cases, while younger persons reported limitation in 20.5 percent of all cases.

Among persons under 65 years of age, an orthopedic defect prevented the impaired person's performing his major activity in only 1.6 percent of all cases. When activity limitation was associated with orthopedic impairment, persons of all ages reported limitation in amount or kind of major activity for about 60 percent of the limiting cases.

Activity limitation was reported most frequently for those defects involving other or multiple sites—in 31.5 percent of the cases among persons under 65 years of age and in 40.0 percent of the cases among older persons. Orthopedic defects of the upper extremity and shoulder caused limitation of activity in only 12.3 percent of the cases among younger persons and in 19.6 percent of the cases among persons 65 years and older.

INCREASED PREVALENCE OF IMPAIRMENTS

With the exception of speech defects and absence of extremities, there has been a marked increase in the prevalence estimates for all types of impairments produced by the Health Interview Survey since the first year of data collection during July 1957-June 1958 (table J). While some part of this increase represents an actual increase in the occurrence of impairments, there are other factors related to data collection and processing which have contributed to overall changes in the prevalence rates.

(1) During the course of the survey, there has been a continuing attempt to improve collection methods and techniques. Although the content of the basic questionnaire has not changed appreciably since the beginning of the survey there has been considerable revision from year to year in the wording and format of the questions. These changes have improved the quality and completeness of the collected material but have reduced its value for purposes of trend analysis.

(2) The cumulative experience in collection techniques on the part of the interviewers tends toward the collection of more complete data as the survey progresses. Improvements in training methods and in the quality control of the data also influence the completeness of the reported data.

Table J. Rate per 1,000 population of selected impairments: United States, July 1957-June 1958, July 1959-June 1961, and July 1963-June 1965

Impairment	July 1957-June 1958 ¹	July 1959-June 1961 ²	July 1963-June 1965
	Rate per 1,000 population		
All visual impairments-----	18.0	19.8	28.8
Severe visual impairments-----	5.7	5.6	6.6
Other visual impairments-----	12.3	14.2	22.2
Hearing impairments-----	34.6	35.3	45.7
Speech defects-----	6.5	5.9	6.9
Paralysis, complete or partial-----	5.6	5.4	8.1
Absence of major extremities-----	1.7	1.5	1.4
Absence of finger(s) or toe(s) only-----	8.5	---	9.1
Other impairments of limbs, back, trunk, all sites-----	58.6	74.9	94.8

¹U.S. National Health Survey, "Impairments by type, sex, and age, United States, July 1957-June 1958," Health Statistics, PHS Pub. No. 584-B9, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, Apr. 1959.

²U.S. National Health Survey, "Selected impairments by etiology and activity limitation, United States, July 1959-June 1961," Health Statistics, PHS Pub. No. 584-B35, Public Health Service, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1962.

(3) The processing of the collected data has also been improved. To insure accurate coding of the material contained in completed questionnaires, coding instructions were clarified from time to time. Complete tabulation of reported conditions depends on accurate coding of these conditions.

(4) Since the estimates are based on information obtained in a sample survey of household respondents they are subject to qualifications discussed at the beginning of the report. As was pointed out, the information obtained from house-

hold interviews depends on the respondent's willingness and ability to answer questions. The changes in collection methods have been part of a continuing effort to obtain as complete and accurate information as possible from household respondents—the source of the data produced by the survey and therefore the basic source of changes in estimated prevalence of impairments.

While this list is not exhaustive, it points out what are considered to be the major areas responsible for variations over time in the estimated prevalence of impairments.

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Table 1. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by age according to sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Sex and age	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>									
All ages-----	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
Under 25 years-----	648	12.0	7.5	53	4.3	0.6	595	14.3	6.9
25-44 years-----	744	13.8	16.4	66	5.4	1.5	678	16.3	15.0
45-64 years-----	1,499	27.8	39.6	259	21.1	6.8	1,240	29.8	32.7
65-74 years-----	1,126	20.9	100.9	263	21.4	23.6	863	20.7	77.4
75 years and over-----	1,373	25.5	228.8	585	47.7	97.5	788	18.9	131.3
<u>Male</u>									
All ages-----	2,391	100.0	26.4	464	100.0	5.1	1,927	100.0	21.2
Under 25 years-----	340	14.2	7.9	*	*	*	312	16.2	7.2
25-44 years-----	377	15.8	17.4	*	*	*	353	18.3	16.3
45-64 years-----	711	29.7	38.9	109	23.5	6.0	601	31.2	32.9
65-74 years-----	465	19.4	92.4	105	22.6	20.9	360	18.7	71.5
75 years and over-----	498	20.8	195.7	198	42.7	77.8	300	15.6	117.9
<u>Female</u>									
All ages-----	2,999	100.0	31.1	763	100.0	7.9	2,236	100.0	23.2
Under 25 years-----	308	10.3	7.1	*	*	*	283	12.7	6.5
25-44 years-----	367	12.2	15.5	43	5.6	1.8	324	14.5	13.7
45-64 years-----	788	26.3	40.2	150	19.7	7.6	639	28.6	32.6
65-74 years-----	661	22.0	107.9	159	20.8	26.0	502	22.5	82.0
75 years and over-----	875	29.2	253.0	388	50.9	112.2	487	21.8	140.8

Table 2. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by age according to color: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[See headnote on table 1]

Color and age	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Total</u>									
All ages-----	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
Under 65 years-----	2,891	53.6	17.0	378	30.8	2.2	2,513	60.4	14.8
65 years and over-----	2,499	46.4	145.6	849	69.2	49.5	1,650	39.6	96.2
<u>White</u>									
All ages-----	4,684	100.0	28.4	1,019	100.0	6.2	3,665	100.0	22.2
Under 65 years-----	2,425	51.8	16.3	279	27.4	1.9	2,146	58.6	14.4
65 years and over-----	2,259	48.2	142.8	740	72.6	46.8	1,519	41.4	96.0
<u>Nonwhite</u>									
All ages-----	706	100.0	32.0	207	100.0	9.4	498	100.0	22.6
Under 65 years-----	466	66.0	22.5	98	47.3	4.7	367	73.7	17.7
65 years and over-----	239	33.9	179.0	109	52.7	81.6	131	26.3	98.1

Table 3. Prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by etiology according to age: United States, July 1964-June 1965

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

Age and etiology ¹	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
All causes-----	5,717	100.0	30.3	1,342	100.0	7.1	4,375	100.0	23.2
Cataract-----	1,372	24.0	7.3	398	29.7	2.1	974	22.3	5.2
Glaucoma-----	362	6.3	1.9	75	5.6	0.4	287	6.6	1.5
Other local eye diseases----	928	16.2	4.9	185	13.8	1.0	742	17.0	3.9
General diseases-----	322	5.6	1.7	154	11.5	0.8	168	3.8	0.9
Injury(with any other cause)-----	914	16.0	4.9	73	5.4	0.4	841	19.2	4.5
Congenital or birth factors-	279	4.9	1.5	35	2.6	0.2	244	5.6	1.3
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	522	9.1	2.8	148	11.0	0.8	374	8.5	2.0
Unknown to respondent-----	1,017	17.8	5.4	273	20.3	1.4	744	17.0	3.9
<u>Under 65 years</u>									
All causes-----	3,136	100.0	18.3	428	100.0	2.5	2,708	100.0	15.8
Cataract-----	351	11.2	2.1	54	12.6	0.3	297	11.0	1.7
Glaucoma-----	167	5.3	1.0	*	*	*	149	5.5	0.9
Other local eye diseases----	675	21.5	3.9	98	22.9	0.6	577	21.3	3.4
General diseases-----	131	4.2	0.8	42	9.8	0.2	89	3.3	0.5
Injury(with any other cause)-----	706	22.5	4.1	33	7.7	0.2	673	24.9	3.9
Congenital or birth factors-	244	7.8	1.4	30	7.0	0.2	214	7.9	1.3
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	252	8.0	1.5	40	9.3	0.2	212	7.8	1.2
Unknown to respondent-----	611	19.5	3.6	115	26.9	0.7	496	18.3	2.9
<u>65 years and over</u>									
All causes-----	2,581	100.0	149.3	914	100.0	52.9	1,667	100.0	96.4
Cataract-----	1,022	39.6	59.1	345	37.7	20.0	677	40.6	39.2
Glaucoma-----	196	7.6	11.3	57	6.2	3.3	138	8.3	8.0
Other local eye diseases----	253	9.8	14.6	88	9.6	5.1	165	9.9	9.5
General diseases-----	191	7.4	11.0	113	12.4	6.5	78	4.7	4.5
Injury(with any other cause)-----	208	8.1	12.0	41	4.5	2.4	168	10.1	9.7
Congenital or birth factors-	35	1.4	2.0	*	*	*	30	1.8	1.7
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	270	10.5	15.6	108	11.8	6.2	162	9.7	9.4
Unknown to respondent-----	406	15.7	23.5	158	17.3	9.1	248	14.9	14.3

¹For inclusions in each etiology group, see page 5.

Table 4. Prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by etiology according to sex: United States, July 1964-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]

Sex and etiology ¹	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>									
All causes-----	5,717	100.0	30.3	1,342	100.0	7.1	4,375	100.0	23.2
Cataract-----	1,372	24.0	7.3	398	29.7	2.1	974	22.3	5.2
Glaucoma-----	362	6.3	1.9	75	5.6	0.4	287	6.6	1.5
Other local eye diseases----	928	16.2	4.9	185	13.8	1.0	742	17.0	3.9
General diseases-----	322	5.6	1.7	154	11.5	0.8	168	3.8	0.9
Injury (with any other cause)-----	914	16.0	4.9	73	5.4	0.4	841	19.2	4.5
Congenital or birth factors-	279	4.9	1.5	35	2.6	0.2	244	5.6	1.3
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	522	9.1	2.8	148	11.0	0.8	374	8.5	2.0
Unknown to respondent-----	1,017	17.8	5.4	273	20.3	1.4	744	17.0	3.9
<u>Male</u>									
All causes-----	2,491	100.0	27.3	513	100.0	5.6	1,979	100.0	21.7
Cataract-----	500	20.1	5.5	131	25.5	1.4	369	18.6	4.0
Glaucoma-----	130	5.2	1.4	*	*	*	107	5.4	1.2
Other local eye diseases----	348	14.0	3.8	67	13.1	0.7	281	14.2	3.1
General diseases-----	103	4.1	1.1	42	8.2	0.5	61	3.1	0.7
Injury (with any other cause)-----	670	26.9	7.3	53	10.3	0.6	617	31.2	6.8
Congenital or birth factors-	142	5.7	1.6	*	*	*	117	5.9	1.3
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	175	7.0	1.9	52	10.1	0.6	123	6.2	1.3
Unknown to respondent-----	425	17.1	4.7	121	23.6	1.3	304	15.4	3.3
<u>Female</u>									
All causes-----	3,225	100.0	33.2	829	100.0	8.5	2,396	100.0	24.7
Cataract-----	873	27.1	9.0	267	32.2	2.7	606	25.3	6.2
Glaucoma-----	232	7.2	2.4	52	6.3	0.5	180	7.5	1.9
Other local eye diseases----	580	18.0	6.0	118	14.2	1.2	462	19.3	4.8
General diseases-----	219	6.8	2.3	112	13.5	1.2	107	4.5	1.1
Injury (with any other cause)-----	245	7.6	2.5	*	*	*	224	9.3	2.3
Congenital or birth factors-	137	4.2	1.4	*	*	*	127	5.3	1.3
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	347	10.8	3.6	96	11.6	1.0	251	10.5	2.6
Unknown to respondent-----	592	18.4	6.1	152	18.3	1.6	440	18.4	4.5

¹For inclusions in each etiology group, see page 5.

Table 5. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by age according to geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Region and age	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All regions</u>									
All ages---	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
Under 65 years---	2,891	53.6	17.0	378	30.8	2.2	2,513	60.4	14.8
65+ years-----	2,499	46.4	145.6	849	69.2	49.5	1,650	39.6	96.2
<u>Northeast</u>									
All ages---	1,022	100.0	21.9	222	100.0	4.8	800	100.0	17.2
Under 65 years---	521	51.0	12.4	63	28.4	1.5	459	57.4	10.9
65+ years-----	501	49.0	111.6	160	72.1	35.7	341	42.6	76.0
<u>North Central</u>									
All ages---	1,377	100.0	25.8	311	100.0	5.8	1,066	100.0	20.0
Under 65 years---	686	49.8	14.2	82	26.4	1.7	604	56.7	12.5
65+ years-----	691	50.2	134.1	229	73.6	44.5	462	43.3	89.7
<u>South</u>									
All ages---	2,204	100.0	38.7	539	100.0	9.5	1,665	100.0	29.2
Under 65 years---	1,254	56.9	24.1	190	35.3	3.6	1,064	63.9	20.4
65+ years-----	950	43.1	193.8	349	64.7	71.2	601	36.1	122.6
<u>West</u>									
All ages---	786	100.0	26.0	154	100.0	5.1	632	100.0	20.9
Under 65 years---	430	54.7	15.6	44	28.6	1.6	386	61.1	14.0
65+ years-----	357	45.4	136.4	110	71.4	42.0	246	38.9	94.0

Table 6. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by family income according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and family income	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
All incomes ¹ -	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
Under \$3,000-----	2,477	46.0	71.2	744	60.6	21.4	1,732	41.6	49.8
\$3,000-\$3,999----	516	9.6	32.4	109	8.9	6.8	407	11.7	25.6
\$4,000-\$6,999----	1,083	20.1	18.8	169	13.8	2.9	914	22.0	15.9
\$7,000-\$9,999----	541	10.0	14.3	64	5.2	1.7	477	11.5	12.6
\$10,000+-----	475	8.8	15.2	52	4.2	1.7	422	10.1	13.5
<u>Under 65 years</u>									
All incomes ¹ -	2,891	100.0	17.0	378	100.0	2.2	2,513	100.0	14.8
Under \$3,000-----	967	33.4	36.8	206	54.5	7.8	761	30.3	28.9
\$3,000-\$3,999----	280	9.7	20.0	37	9.8	2.6	242	9.6	17.3
\$4,000-\$6,999----	767	26.5	14.0	70	18.5	1.3	697	27.7	12.7
\$7,000-\$9,999----	401	13.9	11.0	*	*	*	376	15.0	10.3
\$10,000+-----	339	11.7	11.3	*	*	*	321	12.8	10.7
<u>65+ years</u>									
All incomes ¹ -	2,499	100.0	145.6	849	100.0	49.5	1,650	100.0	96.2
Under \$3,000-----	1,509	60.4	177.5	538	63.4	63.3	971	58.8	114.2
\$3,000-\$3,999----	236	9.4	123.8	72	8.5	37.8	164	9.9	86.0
\$4,000-\$6,999----	316	12.6	109.8	99	11.7	34.4	216	13.1	75.0
\$7,000-\$9,999----	141	5.6	110.1	39	4.6	30.4	101	6.1	78.8
\$10,000+-----	136	5.4	105.7	35	4.1	27.2	101	6.1	78.5

¹Includes persons with unknown incomes.

Table 7. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by degree of limitation of activity according to sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Sex and degree of limitation of activity	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>									
Total-----	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
With limitation of activity-	1,285	23.8	6.9	658	53.6	3.5	627	15.1	3.4
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	483	9.0	2.6	339	27.6	1.8	144	3.5	0.8
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ --	618	11.5	3.3	261	21.3	1.4	357	8.6	1.9
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	184	3.4	1.0	58	4.7	0.3	126	3.0	0.7
With no limitation of activity-----	4,105	76.2	21.9	569	46.4	3.0	3,536	84.9	18.9
<u>Male</u>									
Total-----	2,391	100.0	26.4	464	100.0	5.1	1,927	100.0	21.2
With limitation of activity-	611	25.6	6.7	271	58.4	3.0	341	17.7	3.8
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	279	11.7	3.1	175	37.7	1.9	104	5.4	1.1
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ --	262	11.0	2.9	85	18.3	0.9	176	9.1	1.9
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	71	3.0	0.8	*	*	*	61	3.2	0.7
With no limitation of activity-----	1,780	74.4	19.6	193	41.6	2.1	1,586	82.3	17.5
<u>Female</u>									
Total-----	2,999	100.0	31.1	763	100.0	7.9	2,236	100.0	23.2
With limitation of activity-	674	22.5	7.0	388	50.9	4.0	286	12.8	3.0
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	204	6.8	2.1	164	21.5	1.7	40	1.8	0.4
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ --	357	11.9	3.7	176	23.1	1.8	180	8.1	1.9
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	113	3.8	1.2	48	6.3	0.5	66	3.0	0.7
With no limitation of activity-----	2,325	77.5	24.1	375	49.1	3.9	1,950	87.2	20.2

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

Table 8. Average prevalence and percent distribution of visual impairments, by degree of limitation of activity according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and degree of limitation of activity	All visual impairments			Severe visual impairments			Other visual impairments		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
Total-----	5,390	100.0	28.8	1,227	100.0	6.6	4,163	100.0	22.2
With limitation of activity-----	1,285	23.8	6.9	658	53.6	3.5	627	15.1	3.4
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	483	9.0	2.6	339	27.6	1.8	144	3.5	0.8
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	618	11.5	3.3	261	21.3	1.4	357	8.6	1.9
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	184	3.4	1.0	58	4.7	0.3	126	3.0	0.7
With no limitation of activity---	4,105	76.2	21.9	569	46.4	3.0	3,536	84.9	18.9
<u>Under 45 years</u>									
Total-----	1,392	100.0	10.5	119	100.0	0.9	1,273	100.0	9.6
With limitation of activity-----	190	13.6	1.4	61	51.3	0.5	130	10.2	1.0
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	107	7.7	0.8	30	25.2	0.2	76	6.0	0.6
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	58	4.2	0.4	*	*	*	48	3.8	0.4
With no limitation of activity---	1,202	86.4	9.1	59	49.6	0.4	1,143	89.8	8.7
<u>45-64 years</u>									
Total-----	1,499	100.0	39.6	259	100.0	6.8	1,240	100.0	32.7
With limitation of activity-----	301	20.1	7.9	128	49.4	3.4	173	14.0	4.6
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	85	5.7	2.2	56	21.6	1.5	*	*	*
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	163	10.9	4.3	59	22.8	1.6	105	8.5	2.8
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	53	3.5	1.4	*	*	*	39	3.1	1.0
With no limitation of activity---	1,198	79.9	31.6	131	50.6	3.5	1,067	86.0	28.2
<u>65 years and over</u>									
Total-----	2,499	100.0	145.6	849	100.0	49.5	1,650	100.0	96.2
With limitation of activity-----	794	31.8	46.3	469	55.2	27.3	325	19.7	18.9
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	373	14.9	21.7	263	31.0	15.3	110	6.7	6.4
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	348	13.9	20.3	172	20.3	10.0	176	10.7	10.3
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	73	2.9	4.3	34	4.0	2.0	39	2.4	2.3
With no limitation of activity---	1,705	68.2	99.4	379	44.6	22.1	1,325	80.3	77.2

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

Table 9. Average prevalence and percent distribution of hearing impairments, by age according to color and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Sex and age	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>									
All ages-----	8,549	100.0	45.7	7,891	100.0	47.8	658	100.0	29.8
Under 25 years-----	823	9.6	9.5	723	9.2	9.7	100	15.2	8.3
25-44 years-----	1,341	15.7	29.6	1,238	15.7	30.8	103	15.7	20.2
45-64 years-----	2,673	31.3	70.5	2,476	31.4	72.1	197	29.9	55.0
65-74 years-----	1,808	21.1	162.1	1,693	21.5	164.6	116	17.6	133.5
75 years and over-----	1,904	22.3	317.2	1,762	22.3	318.3	142	21.6	304.1
<u>Male</u>									
All ages-----	4,785	100.0	52.8	4,448	100.0	55.5	337	100.0	32.0
Under 25 years-----	444	9.3	10.3	392	8.8	10.5	52	15.4	8.8
25-44 years-----	787	16.4	36.4	734	16.5	38.0	53	15.7	23.2
45-64 years-----	1,591	33.2	87.1	1,483	33.3	89.5	108	32.0	63.3
65-74 years-----	1,046	21.9	207.9	980	22.0	211.6	66	19.6	165.0
75 years and over-----	916	19.1	359.9	858	19.3	367.8	58	17.2	273.6
<u>Female</u>									
All ages-----	3,764	100.0	39.0	3,443	100.0	40.6	321	100.0	27.8
Under 25 years-----	379	10.1	8.7	330	9.6	8.8	48	15.0	7.8
25-44 years-----	554	14.7	23.4	504	14.6	24.1	50	15.6	17.8
45-64 years-----	1,081	28.7	55.1	992	28.8	55.9	89	27.7	47.5
65-74 years-----	763	20.3	124.6	713	20.7	126.1	50	15.6	106.6
75 years and over-----	987	26.2	285.4	904	26.3	282.2	84	26.2	329.4

Table 10. Average prevalence and percent distribution of hearing impairments, by etiology according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and etiology ¹	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
All causes-----	8,549	100.0	45.7	4,785	100.0	52.8	3,764	100.0	39.0
Infection-----	1,751	20.5	9.4	770	16.1	8.5	981	26.1	10.2
Injury-----	652	7.6	3.5	493	10.3	5.4	158	4.2	1.6
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	2,956	34.6	15.8	1,684	35.2	18.6	1,272	33.8	13.2
Unknown-----	3,191	37.3	17.1	1,837	38.4	20.3	1,353	35.9	14.0
<u>Under 45 years</u>									
All causes-----	2,164	100.0	16.4	1,231	100.0	19.0	933	100.0	13.9
Infection-----	714	33.0	5.4	352	28.6	5.4	362	38.8	5.4
Injury-----	245	11.3	1.9	181	14.7	2.8	64	6.9	1.0
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	607	28.0	4.6	357	29.0	5.5	250	26.8	3.7
Unknown-----	599	27.7	4.5	342	27.8	5.3	257	27.5	3.8
<u>45-64 years</u>									
All causes-----	2,673	100.0	70.5	1,591	100.0	87.1	1,081	100.0	55.1
Infection-----	582	21.8	15.4	251	15.8	13.7	331	30.6	16.9
Injury-----	234	8.8	6.2	195	12.3	10.7	39	3.6	2.0
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	848	31.7	22.4	529	33.2	28.9	318	29.4	16.2
Unknown-----	1,009	37.7	26.6	616	38.7	33.7	393	36.4	20.0
<u>65 years and over</u>									
All causes-----	3,712	100.0	216.3	1,962	100.0	259.0	1,750	100.0	182.7
Infection-----	455	12.3	26.5	167	8.5	22.0	288	16.5	30.1
Injury-----	172	4.6	10.0	118	6.0	15.6	55	3.1	5.7
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	1,502	40.5	87.5	798	40.7	105.3	703	40.2	73.4
Unknown-----	1,583	42.6	92.3	879	44.8	116.0	704	40.2	73.5

¹For inclusions in each etiology group, see page 8.

Table 11. Average prevalence and percent distribution of hearing impairments, by age according to sex and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Region and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All regions</u>									
All ages-----	8,549	100.0	45.7	4,785	100.0	52.8	3,764	100.0	39.0
Under 17 years-----	513	6.0	7.8	283	5.9	8.4	230	6.1	7.1
17-24 years-----	310	3.6	15.0	162	3.4	16.9	148	3.9	13.5
25-44 years-----	1,341	15.7	29.6	787	16.4	36.4	554	14.7	23.4
45-64 years-----	2,673	31.3	70.5	1,591	33.2	87.1	1,081	28.7	55.1
65-74 years-----	1,808	21.1	162.1	1,046	21.9	207.9	763	20.3	124.6
75 years and over-----	1,904	22.3	317.2	916	19.1	359.9	987	26.2	285.4
<u>Northeast</u>									
All ages-----	1,728	100.0	37.1	911	100.0	40.7	817	100.0	33.8
Under 17 years-----	80	4.6	5.2	46	5.0	5.9	34	4.2	4.5
17-24 years-----	46	2.7	9.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-44 years-----	285	16.5	24.5	172	18.9	31.0	114	14.0	18.8
45-64 years-----	557	32.2	54.8	310	34.0	63.3	247	30.2	47.0
65-74 years-----	369	21.4	123.9	194	21.3	147.8	175	21.4	105.0
75 years and over-----	390	22.6	258.4	165	18.1	273.6	225	27.5	248.3
<u>North Central</u>									
All ages-----	2,439	100.0	45.7	1,373	100.0	52.4	1,067	100.0	39.3
Under 17 years-----	146	6.0	7.6	79	5.8	8.1	66	6.2	7.1
17-24 years-----	85	3.5	15.1	44	3.2	16.3	41	3.8	14.0
25-44 years-----	385	15.8	30.5	212	15.4	34.6	173	16.2	26.7
45-64 years-----	742	30.4	68.6	452	32.9	85.9	290	27.2	52.2
65-74 years-----	508	20.8	154.1	303	22.1	200.7	205	19.2	114.7
75 years and over-----	574	23.5	309.6	283	20.6	356.0	290	27.2	273.8
<u>South</u>									
All ages-----	2,842	100.0	49.9	1,605	100.0	58.5	1,237	100.0	41.8
Under 17 years-----	184	6.5	9.0	100	6.2	9.6	84	6.8	8.3
17-24 years-----	115	4.0	16.8	64	4.0	20.1	52	4.2	14.2
25-44 years-----	409	14.4	30.2	248	15.5	39.0	160	12.9	22.3
45-64 years-----	908	31.9	81.3	537	33.5	101.9	371	30.0	63.0
65-74 years-----	604	21.3	189.5	351	21.9	243.6	253	20.5	144.9
75 years and over-----	622	21.9	362.9	304	18.9	416.4	317	25.6	322.2
<u>West</u>									
All ages-----	1,540	100.0	51.0	897	100.0	61.1	643	100.0	41.5
Under 17 years-----	103	6.7	9.3	57	6.4	10.1	45	7.0	8.3
17-24 years-----	64	4.2	19.9	31	3.5	21.6	33	5.1	18.6
25-44 years-----	262	17.0	34.7	155	17.3	43.2	107	16.6	27.0
45-64 years-----	466	30.3	81.0	292	32.6	102.6	174	27.1	59.8
65-74 years-----	328	21.3	193.7	198	22.1	257.8	129	20.1	139.5
75 years and over-----	318	20.6	343.8	163	18.2	390.9	155	24.1	305.1

Table 12. Average prevalence and percent distribution of hearing impairments, by family income according to age and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Sex and family income	All ages			Under 65 years			65 years and over		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>									
All incomes ¹ -----	8,549	100.0	45.7	4,837	100.0	28.5	3,712	100.0	216.3
Under \$3,000-----	3,131	36.6	90.0	1,070	22.1	40.7	2,061	55.5	242.5
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	803	9.4	50.4	396	8.2	28.3	407	11.0	213.5
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	2,005	23.5	34.8	1,458	30.1	26.7	547	14.7	190.0
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	1,146	13.4	30.4	924	19.1	25.3	222	6.0	173.3
\$10,000 and over-----	1,012	11.8	32.4	767	15.9	25.6	245	6.6	190.4
<u>Male</u>									
All incomes ¹ -----	4,785	100.0	52.8	2,823	100.0	34.0	1,962	100.0	259.0
Under \$3,000-----	1,604	33.5	103.9	539	19.1	45.5	1,065	54.3	296.9
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	484	10.1	64.4	235	8.3	35.7	249	12.7	263.5
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	1,207	25.2	42.4	883	31.3	32.6	324	16.5	230.8
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	683	14.3	36.2	571	20.2	31.2	112	5.7	197.2
\$10,000 and over-----	592	12.4	37.6	468	16.6	30.9	124	6.3	208.8
<u>Female</u>									
All incomes ¹ -----	3,764	100.0	39.0	2,014	100.0	23.2	1,750	100.0	182.7
Under \$3,000-----	1,527	40.6	78.9	532	26.4	36.8	996	56.9	202.7
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	319	8.5	38.0	160	7.9	21.5	158	9.0	164.4
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	798	21.2	27.4	576	28.6	20.9	223	12.7	151.2
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	463	12.3	24.5	353	17.5	19.4	110	6.3	154.5
\$10,000 and over-----	420	11.2	27.1	300	14.9	20.3	121	6.9	174.4

¹Includes persons with unknown incomes.

Table 13. Average prevalence and percent distribution of hearing impairments, by degree of limitation of activity according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and degree of limitation of activity	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
Total-----	8,549	100.0	45.7	4,785	100.0	52.8	3,764	100.0	39.0
With limitation of activity-----	461	5.4	2.5	253	5.3	2.8	207	5.5	2.1
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	145	1.7	0.8	99	2.1	1.1	46	1.2	0.5
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	219	2.6	1.2	118	2.5	1.3	101	2.7	1.0
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	97	1.1	0.5	37	0.8	0.4	60	1.6	0.6
With no limitation of activity----	8,088	94.6	43.2	4,532	94.7	50.0	3,557	94.5	36.9
<u>Under 45 years</u>									
Total-----	2,164	100.0	16.4	1,231	100.0	19.0	933	100.0	13.9
With limitation of activity-----	127	5.9	1.0	64	5.2	1.0	63	6.8	0.9
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	70	3.2	0.5	37	3.0	0.6	33	3.5	0.5
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	41	1.9	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
With no limitation of activity----	2,037	94.1	15.4	1,168	94.9	18.0	870	93.2	12.9
<u>45-64 years</u>									
Total-----	2,673	100.0	70.5	1,591	100.0	87.1	1,081	100.0	55.1
With limitation of activity-----	115	4.3	3.0	68	4.3	3.7	46	4.3	2.3
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	*	*	*	*	*	0.9	*	*	*
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	63	2.4	1.7	37	2.3	2.0	*	*	*
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	30	1.1	0.8	*	*	0.8	*	*	*
With no limitation of activity----	2,558	95.7	67.5	1,523	95.7	83.3	1,035	95.7	52.7
<u>65 years and over</u>									
Total-----	3,712	100.0	216.3	1,962	100.0	259.0	1,750	100.0	182.7
With limitation of activity-----	219	5.9	12.8	122	6.2	16.1	98	5.6	10.2
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	108	2.9	6.3	73	3.7	9.6	35	2.0	3.7
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	86	2.3	5.0	44	2.2	5.8	42	2.4	4.4
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
With no limitation of activity----	3,493	94.1	203.6	1,841	93.8	243.0	1,652	94.4	172.4

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

Table 14. Average prevalence and percent distribution of speech defects, by age according to color and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Sex and age	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>									
All ages-----	1,298	100.0	6.9	1,072	100.0	6.5	226	100.0	10.2
Under 25 years-----	832	64.1	9.6	676	63.1	9.1	155	68.6	12.9
25 years and over-----	466	35.9	4.6	396	36.9	4.4	70	31.0	7.0
<u>Male</u>									
All ages-----	809	100.0	8.9	671	100.0	8.4	138	100.0	13.1
Under 25 years-----	544	67.2	12.6	444	66.2	11.9	100	72.5	16.9
25 years and over-----	264	32.6	5.6	227	33.8	5.3	37	26.8	8.0
<u>Female</u>									
All ages-----	489	100.0	5.1	401	100.0	4.7	88	100.0	7.6
Under 25 years-----	287	58.7	6.6	233	58.1	6.2	55	62.5	9.0
25 years and over-----	202	41.3	3.8	168	41.9	3.5	33	37.5	6.1

Table 15. Average prevalence and percent distribution of speech defects, by etiology according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[See headnote on table 14]

Etiology	All ages			Under 45 years			45 years and over		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
All causes-----	1,298	100.0	6.9	999	100.0	7.6	298	100.0	5.4
Vascular lesions, central nervous system----	144	11.1	0.8	*	*	*	136	45.6	2.5
Congenital or birth factors-----	119	9.2	0.6	111	11.1	0.8	*	*	*
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	628	48.4	3.4	512	51.3	3.9	115	38.6	2.1
Unknown to respondent---	408	31.4	2.2	368	36.8	2.8	39	13.1	0.7

Table 16. Average prevalence and percent distribution of speech defects, by age according to sex and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Region and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All regions</u>									
All ages----	1,298	100.0	6.9	809	100.0	8.9	489	100.0	5.1
Under 17 years----	695	53.5	10.5	462	57.1	13.7	233	47.6	7.2
17 years and over-	603	46.5	5.0	347	42.9	6.1	256	52.4	4.0
<u>Northeast</u>									
All ages----	221	100.0	4.7	143	100.0	6.4	78	100.0	3.2
Under 17 years----	117	52.9	7.6	74	51.7	9.5	43	55.1	5.6
17 years and over-	104	47.1	3.3	69	48.3	4.7	35	44.9	2.1
<u>North Central</u>									
All ages----	331	100.0	6.2	207	100.0	7.9	124	100.0	4.6
Under 17 years----	166	50.2	8.7	113	54.6	11.5	53	42.7	5.7
17 years and over-	166	50.2	4.9	94	45.4	5.7	71	57.3	4.0
<u>South</u>									
All ages----	519	100.0	9.1	321	100.0	11.7	197	100.0	6.7
Under 17 years----	287	55.3	14.0	194	60.4	18.6	93	47.2	9.2
17 years and over-	232	44.7	6.4	127	39.6	7.5	105	53.3	5.4
<u>West</u>									
All ages----	227	100.0	7.5	137	100.0	9.3	89	100.0	5.7
Under 17 years----	126	55.5	11.4	81	59.1	14.4	45	50.6	8.3
17 years and over-	101	44.5	5.3	56	40.9	6.2	45	50.6	4.5

Table 17. Average prevalence and percent distribution of speech defects, by family income according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Family income	All ages			Under 17 years			17 years and over		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
All incomes ¹ ---	1,298	100.0	6.9	695	100.0	10.5	603	100.0	5.0
Under \$3,000-----	370	28.5	10.6	150	21.6	15.2	220	36.5	8.8
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	129	9.9	8.1	71	10.2	12.5	57	9.5	5.6
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	387	29.8	6.7	231	33.2	10.2	155	25.7	4.4
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	202	15.6	5.4	135	19.4	9.2	67	11.1	2.9
\$10,000 and over--	151	11.6	4.8	85	12.2	8.0	66	10.9	3.2

¹Includes persons with unknown incomes.

Table 18. Average prevalence and percent distribution of speech defects, by limitation of activity according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[See headnote on table 17]

Age and limitation of activity	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
Total-----	1,298	100.0	6.9	809	100.0	8.9	489	100.0	5.1
With limitation of activity-----	263	20.3	1.4	152	18.8	1.7	111	22.7	1.2
With no limitation of activity-----	1,035	79.7	5.5	657	81.2	7.2	378	77.3	3.9
<u>Under 45 years</u>									
Total-----	999	100.0	7.6	643	100.0	9.9	357	100.0	5.3
With limitation of activity-----	153	15.3	1.2	88	13.7	1.4	65	18.2	1.0
With no limitation of activity-----	847	84.8	6.4	555	86.3	8.6	292	81.8	4.3
<u>45 years and over</u>									
Total-----	298	100.0	5.4	166	100.0	6.4	132	100.0	4.5
With limitation of activity-----	110	36.9	2.0	64	38.6	2.5	47	35.6	1.6
With no limitation of activity-----	188	63.1	3.4	102	61.4	3.9	85	64.4	2.9

Table 19. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of paralysis, by age according to color and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Sex and age	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>									
All ages-----	1,516	100.0	8.1	1,357	100.0	8.2	158	100.0	7.2
Under 45 years-----	645	42.5	4.9	594	43.8	5.2	50	31.6	2.9
45 years and over-----	871	57.5	15.8	763	56.2	15.2	108	68.4	22.0
<u>Male</u>									
All ages-----	788	100.0	8.7	710	100.0	8.9	78	100.0	7.4
Under 45 years-----	345	43.8	5.3	319	44.9	5.6	*	*	*
45 years and over-----	443	56.2	17.1	391	55.1	16.6	52	66.7	22.4
<u>Female</u>									
All ages-----	727	100.0	7.5	647	100.0	7.6	80	100.0	6.9
Under 45 years-----	300	41.3	4.5	276	42.7	4.7	*	*	*
45 years and over-----	428	58.9	14.7	372	57.5	14.0	56	70.0	21.6

Table 20. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of paralysis, by etiology according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[See headnote on table 19]

Etiology	All ages			Under 45 years			45 years and over		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
All causes-----	1,516	100.0	8.1	645	100.0	4.9	871	100.0	15.8
Poliomyelitis-----	451	29.7	2.4	294	45.6	2.2	157	18.0	2.9
Vascular lesions, central nervous system-----	519	34.2	2.8	*	*	*	490	56.3	8.9
Injury-----	140	9.2	0.7	67	10.4	0.5	73	8.4	1.3
Congenital or birth factors-----	171	11.3	0.9	160	24.8	1.2	*	*	*
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	125	8.2	0.7	52	8.1	0.4	73	8.4	1.3
Unknown to respondent---	111	7.3	0.6	43	6.7	0.3	67	7.7	1.2

Table 21. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of paralysis, by etiology according to sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Etiology	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>			
All causes-----	1,516	100.0	8.1
Poliomyelitis-----	451	29.7	2.4
Vascular lesions, central nervous system-----	519	34.2	2.8
Injury-----	140	9.2	0.7
Congenital or birth factors-----	171	11.3	0.9
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	125	8.2	0.7
Unknown to respondent-----	111	7.3	0.6
<u>Male</u>			
All causes-----	788	100.0	8.7
Poliomyelitis-----	243	30.8	2.7
Vascular lesions, central nervous system-----	250	31.7	2.8
Injury-----	98	12.4	1.1
Congenital or birth factors-----	93	11.8	1.0
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	50	6.3	0.6
Unknown to respondent-----	55	7.0	0.6
<u>Female</u>			
All causes-----	727	100.0	7.5
Poliomyelitis-----	208	28.6	2.2
Vascular lesions, central nervous system-----	269	37.0	2.8
Injury-----	41	5.6	0.4
Congenital or birth factors-----	78	10.7	0.8
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	75	10.3	0.8
Unknown to respondent-----	56	7.7	0.6

Table 22. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of paralysis, by age according to sex and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Region and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All regions</u>									
All ages-----	1,516	100.0	8.1	788	100.0	8.7	727	100.0	7.5
Under 25 years-----	327	21.6	3.8	178	22.6	4.1	149	20.5	3.4
25-44 years-----	318	21.0	7.0	168	21.3	7.8	150	20.6	6.3
45-64 years-----	410	27.0	10.8	214	27.2	11.7	196	27.0	10.0
65 years and over-----	460	30.3	26.8	229	29.1	30.2	231	31.8	24.1
<u>Northeast</u>									
All ages-----	333	100.0	7.1	179	100.0	8.0	154	100.0	6.4
Under 25 years-----	67	20.1	3.3	37	20.7	3.7	30	19.5	2.9
25-44 years-----	77	23.1	6.6	39	21.8	7.0	38	24.7	6.3
45-64 years-----	95	28.5	9.4	55	30.7	11.2	40	26.0	7.6
65 years and over-----	94	28.2	20.9	47	26.3	24.5	46	29.9	17.9
<u>North Central</u>									
All ages-----	411	100.0	7.7	214	100.0	8.2	197	100.0	7.3
Under 25 years-----	92	22.4	3.7	52	24.3	4.2	41	20.8	3.3
25-44 years-----	85	20.7	6.7	42	19.6	6.9	44	22.3	6.8
45-64 years-----	108	26.3	10.0	57	26.6	10.8	50	25.4	9.0
65 years and over-----	126	30.7	24.5	64	29.9	27.8	62	31.5	21.8
<u>South</u>									
All ages-----	527	100.0	9.2	272	100.0	9.9	255	100.0	8.6
Under 25 years-----	111	21.1	4.1	58	21.3	4.3	52	20.4	3.8
25-44 years-----	92	17.5	6.8	60	22.1	9.4	31	12.2	4.3
45-64 years-----	144	27.3	12.9	69	25.4	13.1	75	29.4	12.7
65 years and over-----	181	34.3	36.9	84	30.9	38.7	97	38.0	35.5
<u>West</u>									
All ages-----	245	100.0	8.1	124	100.0	8.4	121	100.0	7.8
Under 25 years-----	57	23.3	4.0	31	25.0	4.4	*	*	*
25-44 years-----	64	26.1	8.5	*	*	*	38	31.4	9.6
45-64 years-----	64	26.1	11.1	32	25.8	11.2	31	25.6	10.6
65 years and over-----	60	24.5	22.9	35	28.2	29.5	*	*	*

Table 23. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of paralysis, by family income according to age and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Sex and family income	All ages			Under 45 years			45 years and over		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>									
All incomes ¹ -----	1,516	100.0	8.1	645	100.0	4.9	871	100.0	15.8
Under \$3,000-----	497	32.8	14.3	103	16.0	5.4	394	45.2	25.4
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	135	8.9	8.5	44	6.8	4.0	91	10.4	18.4
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	382	25.2	6.6	219	34.0	5.0	163	18.7	12.2
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	234	15.4	6.2	146	22.6	5.0	89	10.2	10.7
\$10,000 and over-----	191	12.6	6.1	116	18.0	5.2	75	8.6	8.4
<u>Male</u>									
All incomes ¹ -----	788	100.0	8.7	345	100.0	5.3	443	100.0	17.1
Under \$3,000-----	260	33.0	16.8	60	17.4	6.5	200	45.1	31.9
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	69	8.8	9.2	*	*	*	45	10.2	19.9
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	211	26.8	7.4	125	36.2	5.7	86	19.4	12.9
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	108	13.7	5.7	68	19.7	4.7	41	9.3	9.6
\$10,000 and over-----	99	12.6	6.3	59	17.1	5.3	40	9.0	8.6
<u>Female</u>									
All incomes ¹ -----	727	100.0	7.5	300	100.0	4.5	428	100.0	14.7
Under \$3,000-----	237	32.6	12.2	43	14.3	4.3	194	45.3	20.9
\$3,000-\$3,999-----	66	9.1	7.9	*	*	*	46	10.7	17.2
\$4,000-\$6,999-----	171	23.5	5.9	94	31.3	4.2	78	18.2	11.7
\$7,000-\$9,999-----	126	17.3	6.7	78	26.0	5.3	48	11.2	11.9
\$10,000 and over-----	92	12.7	5.9	57	19.0	5.1	35	8.2	8.2

¹Includes persons with unknown incomes.

Table 24. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of paralysis, by degree of limitation of activity according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and degree of limitation of activity	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
Total-----	1,516	100.0	8.1	788	100.0	8.7	727	100.0	7.5
With limitation of activity-----	923	60.9	4.9	489	62.1	5.4	434	59.7	4.5
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	444	29.3	2.4	271	34.4	3.0	173	23.8	1.8
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	361	23.8	1.9	159	20.2	1.8	202	27.8	2.1
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	118	7.8	0.6	59	7.5	0.7	59	8.1	0.6
With no limitation of activity----	593	39.1	3.2	299	37.9	3.3	293	40.3	3.0
<u>Under 45 years</u>									
Total-----	645	100.0	4.9	345	100.0	5.3	300	100.0	4.5
With limitation of activity-----	327	50.7	2.5	182	52.8	2.8	145	48.3	2.2
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	87	13.5	0.7	47	13.6	0.7	40	13.3	0.6
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	158	24.5	1.2	91	26.4	1.4	67	22.3	1.0
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	82	12.7	0.6	44	12.8	0.7	37	12.3	0.6
With no limitation of activity----	318	49.3	2.4	163	47.2	2.5	155	51.7	2.3
<u>45-64 years</u>									
Total-----	410	100.0	10.8	214	100.0	11.7	196	100.0	10.0
With limitation of activity-----	252	61.5	6.6	131	61.2	7.2	121	61.7	6.2
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	114	27.8	3.0	74	34.6	4.0	40	20.4	2.0
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	112	27.3	3.0	45	21.0	2.5	68	34.7	3.5
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
With no limitation of activity----	159	38.8	4.2	83	38.8	4.5	76	38.8	3.9
<u>65 years and over</u>									
Total-----	460	100.0	26.8	229	100.0	30.2	231	100.0	24.1
With limitation of activity-----	344	74.8	20.0	175	76.4	23.1	169	73.2	17.6
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	242	52.6	14.1	149	65.1	19.7	93	40.3	9.7
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	91	19.8	5.3	*	*	*	67	29.0	7.0
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
With no limitation of activity----	116	25.2	6.8	54	23.6	7.1	62	26.8	6.5

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

Table 25. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of absence of extremities, by selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Selected characteristic	Total			Absence of major extremity			Absence of finger(s) or toe(s)		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
Total-----	1,968	100.0	10.5	257	100.0	1.4	1,712	100.0	9.1
<u>Sex</u>									
Male-----	1,638	83.2	18.1	222	86.4	2.4	1,416	82.7	15.6
Female-----	331	16.8	3.4	35	13.6	0.4	296	17.3	3.1
<u>Age</u>									
Under 65 years----	1,507	76.6	8.9	178	69.3	1.0	1,328	77.6	7.8
65 years and over-	462	23.5	26.9	79	30.7	4.6	383	22.4	22.3
<u>Color</u>									
White-----	1,769	89.9	10.7	214	83.3	1.3	1,555	90.8	9.4
Nonwhite-----	200	10.2	9.1	43	16.7	1.9	157	9.2	7.1
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast-----	402	20.4	8.6	59	23.0	1.3	343	20.0	7.4
North Central----	639	32.5	12.0	81	31.5	1.5	559	32.7	10.5
South-----	596	30.3	10.5	86	33.5	1.5	510	30.0	9.0
West-----	331	16.8	11.0	31	12.1	1.0	300	17.5	9.9

Table 26. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of absence of extremities, by family income according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and family income	Total			Absence of major extremity			Absence of finger(s) or toe(s)		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
All incomes ¹⁻⁻	1,968	100.0	10.5	257	100.0	1.4	1,712	100.0	9.1
Under \$3,000-----	540	27.4	15.5	94	36.6	2.7	446	26.1	12.8
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	766	38.9	10.4	88	34.2	1.2	679	39.7	9.2
\$7,000 and over---	571	29.0	8.3	59	23.0	0.9	511	29.8	7.4
<u>Under 65 years</u>									
All incomes ¹⁻⁻	1,507	100.0	8.9	178	100.0	1.0	1,328	100.0	7.8
Under \$3,000-----	275	18.2	10.5	46	25.8	1.7	230	17.3	8.7
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	640	42.5	9.3	70	39.3	1.0	570	42.9	8.3
\$7,000 and over	521	34.6	7.8	49	27.5	0.7	472	35.5	7.1
<u>65 years and over</u>									
All incomes ¹⁻⁻	462	100.0	26.9	79	100.0	4.6	383	100.0	22.3
Under \$3,000-----	265	57.4	31.2	48	60.8	5.6	217	56.7	25.5
\$3,000-\$6,999-----	126	27.3	26.3	*	*	*	109	28.5	22.8
\$7,000 and over---	50	10.8	19.5	*	*	*	39	10.2	15.2

¹Includes persons with unknown incomes.

Table 27. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of absence of extremities, by etiology according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and etiology	Total			Absence of major extremity			Absence of finger(s) or toe(s)		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
All causes-----	1,968	100.0	10.5	257	100.0	1.4	1,712	100.0	9.1
Injury-----	1,764	89.6	9.4	182	70.8	1.0	1,582	92.4	8.5
All other causes-----	205	10.4	1.1	75	29.2	0.4	130	7.6	0.7
<u>Under 65 years</u>									
All causes-----	1,507	100.0	8.9	178	100.0	1.0	1,328	100.0	7.8
Injury-----	1,377	91.4	8.1	135	75.8	0.8	1,241	93.4	7.3
All other causes-----	130	8.6	0.8	43	24.2	0.3	87	6.6	0.5
<u>65 years and over</u>									
All causes-----	462	100.0	26.9	79	100.0	4.6	383	100.0	22.3
Injury-----	387	83.8	22.6	47	59.5	2.7	340	88.8	19.8
All other causes-----	75	16.2	4.4	32	40.5	1.9	43	11.2	2.5

Table 28. Average prevalence and percent distribution of cases of absence of extremities, by limitation of activity according to age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

[See headnote on table 27]

Age and limitation of activity	Total			Absence of major extremity			Absence of finger(s) or toe(s)		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
Total-----	1,968	100.0	10.5	257	100.0	1.4	1,712	100.0	9.1
With limitation of activity--	228	11.6	1.2	157	61.1	0.8	71	4.1	0.4
With no limitation of activity-----	1,740	88.4	9.3	99	38.5	0.5	1,641	95.9	8.8
<u>Under 45 years</u>									
Total-----	711	100.0	5.4	73	100.0	0.6	637	100.0	4.8
With limitation of activity--	68	9.6	0.5	37	50.7	0.3	30	4.7	0.2
With no limitation of activity-----	643	90.4	4.9	36	49.3	0.3	607	95.3	4.6
<u>45 years and over</u>									
Total-----	1,258	100.0	22.8	183	100.0	3.3	1,074	100.0	19.5
With limitation of activity--	161	12.8	2.9	120	65.6	2.2	40	3.7	0.7
With no limitation of activity-----	1,097	87.2	19.9	63	34.4	1.1	1,034	96.3	18.8

Table 29. Average prevalence and percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence) of limbs, back, and trunk, by age according to sex and site: 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]

Site and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All sites</u>									
All ages-----	17,742	100.0	94.8	9,465	100.0	104.4	8,277	100.0	85.8
Under 17 years-----	1,506	8.5	22.8	832	8.8	24.8	674	8.1	20.7
17-24 years-----	1,841	10.4	89.3	1,000	10.6	104.1	841	10.2	76.4
25-44 years-----	5,647	31.8	124.6	3,331	35.2	154.1	2,316	28.0	97.7
45-64 years-----	5,549	31.3	146.4	2,986	31.5	163.4	2,564	31.0	130.7
65 years and over-----	3,199	18.0	186.4	1,316	13.9	173.7	1,883	22.7	196.5
<u>Back or spine</u>									
All ages-----	6,486	100.0	34.7	3,187	100.0	35.1	3,299	100.0	34.2
Under 17 years-----	165	2.5	2.5	67	2.1	2.0	98	3.0	3.0
17-24 years-----	704	10.9	34.2	297	9.3	30.9	406	12.3	36.9
25-44 years-----	2,480	38.2	54.7	1,305	40.9	60.4	1,175	35.6	49.6
45-64 years-----	2,186	33.7	57.7	1,109	34.8	60.7	1,077	32.6	54.9
65 years and over-----	951	14.7	55.4	409	12.8	54.0	543	16.5	56.7
<u>Upper extremity and shoulder</u>									
All ages-----	2,925	100.0	15.6	1,690	100.0	18.6	1,235	100.0	12.8
Under 17 years-----	287	9.8	4.3	167	9.9	5.0	120	9.7	3.7
17-24 years-----	282	9.6	13.7	185	10.9	19.3	97	7.9	8.8
25-44 years-----	839	28.7	18.5	556	32.9	25.7	283	22.9	11.9
45-64 years-----	934	31.9	24.6	540	32.0	29.5	394	31.9	20.1
65 years and over-----	582	19.9	33.9	242	14.3	31.9	340	27.5	35.5
<u>Lower extremity and hip</u>									
All ages-----	6,623	100.0	35.4	3,667	100.0	40.4	2,957	100.0	30.7
Under 17 years-----	976	14.7	14.8	561	15.3	16.7	415	14.0	12.8
17-24 years-----	708	10.7	34.4	437	11.9	45.5	271	9.2	24.6
25-44 years-----	1,812	27.4	40.0	1,153	31.4	53.3	658	22.3	27.8
45-64 years-----	1,842	27.8	48.6	1,008	27.5	55.2	834	28.2	42.5
65 years and over-----	1,286	19.4	75.0	507	13.8	66.9	778	26.3	81.2
<u>Other and multiple, NEC</u>									
All ages-----	1,709	100.0	9.1	921	100.0	10.2	787	100.0	8.2
Under 17 years-----	78	4.6	1.2	37	4.0	1.1	41	5.2	1.3
17-24 years-----	147	8.6	7.1	80	8.7	8.3	67	8.5	6.1
25-44 years-----	517	30.3	11.4	317	34.4	14.7	200	25.4	8.4
45-64 years-----	587	34.3	15.5	329	35.7	18.0	258	32.8	13.1
65 years and over-----	380	22.2	22.1	159	17.3	21.0	221	28.1	23.1

Table 30. Average prevalence and percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence) of limbs, back, and trunk, by site according to color and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and site	Total			White			Nonwhite		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>									
All sites-----	17,742	100.0	94.8	15,924	100.0	96.5	1,819	100.0	82.4
Back or spine-----	6,486	36.6	34.7	5,944	37.3	36.0	542	29.8	24.6
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	2,925	16.5	15.6	2,635	16.5	16.0	289	15.9	13.1
Lower extremity and hip-----	6,623	37.3	35.4	5,878	36.9	35.6	746	41.0	33.8
Other and multiple, NEC-----	1,709	9.6	9.1	1,467	9.2	8.9	242	13.3	11.0
<u>Under 45 years</u>									
All sites-----	8,994	100.0	68.1	8,113	100.0	70.6	881	100.0	51.4
Back or spine-----	3,348	37.2	25.4	3,094	38.1	26.9	254	28.8	14.8
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	1,409	15.7	10.7	1,260	15.5	11.0	149	16.9	8.7
Lower extremity and hip-----	3,496	38.9	26.5	3,114	38.4	27.1	381	43.2	22.2
Other and multiple, NEC-----	741	8.2	5.6	645	8.0	5.6	96	10.9	5.6
<u>45 years and over</u>									
All sites-----	8,748	100.0	158.9	7,810	100.0	155.8	938	100.0	190.8
Back or spine-----	3,137	35.9	57.0	2,850	36.5	56.8	288	30.7	58.6
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	1,516	17.3	27.5	1,376	17.6	27.4	140	14.9	28.5
Lower extremity and hip-----	3,128	35.8	56.8	2,763	35.4	55.1	365	38.9	74.3
Other and multiple, NEC-----	967	11.1	17.6	822	10.5	16.4	145	15.5	29.5

Table 31. Average prevalence and percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence) of limbs, back, and trunk, by etiology according to site and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Age and etiology	All sites			Back or spine		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All ages</u>						
All causes-----	17,742	100.0	94.8	6,486	100.0	34.7
Injury-----	12,237	69.0	65.4	3,690	56.9	19.7
Congenital or birth factors-----	1,135	6.4	6.1	238	3.7	1.3
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	1,811	10.2	9.7	945	14.6	5.1
Unknown to respondent-----	2,560	14.4	13.7	1,613	24.9	8.6
<u>Under 25 years</u>						
All causes-----	3,347	100.0	38.6	868	100.0	10.0
Injury-----	2,013	60.1	23.2	504	58.1	5.8
Congenital or birth factors-----	696	20.8	8.0	70	8.1	0.8
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	267	8.0	3.1	114	13.1	1.3
Unknown to respondent-----	372	11.1	4.3	180	20.7	2.1
<u>25-44 years</u>						
All causes-----	5,647	100.0	124.6	2,480	100.0	54.7
Injury-----	4,074	72.1	89.9	1,459	58.8	32.2
Congenital or birth factors-----	250	4.4	5.5	103	4.2	2.3
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	539	9.5	11.9	358	14.4	7.9
Unknown to respondent-----	785	13.9	17.3	560	22.6	12.4
<u>45-64 years</u>						
All causes-----	5,549	100.0	146.4	2,186	100.0	57.7
Injury-----	3,950	71.2	104.2	1,253	57.3	33.1
Congenital or birth factors-----	146	2.6	3.9	52	2.4	1.4
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	611	11.0	16.1	328	15.0	8.7
Unknown to respondent-----	843	15.2	22.2	553	25.3	14.6
<u>65 years and over</u>						
All causes-----	3,199	100.0	186.4	951	100.0	55.4
Injury-----	2,200	68.8	128.2	474	49.8	27.6
Congenital or birth factors-----	44	1.4	2.6	*	*	*
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	395	12.3	23.0	145	15.2	8.5
Unknown to respondent-----	560	17.5	32.6	320	33.6	18.7

Table 31. Average prevalence and percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence) of limbs, back, and trunk, by etiology according to site and age: United States, July 1963-June 1965—Con.

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

Upper extremity and shoulder			Lower extremity and hip			Other and multiple, NEC		
Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
2,925	100.0	15.6	6,623	100.0	35.4	1,709	100.0	9.1
2,446	83.6	13.1	4,753	71.8	25.4	1,347	78.8	7.2
133	4.5	0.7	734	11.1	3.9	30	1.8	0.2
200	6.8	1.1	531	8.0	2.8	136	8.0	0.7
145	5.0	0.8	605	9.1	3.2	196	11.5	1.0
570	100.0	6.6	1,684	100.0	19.4	225	100.0	2.6
469	82.3	5.4	880	52.3	10.1	160	71.1	1.8
66	11.6	0.8	540	32.1	6.2	*	*	*
*	*	*	120	7.1	1.4	*	*	*
*	*	*	144	8.6	1.7	*	*	*
839	100.0	18.5	1,812	100.0	40.0	517	100.0	11.4
728	86.8	16.1	1,459	80.5	32.2	428	82.8	9.4
38	4.5	0.8	103	5.7	2.3	*	*	*
43	5.1	0.9	108	6.0	2.4	30	5.8	0.7
31	3.7	0.7	141	7.8	3.1	53	10.3	1.2
934	100.0	24.6	1,842	100.0	48.6	587	100.0	15.5
779	83.4	20.6	1,447	78.6	38.2	471	80.2	12.4
*	*	*	67	3.6	1.8	*	*	*
71	7.6	1.9	162	8.8	4.3	49	8.3	1.3
62	6.6	1.6	165	9.0	4.4	63	10.7	1.7
582	100.0	33.9	1,286	100.0	75.0	380	100.0	22.1
471	80.9	27.5	967	75.2	56.4	288	75.8	16.8
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
70	12.0	4.1	140	10.9	8.2	40	10.5	2.3
33	5.7	1.9	155	12.1	9.0	51	13.4	3.0

Table 32. Average prevalence and percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence) of limbs, back, and trunk, by etiology according to site and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Sex and etiology	All sites			Back or spine		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All causes-----	17,742	100.0	94.8	6,486	100.0	34.7
Injury-----	12,237	69.0	65.4	3,690	56.9	19.7
Congenital or birth factors-----	1,135	6.4	6.1	238	3.7	1.3
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	1,811	10.2	9.7	945	14.6	5.1
Unknown to respondent-----	2,560	14.4	13.7	1,613	24.9	8.6
<u>Male</u>						
All causes-----	9,465	100.0	104.4	3,187	100.0	35.1
Injury-----	6,910	73.0	76.2	1,986	62.3	21.9
Congenital or birth factors-----	607	6.4	6.7	104	3.3	1.1
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	811	8.6	8.9	412	12.9	4.5
Unknown to respondent-----	1,138	12.0	12.5	685	21.5	7.6
<u>Female</u>						
All causes-----	8,277	100.0	85.8	3,299	100.0	34.2
Injury-----	5,327	64.4	55.2	1,704	51.7	17.7
Congenital or birth factors-----	528	6.4	5.5	134	4.1	1.4
Other and ill-defined conditions-----	1,000	12.1	10.4	532	16.1	5.5
Unknown to respondent-----	1,422	17.2	14.7	928	28.1	9.6

Table 32. Average prevalence and percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence) of limbs, back, and trunk, by etiology according to site and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1965--Con.

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

Upper extremity and shoulder			Lower extremity and hip			Other and multiple, NEC		
Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
2,925	100.0	15.6	6,623	100.0	35.4	1,709	100.0	9.1
2,446	83.6	13.1	4,753	71.8	25.4	1,347	78.8	7.2
133	4.5	0.7	734	11.1	3.9	30	1.8	0.2
200	6.8	1.1	531	8.0	2.8	136	8.0	0.7
145	5.0	0.8	605	9.1	3.2	196	11.5	1.0
1,690	100.0	18.6	3,667	100.0	40.4	921	100.0	10.2
1,470	87.0	16.2	2,692	73.4	29.7	762	82.7	8.4
70	4.1	0.8	418	11.4	4.6	*	*	*
82	4.9	0.9	253	6.9	2.8	63	6.8	0.7
67	4.0	0.7	304	8.3	3.4	81	8.8	0.9
1,235	100.0	12.8	2,957	100.0	30.7	787	100.0	8.2
976	79.0	10.1	2,061	69.7	21.4	585	74.3	6.1
63	5.1	0.7	317	10.7	3.3	*	*	*
117	9.5	1.2	278	9.4	2.9	73	9.3	0.8
78	6.3	0.8	301	10.2	3.1	115	14.6	1.2

Table 33. Average prevalence and percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence) of limbs, back, and trunk, by site according to age and geographic region: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Region and site	All ages			Under 45 years			45 years and over		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All regions</u>									
All sites-----	17,742	100.0	94.8	8,994	100.0	68.1	8,748	100.0	158.9
Back or spine-----	6,486	36.6	34.7	3,348	37.2	25.4	3,137	35.9	57.0
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	2,925	16.5	15.6	1,409	15.7	10.7	1,516	17.3	27.5
Lower extremity and hip-----	6,623	37.3	35.4	3,496	38.9	26.5	3,128	35.8	56.8
Other and multiple, NEC-----	1,709	9.6	9.1	741	8.2	5.6	967	11.1	17.6
<u>Northeast</u>									
All sites-----	3,602	100.0	77.3	1,808	100.0	56.6	1,795	100.0	122.6
Back or spine-----	1,327	36.8	28.5	681	37.7	21.3	646	36.0	44.1
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	611	17.0	13.1	281	15.5	8.8	330	18.4	22.5
Lower extremity and hip-----	1,372	38.1	29.5	717	39.7	22.5	656	36.5	44.8
Other and multiple, NEC-----	292	8.1	6.3	129	7.1	4.0	163	9.1	11.1
<u>North Central</u>									
All sites-----	5,180	100.0	97.1	2,619	100.0	70.1	2,561	100.0	160.3
Back or spine-----	1,975	38.1	37.0	999	38.1	26.7	975	38.1	61.0
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	857	16.5	16.1	416	15.9	11.1	441	17.2	27.6
Lower extremity and hip-----	1,882	36.3	35.3	1,001	38.2	26.8	881	34.4	55.2
Other and multiple, NEC-----	466	9.0	8.7	202	7.7	5.4	264	10.3	16.5
<u>South</u>									
All sites-----	5,625	100.0	98.7	2,735	100.0	66.8	2,891	100.0	180.0
Back or spine-----	1,870	33.2	32.8	943	34.5	23.0	927	32.1	57.7
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	947	16.8	16.6	447	16.3	10.9	500	17.3	31.1
Lower extremity and hip-----	2,167	38.5	38.0	1,084	39.6	26.5	1,084	37.5	67.5
Other and multiple, NEC-----	641	11.4	11.2	262	9.6	6.4	379	13.1	23.6
<u>West</u>									
All sites-----	3,335	100.0	110.4	1,832	100.0	83.9	1,502	100.0	179.4
Back or spine-----	1,314	39.4	43.5	725	39.6	33.2	589	39.2	70.3
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	510	15.3	16.9	265	14.5	12.1	245	16.3	29.3
Lower extremity and hip-----	1,202	36.0	39.8	694	37.9	31.8	508	33.8	60.7
Other and multiple, NEC-----	310	9.3	10.3	148	8.1	6.8	161	10.7	19.2

Table 34. Average prevalence and percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence) of limbs, back, and trunk, by site according to age and family income: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Family income and site	All ages			Under 65 years			65 years and over		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All incomes¹</u>									
All sites-----	17,742	100.0	94.8	14,544	100.0	85.6	3,199	100.0	186.4
Back or spine-----	6,486	36.6	34.7	5,534	38.1	32.6	951	29.7	55.4
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	2,925	16.5	15.6	2,343	16.1	13.8	582	18.2	33.9
Lower extremity and hip-----	6,623	37.3	35.4	5,338	36.7	31.4	1,286	40.2	75.0
Other and multiple, NEC-----	1,709	9.6	9.1	1,329	9.1	7.8	380	11.9	22.1
<u>Under \$3,000</u>									
All sites-----	4,879	100.0	140.3	2,972	100.0	113.1	1,907	100.0	224.4
Back or spine-----	1,565	32.1	45.0	995	33.5	37.9	570	29.9	67.1
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	806	16.5	23.2	466	15.7	17.7	340	17.8	40.0
Lower extremity and hip-----	1,881	38.6	54.1	1,141	38.4	43.4	740	38.8	87.1
Other and multiple, NEC-----	627	12.9	18.0	370	12.4	14.1	257	13.5	30.2
<u>\$3,000-\$3,999</u>									
All sites-----	1,546	100.0	97.1	1,203	100.0	85.8	343	100.0	180.0
Back or spine-----	581	37.6	36.5	474	39.4	33.8	107	31.2	56.1
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	252	16.3	15.8	188	15.6	13.4	65	19.0	34.1
Lower extremity and hip-----	569	36.8	35.7	433	36.0	30.9	136	39.7	71.4
Other and multiple, NEC-----	143	9.2	9.0	109	9.1	7.8	35	10.2	18.4
<u>\$4,000-\$6,999</u>									
All sites-----	4,821	100.0	83.7	4,387	100.0	80.2	434	100.0	150.7
Back or spine-----	1,846	38.3	32.1	1,703	38.8	31.1	143	32.9	49.7
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	797	16.5	13.8	722	16.5	13.2	76	17.5	26.4
Lower extremity and hip-----	1,740	36.1	30.2	1,567	35.7	28.6	173	39.9	60.1
Other and multiple, NEC-----	438	9.1	7.6	396	9.0	7.2	42	9.7	14.6
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>									
All sites-----	3,147	100.0	83.4	2,985	100.0	81.9	162	100.0	126.5
Back or spine-----	1,226	39.0	32.5	1,182	39.6	32.4	44	27.2	34.3
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	520	16.5	13.8	486	16.3	13.3	35	21.6	27.3
Lower extremity and hip-----	1,151	36.6	30.5	1,081	36.2	29.6	70	43.2	54.6
Other and multiple, NEC-----	249	7.9	6.6	237	7.9	6.5	*	*	*
<u>\$10,000 and over</u>									
All sites-----	2,574	100.0	82.4	2,410	100.0	80.5	164	100.0	127.4
Back or spine-----	979	38.0	31.4	946	39.3	31.6	33	20.1	25.6
Upper extremity and shoulder-----	424	16.5	13.6	387	16.1	12.9	37	22.6	28.7
Lower extremity and hip-----	992	38.5	31.8	908	37.7	30.3	84	51.2	65.3
Other and multiple, NEC-----	178	6.9	5.7	168	7.0	5.6	*	*	*

¹Includes persons with unknown incomes.

Table 35. Average prevalence and percent distribution of impairments (except paralysis and absence) of limbs, back, and trunk, by degree of limitation of activity according to age and site: 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]

Site and degree of limitation of activity	All ages			Under 65 years			65 years and over		
	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population	Average number in thousands	Percent distribution	Rate per 1,000 population
<u>All sites</u>									
Total-----	17,742	100.0	94.8	14,544	100.0	85.6	3,199	100.0	186.4
With limitation of activity-----	4,065	22.9	21.7	2,985	20.5	17.6	1,080	33.8	62.9
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	545	3.1	2.9	238	1.6	1.4	307	9.6	17.9
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	2,441	13.8	13.0	1,794	12.3	10.6	647	20.2	37.7
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	1,079	6.1	5.8	953	6.6	5.6	126	3.9	7.3
With no limitation of activity-----	13,677	77.1	73.1	11,558	79.5	68.0	2,119	66.2	123.5
<u>Back or spine</u>									
Total-----	6,486	100.0	34.7	5,534	100.0	32.6	951	100.0	55.4
With limitation of activity-----	1,769	27.3	9.5	1,399	25.3	8.2	369	38.8	21.5
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	160	2.5	0.9	77	1.4	0.5	84	8.8	4.9
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	1,139	17.6	6.1	887	16.0	5.2	253	26.6	14.7
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	469	7.2	2.5	436	7.9	2.6	33	3.5	1.9
With no limitation of activity-----	4,717	72.7	25.2	4,135	74.7	24.3	582	61.2	33.9
<u>Upper extremity and shoulder</u>									
Total-----	2,925	100.0	15.6	2,343	100.0	13.8	582	100.0	33.9
With limitation of activity-----	401	13.7	2.1	288	12.3	1.7	114	19.6	6.6
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	51	1.7	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	258	8.8	1.4	184	7.9	1.1	74	12.7	4.3
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	92	3.1	0.5	80	3.4	0.5	*	*	*
With no limitation of activity-----	2,523	86.3	13.5	2,055	87.7	12.1	468	80.4	27.3
<u>Lower extremity and hip</u>									
Total-----	6,623	100.0	35.4	5,338	100.0	31.4	1,286	100.0	75.0
With limitation of activity-----	1,325	20.0	7.1	880	16.5	5.2	445	34.6	25.9
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	237	3.6	1.3	88	1.6	0.5	149	11.6	8.7
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	704	10.6	3.8	471	8.8	2.8	234	18.2	13.6
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	384	5.8	2.1	321	6.0	1.9	63	4.9	3.7
With no limitation of activity-----	5,298	80.0	28.3	4,458	83.5	26.2	841	65.4	49.0
<u>Other and multiple, NEC</u>									
Total-----	1,709	100.0	9.1	1,329	100.0	7.8	380	100.0	22.1
With limitation of activity-----	570	33.4	3.0	418	31.5	2.5	152	40.0	8.9
Unable to carry on major activity ¹ -----	96	5.6	0.5	49	3.7	0.3	47	12.4	2.7
Limitation in amount or kind of major activity ¹ -----	340	19.9	1.8	253	19.0	1.5	87	22.9	5.1
Limitation, but not in major activity ¹ -----	134	7.8	0.7	116	8.7	0.7	*	*	*
With no limitation of activity-----	1,139	66.6	6.1	910	68.5	5.4	229	60.3	13.3

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

Table 36. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1965

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

Selected characteristic	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
<u>TOTAL</u> ¹		Population in thousands						
Both sexes-----	187,109	24,879	41,254	20,605	45,315	37,898	11,156	6,002
Male-----	90,692	12,664	20,953	9,603	21,619	18,276	5,032	2,545
Female-----	96,417	12,215	20,301	11,002	23,696	19,622	6,124	3,458
<u>COLOR</u>								
<u>White</u>								
Both sexes-----	165,045	21,041	35,548	18,094	40,220	34,319	10,287	5,536
Male-----	80,155	10,751	18,095	8,443	19,332	16,570	4,632	2,333
Female-----	84,890	10,290	17,454	9,651	20,888	17,749	5,655	3,203
<u>Nonwhite</u>								
Both sexes-----	22,064	3,838	5,705	2,511	5,095	3,579	869	467
Male-----	10,536	1,913	2,858	1,161	2,287	1,706	400	212
Female-----	11,528	1,925	2,847	1,350	2,808	1,873	469	255
<u>REGION</u>								
<u>Northeast</u>								
Both sexes-----	46,578	5,644	9,747	4,917	11,625	10,157	2,979	1,509
Male-----	22,400	2,821	4,932	2,284	5,551	4,898	1,313	603
Female-----	24,178	2,824	4,815	2,633	6,074	5,259	1,666	906
<u>North Central</u>								
Both sexes-----	53,351	7,181	11,976	5,613	12,608	10,823	3,297	1,854
Male-----	26,188	3,675	6,128	2,693	6,124	5,263	1,510	795
Female-----	27,163	3,506	5,848	2,920	6,483	5,560	1,787	1,059
<u>South</u>								
Both sexes-----	56,982	7,753	12,778	6,859	13,529	11,163	3,187	1,714
Male-----	27,418	3,972	6,460	3,188	6,356	5,271	1,441	730
Female-----	29,563	3,781	6,318	3,671	7,173	5,891	1,746	984
<u>West</u>								
Both sexes-----	30,198	4,301	6,753	3,216	7,554	5,755	1,693	925
Male-----	14,686	2,196	3,433	1,438	3,588	2,845	768	417
Female-----	15,512	2,105	3,320	1,777	3,966	2,911	925	508

See footnote at end of table.

Table 36. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication, by age and selected characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1965—Con.

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

Selected characteristic	All ages	Under 6 years	6-16 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
<u>FAMILY INCOME</u>								
Population in thousands								
<u>Under \$3,000</u>								
Both sexes-----	34,787	3,907	5,931	4,463	4,945	7,041	5,190	3,310
Male-----	15,434	1,952	3,003	2,081	2,127	2,684	2,183	1,404
Female-----	19,353	1,955	2,928	2,383	2,817	4,358	3,007	1,906
<u>\$3,000-\$3,999</u>								
Both sexes-----	15,921	2,435	3,263	2,026	3,260	3,031	1,339	567
Male-----	7,520	1,250	1,663	883	1,465	1,314	665	279
Female-----	8,401	1,186	1,600	1,143	1,794	1,717	673	288
<u>\$4,000-\$6,999</u>								
Both sexes-----	57,574	9,377	13,235	6,291	15,333	10,459	2,040	840
Male-----	28,499	4,769	6,746	2,810	7,511	5,259	1,020	384
Female-----	29,075	4,608	6,490	3,481	7,821	5,200	1,020	455
<u>\$7,000-\$9,999</u>								
Both sexes-----	37,747	5,229	9,383	3,596	11,239	7,019	901	380
Male-----	18,882	2,693	4,703	1,688	5,533	3,696	424	145
Female-----	18,864	2,536	4,679	1,908	5,705	3,323	477	235
<u>\$10,000 and over</u>								
Both sexes-----	31,220	2,997	7,615	3,085	8,582	7,654	878	409
Male-----	15,738	1,522	3,892	1,594	4,079	4,057	428	166
Female-----	15,482	1,475	3,723	1,491	4,503	3,597	451	243

¹Includes persons with unknown incomes.

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 primarily on the consolidated sample for 104 weeks of interviewing ending June 1965.

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

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

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

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected nine households. A segment consists of a cluster of neighboring households or addresses. Two general

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

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

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

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

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

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of persons who have a hearing impairment in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these the control factor is the ratio of the 1960

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

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

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

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

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 62, 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 ag-

gregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, are obtained from appropriate curves on page 63. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 64. 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:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of orthopedic impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart, P8AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:* (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

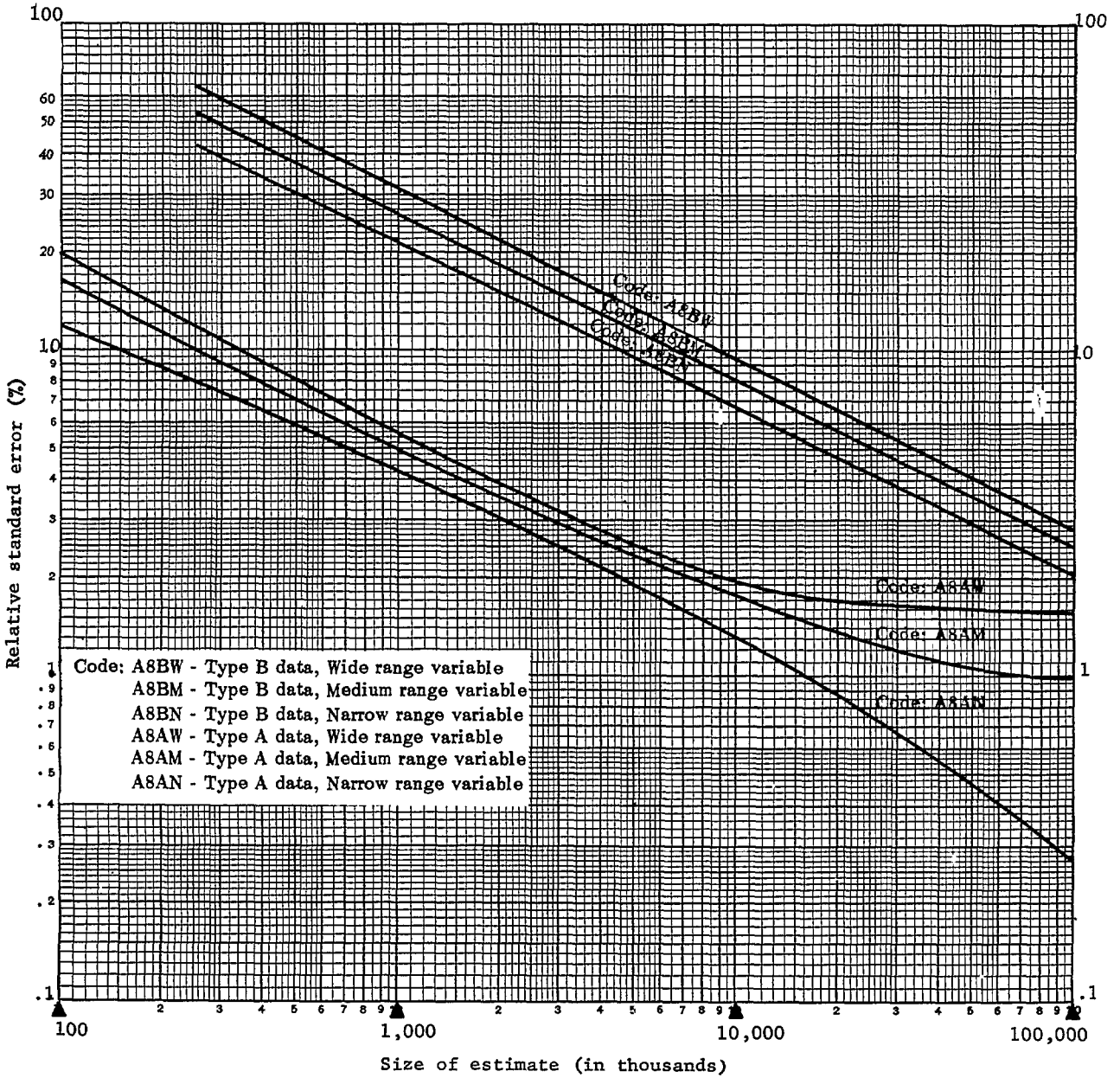
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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

aggregate, P=percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 61; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 61.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of: Impairments, by type----- Persons in the U.S. population, or total number of persons in any age-sex category-----	1	A8AN	63
		Not subject to sampling error	
Percentage distribution of: Impairments, by characteristic-----	2	P8AN-M	64
Prevalence rates of impairments: Per 1,000 total population or per 1,000 persons in any subgroup of the total U.S. population-----	3	P8AN-M	64

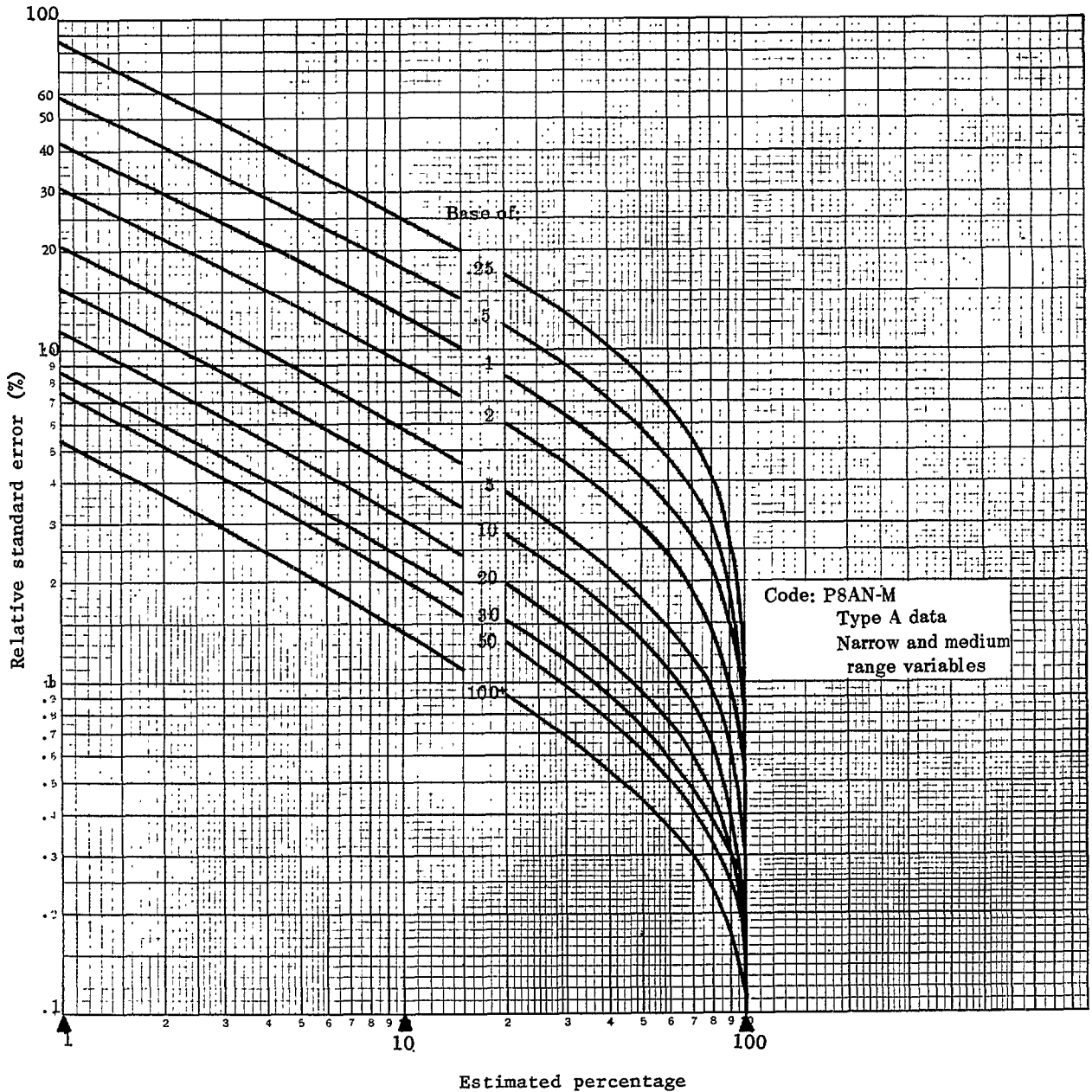
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on eight quarters of data collection
for data of all types and ranges



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

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

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



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

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMPAIRMENTS (X-CODE)

Demographic and Economic Terms

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

Color.—The population is divided into two groups according to color, "white" and "nonwhite." Nonwhite includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with white persons unless definitely known to be of another race.

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

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

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:

<i>Region</i>	<i>States Included</i>
Northeast-----	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central ---	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South-----	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West ----- Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

Terms Relating to 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.

All impairments are chronic conditions.

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent a decrease in 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 *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death* (ICD) are not used. In

the supplementary code (referred to as the X-Code), impairments are grouped according to the type of functional impairment, site, and etiology. Type and site are expressed by the numbers X00-X99, and etiology is indicated by adding to each type the appropriate 1-digit code from one of the two lists of etiologic factors. The X-Code is shown later in this appendix, and detailed coding instructions are given in the Health Interview Survey's *Medical Coding Manual and the Short Index*.

The selected types of impairments included in this report, with their X-Code inclusion numbers, are:

1. Visual impairments (X00-X05)
 - a. Severe visual impairments (X00)
 - b. Other visual impairments (X01, X02, X03, X05)¹
2. Hearing impairments (X06-X09)
3. Speech defects (X10, X11)
4. Absence of extremities (X20-X34)
 - a. Absence of major extremities, i.e., arm, leg, hand, or foot (X20-X24, X26-X30, X32, X33)
 - b. Absence of minor extremities, i.e., finger(s) or toe(s) only (X25, X31, X34)
5. Paralysis, complete or partial (X40-X69)
6. Impairments (except paralysis or absence) of limbs, back, trunk (X70-X79, X80-X89)

Etiology of impairments.—In this report the etiology of an impairment is its cause in terms of what the respondent considers the cause. The interviewer asks for the cause of each impairment reported. The lists of etiologic codes are shown at the end of this appendix.

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.

¹Codes X01-X05 were revised July 1, 1964. See text under "Visual Impairments" and the list of X-Codes at the end of this appendix.

Terms Relating to Disability

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

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

Preschool children: inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children: inability to go to school.

Housewives: inability to do any house work.

Workers and all other persons: inability to work at a job or business.

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

Preschool children: limited in the amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, cannot play for long periods at a time.

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

Housewives: limited in amount or kind of housework, e.g., 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 ac-

tivities, 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.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPAIRMENTS (X-Code)

History and Purpose

This classification of impairments was developed by the Division of Public Health Methods in the years 1955-1956 in order to provide—in the relatively simple detail required for household-health surveys—a method of coding certain residuals of diseases and injuries so that both the present effect and the underlying cause could be reflected within one diagnostic code.

The X-Code is essentially a regrouping and expansion of the Supplementary Y-Codes, Y50-Y88, of ICD, Volume I

Abbreviations and Special Use of Parentheses

NOS = not otherwise specified

NEC = not elsewhere classified

In addition to the usual purpose, parentheses are used to enclose words or phrases that may or may not be specified but, if used with a given diagnosis, do not change the code assignment of that diagnosis. For example, "paralysis (complete) both legs X44" means that the code number is X44 whether or not the modifier "complete" is specified; "glaucoma (congenital)" means that congenital glaucoma is coded in the same manner as glaucoma not specified as congenital.

LIST OF IMPAIRMENTS, BY TYPE AND SITE (X00-X99)

(The lists of 1-digit etiology codes are shown following X99)

Impairment of Vision (X00-X05) — Revised July 1, 1964²

- X00 Visual impairment: Inability to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses, and impairment indicating no useful vision in either eye
- X01 Blind in one eye, with impairment as in X03
- X02 Blind in one eye, with impairment as in X05
- X03 Visual impairment: Inability to recognize a friend walking on the other side of the street *AND* other visual difficulty, but *NOT* as in X00-X02
- X05 Impaired vision except as in X00-X03

²The X-Codes for visual impairments in use during the period July 1963-June 1964 were as follows:

- X00 Inclusions the same as listed above
- X01 Blind in one eye, other eye defective but not impaired as in X00
- X02 Blind in one eye, other eye good or not mentioned
- X05 Impaired vision except as in X00-X02, one or both eyes

See text under "Visual Impairments" for an explanation of the effect of the revision on estimates presented in this report.

Impairment of Hearing (X06-X09)

- X06 Deafness, *total, both ears* including deaf-mutism
Includes persons, with or without speech, who are completely deaf and cannot be benefited by a hearing aid
- X07 Impaired hearing, *severe*
Includes persons who have some hearing but cannot hear ordinary conversation (except with hearing aid)
- X09 Impaired hearing except as in X06, X07
Includes: deafness NOS; hard of hearing NOS; "trouble with hearing" NOS; impaired hearing, one or both ears, not classifiable to X06, X07

Impairment of Speech, Intelligence, Special Sense (X10-X19)

- X10 Stammering, stuttering
- X11 Other speech defect
Excludes deaf-mutism (X06) and cleft palate speech (X91)
- X12 Loss or impairment of sense of smell and/or taste
- X13 Loss or disturbance of sensation NEC
- X14 Special learning disability-affecting school progress
- X15 Mental deficiency, mongolism
- X16 Mental deficiency, severe except in mongolism
- X17 Mental deficiency, moderate
- X18 Mental deficiency, mild
- X19 Mental deficiency, degree not specified

Absence, Loss, Extremities, and Certain Other Sites (X20-X39)

Upper Extremity

- X20 Arm, at or above elbow, and arm NOS
- X21 Arm, below elbow and above wrist
- X22 Arms, *both*
- X23 Hand, except finger(s) or thumb(s) only
- X24 Hands, *both*, except fingers or thumbs only
- X25 Finger(s) and/or thumb(s), only, *one or both hands*

Lower Extremity

- X26 Leg, at or above knee, and leg NOS
- X27 Leg, below knee and above ankle
- X28 Legs, *both*
- X29 Foot, except toe(s) only
- X30 Feet, *both*, except toes only
- X31 Toe(s) only, *one or both feet*

Upper and Lower Extremities

- X32 One upper (arm or hand) *with* one lower (leg or foot), except digits only
- X33 Three or more (arm, hand, leg, foot) except digits only
- X34 Finger(s) and/or thumb(s) *and* toe(s)

Certain Other Sites

- X36 Absence, lung
- X37 Absence, kidney
- X38 Absence, breast
- X39 Absence, rib, or other bone, joints, muscles, without loss of extremity

Paralysis, Complete or Partial, All Sites, Except as in X00-X19 (X40-X69)

Paralysis NOS (Complete) of Extremities and Trunk (X40-X49)

- X40 Upper extremity, one, except finger(s) only
- X41 Upper extremities, both
- X42 Finger(s) only
- X43 Lower extremity, one, any part except toe(s) only
- X44 Lower extremities, both (paraplegia)
- X45 Toe(s) only
- X46 Paraplegia with bladder or anal sphincter involvement
- X47 One side of body, one upper and one lower, same side (hemiplegia)
- X48 Three or more major members, or entire body (quadriplegia)
- X49 Paralysis, NOS, or of other sites of extremities or trunk (complete)

Cerebral Palsy; Paralysis, Partial, of Extremities and Trunk (X50-X59)

Includes: Paresis, palsy, paralytic "weakness," or "tremor"

- X50 Cerebral palsy (and synonyms)
Includes "spastic" if present since birth (congenital)
- X51 Partial paralysis, arm(s) or finger(s)
- X52 Partial paralysis, leg(s) any part(s) ("drags foot")
- X53 Partial paralysis, one side of body (hemiparesis)
- X54 Partial paralysis, other sites of extremities or trunk
- X59 Partial paralysis, palsy, paresis - NOS

Paralysis, Complete or Partial, Sites Except Extremities or Trunk (X60-X69)

- X60 Paralysis, complete or partial, *face* (Bell's palsy or paralysis)
- X61 Paralysis, complete or partial, bladder or anal sphincter, without mention of paralysis of extremities
- X69 Paralysis, complete or partial, sites *not* of extremities, trunk, nor affecting special senses or speech

Nonparalytic Orthopedic Impairment (Chronic) NEC (X70-X79)

Excludes: paralysis (X40-X69); specified deformities in X80-X89 and all "disc" conditions (ICD 735)

Includes: limitation of motion NEC; stiffness (complete or partial); "flail joint"; instability of joint; frankly ill-defined, symptomatic, but *chronic* difficulty, weakness, "trouble," pain, swelling, "limping," involving muscles, joints, limbs, back or trunk, of *unknown cause, or due to healed injuries 3 mos+ or to past and now inactive diseases*; old (3 mos+) sprains, strains, or dislocations with effect not elsewhere classifiable, or not stated.

Orthopedic Impairment (Chronic) NEC Involving:

- X70 Back NOS, spine NOS, vertebra NOS (low) (lumbosacral) (sacro-iliac) (entire)
- X71 Cervical or thoracic region of back, spine, vertebrae
- X72 Coccygeal region of back, spine, vertebrae (last bone of spine)
- X73 Shoulder, upper arm, forearm above wrist; arm NOS
- X74 Wrist, hand, finger, thumb - sites in X73 not involved
- X75 Hip and/or pelvis, alone, or with any other site in X70-X79
Excludes congenital dislocation of hip (X85.X)
- X76 Knee, leg NOS, - hip not involved
- X77 Ankle, foot, toe, - sites in X76 not involved
Excludes impairments involving arches of foot, feet (X82)
- X78 Multiple sites NEC (back and legs) (fingers and toes) (legs and arms) (arms and back)
- X79 Other and ill-defined sites
Includes: rib; trunk NOS; "side" NOS; limping, staggering, stumbling, "trouble in walking," NOS
Excludes: jaw (X92); and ataxic gait (paralysis, partial)

Specified Deformity of Limbs, Back, Trunk (X80-X89)

- X80 Curvature and other structural deformities of spine or back, except as in X81.X
Includes all structural deformities of spine or back, except spina bifida
Excludes chronic back conditions in X70-X72, and chronic disc conditions (735)
- X81.X Spina bifida (with meningocele) (always congenital)
- X82 Flatfoot (including weak or fallen arches and other difficulty with arches)
- X83 Clubfoot
- X84 Deformity, other and multiple, lower extremity, NEC
Includes: genu valgum (knock knee); genu varum (bowleg); tibial torsion; hammer toe; hallux valgus or varus; any deformity of *toe*; deformity *leg* NOS, *foot* NEC, *knee*
Excludes X82, X83
- X85 Dislocation, congenital, and other deformity hip and/or pelvis
- X86 Deformity, neck or shoulder region
Includes: torticollis; Sprengel's deformity; deformity of neck and/or shoulder
- X87 Deformity finger(s), thumb(s), only
- X88 Deformity, upper extremity, except as in X86, X87
Includes deformity of: arm(s); hand(s) and finger(s), but
Excludes deformity involving fingers, thumbs, *only*
- X89 Deformity, trunk bones, NEC
Includes: pigeon breast; cervical rib; postural defect NEC

Defect, Abnormality, Special Impairment, NEC (X90-X99)

- X90 Disfigurement, scarring, face, nose, lips, ears
- X91 Cleft palate and harelip (with speech defect)
- X92 Other dentofacial handicap
Includes: malocclusion; congenital anomalies of teeth; deformity or absence of jaw; absence, or deficient number of teeth; deformities of palate and of other oral structures NEC
- X93 Deformity of skull (hydrocephaly) (microcephaly)
- X94 Dwarfism
- X95 Gigantism (excessively overheight)
- X96 Obesity (excessively overweight)
- X97 Excessively underweight
- X98 Artificial orifice (opening) or valve (surgical), any site (colostomy)
- X99 Special impairment, ill-defined site
Includes: "birth injury" or "brain injury," at ages 3 mos+, without statement about type of residual; deformed NEC, site or type not indicated. *Includes also* ill-defined "after effects," of tuberculosis of bones and joints, gonococcal infection, poliomyelitis, encephalitis, rickets
Excludes "strokes" without mention of effects

LISTS OF 1-DIGIT ETIOLOGY CODES

For Visual Impairments Only (X00-X05) —Revised July 1, 1964³

- .0 Unknown or unspecified origin
- .1 Cataract, any origin except as in .5-.9 (with any condition in .4)
- .2 Cataract with glaucoma, any origin except as in .5-.9
- .3 Glaucoma, any origin except as in .5-.9, *without cataract* (with any in .4)
- .4 Other local eye diseases (any infection of eye)
- .5 Diabetes (with cataract or glaucoma)
- .6 Diseases of the arteries NEC

³In this report etiologic data for visual impairments are shown only for the July 1964-June 1965 period.

- .7 Vascular lesions, central nervous system (with arteriosclerosis) (with hypertension)
- .8 Neoplasm
- .9 Accident or injury except at birth
- .X Congenital origin NEC or birth injury
- .Y Conditions not in .0-.9 or .X (noncongenital) (nontraumatic) (not localized to eye) (hereditary) (old age) ("age" NOS)

For All Impairments Except of Vision (X06-X99)

- .0 Unknown or unspecified origin
- .1 Tuberculosis, any site
- .2 Poliomyelitis
- .3 Other infection or inflammation; ulcer; any site (general) (local) (scarlet fever) (meningitis) (encephalitis) (arthritis) (osteomyelitis) (neuritis) (etc.)
- .4 Neoplasm
- .5 Diabetes (with gangrene)
- .6 Diseases of arteries (with gangrene) (general arteriosclerosis)
- .7 Vascular lesions, central nervous system
- .8 Rickets and osteomalacia
- .9 Accident or injury except at birth
- .X Congenital origin or birth injury
- .Y Diseases and conditions except as in .0-.9 or .X (noncongenital) (nontraumatic) (noninflammatory) (hereditary) (old age) ("age" NOS)

PREFERENCE RULES USED WHEN MULTIPLE ETIOLOGIES ARE GIVEN

For Visual Impairments Only (X00-X05)

Select one cause as follows:

- .9 and any other(s): prefer .9 (injury);
- .5 and any other(s) except .9: prefer .5 (diabetes);
- .7 and any except .9 or .5: prefer .7 (vascular lesions, CNS);
- If .9, .5, .7 are not applicable: prefer .8 (neoplasm);
- If .9, .5, .7, .8 are not applicable: prefer .6 (arteries NEC);
- If .5-.9 are not involved, prefer any in .1-.4 over .X or .Y.
- If local diseases of eye, only, are mentioned, code:
 - cataract *and* glaucoma to .2
 - cataract with any in .4 to .1
 - glaucoma with any in .4 to .3
 - other multiple local eye diseases to .4

For All Impairments Except of Vision (X06-X99)

Select one cause as follows:

- .9 and any other(s): prefer .9 (injury);
- .7 and any except .9: prefer .7 (vascular lesions, CNS)
- If .9 or .7 are not applicable: prefer the etiology code for the cause that started the chain of events.



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. 242c). 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-R620.10 APPROVAL EXPIRES JULY 15, 1965											
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 -- 1965						1. Questionnaire _____ of _____ _____ questionnaires											
2. a. Address or description of location Address _____ City _____ State _____		3. Idem. code _____	4. Regional office code _____	5. Sample _____	6. PSU No. _____	7. a. Segment No. _____ b. Segment type _____											
b. Mailing address if not shown in 2 a Address _____ City _____ State _____		c. Name of special dwelling place _____ Code _____		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 9 and 10 ONLY if "Rural" box is marked <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All other (Skip to item 11)		11. Type of living quarters (Check one box) <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other unit ALL segments (ask if item 2 a. address identifies a SINGLE-UNIT structure). 12. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters BESIDES YOUR OWN -- -- in the basement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No -- on this floor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No -- on any other floor of this building? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed)															
9. Do you own or rent this place? <input type="checkbox"/> Own (Ask 10a) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent (Ask 10b) <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free (Ask 10c)		13. 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 } <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No -- in the-- of this floor? } (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed)															
10. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Own or Rent free -- Does this place have 10 or more acres? b. <input type="checkbox"/> Rent -- Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in -- either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes--S _____ L _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No (Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed)															
c. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$50 or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		d. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to \$250 or more? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No															
15. What is the telephone number here? Telephone No. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No telephone		INTERVIEWER: Check Table I for diabetes. Enter the column numbers of all persons who have been reported as having diabetes. If no persons with diabetes, check the "None" box. Column numbers _____ (Fill Diabetes Supplement for EACH such person) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Leave "Thank You" letter and depart)															
16. 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 _____														
17. REASON FOR NONINTERVIEW																	
TYPE →		A		B		C		Z									
Reason →		<input type="checkbox"/> Refusal (Describe in Footnotes) <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - nonseasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		<input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Built after April 1, 1960 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		Interview not obtained for: Cols. _____ because: _____									
18. Signature of Interviewer _____				19. Code _____		FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8									
FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS							FOR OBSERVED HOUSEHOLD _____ (Signature of Observer)										
TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS																	
Line number	Questionnaire Item No.	Are these (Specify location) quarters for more than one group of people?		LOCATION OF UNIT (Examples: Basement, 2nd floor)	USE OR CHARACTERISTICS				CLASSIFICATION		IF HU IN B SEGMENT ASK:		Remarks				
		Yes	No		OCCUPIED		ALL QUARTERS		Not a separate unit (Add occupants to this questionnaire)	Fill separate questionnaire and interview	In what year were these (Specify location) quarters created? (If 1959 or 1960, also specify "1st" if first half or "2nd" if last half.)	(If before July 1960) What was the name of the household head of these quarters on April 1, 1960?					
(3a)	(3b)	Do the occupants of these (Specify location) quarters live and eat with any other group of people?	Do these (Specify location) quarters have:	Direct access from the outside or through a common hall?	A kitchen or cooking equipment for exclusive use?	Yes	No	Yes					No	(8)	HU (9a)	Other Unit (9b)	(10)
1					Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No							

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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes* <input type="checkbox"/> No If any adult males listed, ask: * Apply household membership rules f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Delete) <input type="checkbox"/> No		Last name ① First name
2. 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? (Also, check Race and Sex for each person)		Age _____ Race <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
If 17 years old or over, ask: 4. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? (Check one box for each person)		<input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 yrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated
For all persons 17 years old or over, ask: 5. a. Did you work at any time last week or the week before? (For females add) — not counting work around the house? If "No," ask BOTH Q. 5b and 5c: b. Even though you did not work during the past 2 weeks, do you have a job or business? c. Were you looking for work or on layoff from a job? If "Yes," to Q. 5c, ask: d. Which — looking for work or on layoff from a job? If male 45 years old or over and all "No's," ask: e. Are you retired?		a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Und. 17 yrs. <input type="checkbox"/> No b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No c. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No d. <input type="checkbox"/> Looking <input type="checkbox"/> Layoff <input type="checkbox"/> Both e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
H If related persons 19 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say: We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview. Is your --, your --, etc., at home now? If other eligible respondents are at home, ask: Would you please ask --, --, etc., to join us?		<input type="checkbox"/> At home (Interview for self) <input type="checkbox"/> Under 19 years <input type="checkbox"/> Not at home
This survey covers all kinds of illnesses. These first questions refer to LAST WEEK AND THE WEEK BEFORE, that is, the period outlined in red on this calendar. (Hand calendar) 6. a. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE — (the 2 weeks shown on that calendar)? b. What was the matter? c. Did you have anything else during that period?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ① <input type="checkbox"/> No
7. a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides . . . which you told me about)? b. For what condition? c. Did you take any medicine for any other condition?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8. a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, did you have any accidents or injuries? b. What were they? c. Did you have any other accidents or injuries during that 2 week period?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
9. a. Did you EVER have an (any other) accident or injury that still bothers you or affects you in any way? b. In what way does it bother you? (Record present effects)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Now I am going to read a list of conditions. 10. Please tell me if you, your --, etc., have 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)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ① <input type="checkbox"/> No
11. Do you, your --, etc., have any of THESE conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
12. a. Do you have any other ailments, conditions, or problems with your health? b. What is the condition? (Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.) c. Any other problems with your health?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. 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?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ① <input type="checkbox"/> No _____ No. of times
R (For Q. 6 - 13) For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 6 - 13. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them. If eligible respondent is "at home" but did not respond for self, enter the reason in a footnote.		<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self — entirely <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self — partly Col. _____ was respondent
INTERVIEWER: Check Table I for eye conditions or vision problems (including cataracts and glaucoma) affecting persons 6 years old or over. For each such person ask: 14. a. Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses? If "Yes" to a, ask: b. Can you see well enough to recognize a friend walking on the other side of the street? If "No" to b, ask: c. How much trouble would you say that you have in seeing -- a great deal, some, or hardly any at all?		<input type="checkbox"/> No eye condition or under 6 years <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Ask b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (STOP) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (STOP) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Ask c) <input type="checkbox"/> Great deal <input type="checkbox"/> Some <input type="checkbox"/> Hardly any or None
INTERVIEWER: Examine ages in question 3 for children one year old or under, then check the appropriate box in question 15 a.		
15. a. <input type="checkbox"/> Baby (babies) one year or under listed. (Go to Q. 15 b) <input type="checkbox"/> No baby (babies) one year or under listed. (Go to Q. 16) b. Are birth(s) for baby (babies) and delivery for mother shown in Table II? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Q. 16) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 15 c) c. Was -- born in the hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Q. 15 d) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 16) d. When was -- born? (Enter month, day and year) Month _____ Day _____ Year _____ (If birthdate is on or after date shown in question 13, fill one line of Table II for mother and one line for child.		
Now I have some questions about purchases of medicine. First, I want to ask you about medicines prescribed by a doctor -- 16. a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, did anyone in the family buy or obtain any kind of medicine prescribed by a doctor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 17) If "Yes," ask: b. What is the name of the medicine? (Enter name of medicine in column (a) of Table P. If name is unknown, enter "DK" in column (a) and ask: What condition is it for? Then enter the condition in column (b). c. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, did anyone buy or obtain any OTHER medicine prescribed by a doctor? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Re-ask Q. 16b) <input type="checkbox"/> No (Fill remaining columns of Table P for each medicine reported)		

Turn to Card J, and ask:

17. a. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, did anyone in the family buy or obtain any medicine NOT prescribed by a doctor? This (Show Card J) is a list of SOME of the items in which we are interested.

Yes No (Go to Q. 18)

If "Yes," ask:

b. What is the name of the medicine? (Enter name or kind of medicine in column (a) of Table NP.)

c. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, did anyone buy or obtain any OTHER medicine NOT prescribed by a doctor?

Yes (Re-ask Q. 17b) No (Fill remaining columns of Table NP for each medicine reported)

INTERVIEWER:

"Impairments" or "conditions" on Card A reported in question 16 or 17, should be carried back to Table I if they do not already appear there.

Table P - PRESCRIBED MEDICINES

Line No.	Name of medicine (If name is unknown enter "DK" in col. (a) and ask col. (b).) (a)	What condition is the -- for? (b)	Who was it prescribed for? (Enter column number of person) (c)	Which week was the -- bought, LAST WEEK -- or the WEEK BEFORE LAST? (d)	How much did it cost? (e)	
					Dollars	Cents
1				<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 weeks (STOP)	\$	

Table NP - NONPRESCRIBED MEDICINES

Line No.	Name of medicine (If name is unknown, enter the kind of medicine) (a)	What is the -- generally used for by this family? (b)	Which members of the family use the --? (Enter col. nos. of persons) (c)	Which week was the -- bought, LAST WEEK -- or the WEEK BEFORE LAST? (d)	How much did it cost? (e)		Where was it bought? (f)
					Dollars	Cents	
1				<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 weeks (STOP)	\$		<input type="checkbox"/> Drug store <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Grocery store <input type="checkbox"/> Mail order house

Now I have a few questions about smoking --

For each person 17 years old or over, ask:

18. a. Have you smoked at least one hundred cigarettes during your entire life?

If "Yes," ask:

b. During the period when you were smoking the most, how many cigarettes a day did you usually smoke?

19. a. Do you smoke cigarettes now?

If "Yes," ask questions 19b AND 19c. If "No," go to question 20:

b. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day do you smoke?

c. Twelve months ago, how many cigarettes a day were you smoking?

If "No" to question 19a, ask BOTH questions 20a AND 20b:

20. a. On the average, about how many cigarettes a day were you smoking 12 months ago?

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

For each male 17 years old or over ask questions 21 AND 22:

21. a. Have you smoked at least 10 cigars during your entire life?

b. Do you smoke cigars now?

If "Yes" to 21b, ask:

c. About how many cigars a day do you usually smoke?

If "No" to 21b, ask:

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

22. a. Have you smoked at least 3 packages of pipe tobacco during your entire life?

b. Do you smoke a pipe now?

If "Yes" to 22b, ask:

c. About how many pipefuls of tobacco a day do you usually smoke?

If "No" to 22b, ask:

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

For each male 17 years old or over, ask:

23. 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?

If "Yes," ask:

c. During which war did you serve?

If "No" to 23b, ask:

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

If 17 years old or over, ask:

24. a. What is the highest grade you attended in school? (Circle highest grade attended or check "None".)

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

Turn to Card K and ask:

25. 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 K). Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rents from property, and so forth.

Under 17 years

a. Yes No (Go to 21)

b. _____ per day OR _____ per week

a. Yes No (Go to 20)

b. _____ per day OR _____ per week
 Same Didn't smoke

c. _____ per day OR _____ per week

Go to question 21

None

a. _____ per day OR _____ per week

b. _____ months OR _____ years

Fem. or under 17

a. Yes No (Go to 22)

b. Yes (Ask c) No (Ask d)

c. _____ per day OR _____ per week

d. _____ months OR _____ years
 NEVER smoked 3 or more a week

a. Yes No (STOP)

b. Yes (Ask c) No (Ask d)

c. _____ per day OR _____ per week

d. _____ months OR _____ years
 NEVER smoked 3 or more a week

Fem. or under 17

Yes No

Yes (Ask c) No (Ask d)

WWII Korean

Other

Yes No

Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
High: 1 2 3 4
College: 1 2 3 4 5+
 None

Yes No

Group 1

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES													
Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Did you ever AT ANY TIME talk to a doctor about your ...?	If condition is on Card C, enter condition without asking columns (d-1) through (d-4) and go to columns (e)-(f). For all other illnesses and present effects of "old" injuries - - If doctor talked to, ask: What did the doctor say it was - did he give it a medical name? - 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? (For injuries or accidents which happened before the past 2 weeks, enter the present effects.)	CAUSE		KIND		PART OF BODY		LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did you ... cause you to cut down on the things you usually do?		Did you have to cut down for as much as a day?
					If the entry in col. (d-1) is	An IMPAIRMENT or a SYMPTOM	For any entry in col. (d-1) or col. (d-2) that includes the words:	Ask only for: IMPAIRMENTS, "CURRENT" INJURIES, and PRESENT EFFECTS OF "OLD" INJURIES	No (Go to col. m)		Yes (Go to col. n)		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)			
6		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No											
7		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No											
8		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No											

Table II - HOSPITALIZATIONS									
INTERVIEWER:	Col. No. of person	Question No.	USE YOUR CALENDAR					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)	
			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.)	How many nights were you in the hospital? (If exact number not known, accept best estimate.)	Complete from entries in cols. (c) and (d); or, if not clear ask the questions.		Were you still in the hospital last Sunday night?		
Enter TOTAL number of hospitalizations recorded in question 13. (Number)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	
Fill one line of Table II for each hospital stay reported. If no hospitalizations reported, check the "None" box. <input type="checkbox"/> None	1		Month Day Year	Nights	Nights	Nights	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	2		Month Day Year	Nights	Nights	Nights	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	3		Month Day Year	Nights	Nights	Nights	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Table A - ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES									
Line No. from Table I	1. When did the accident happen?			2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?					
	Year	Part(s) of body		Kind of injury (injuries)					
<input type="checkbox"/>	(If 1963, 1964, or 1965 also enter month):								
Accident happened last week or week before (Go to Q. 3)	Month								
3. a. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q. 4)									
b. Was more than one motor vehicle involved? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (More than one) <input type="checkbox"/> No									
c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No									
4. a. Where did the accident happen - at home or some other place?									
1 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside house) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At home (adjacent premises) <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place									
If "Some other place," ask:									
b. What kind of place was it?									
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Street and highway (includes roadway) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> School (includes school premises)									
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Farm 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Place of recreation and sports, except at school									
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial place (includes premises) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify the place where accident happened)									
5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?									
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3 <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 at time of accident									
INTERVIEWER: Return to Table I and complete the rest of this line.									

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES - Continued

How many days did you have to cut down during that two week period?	During that two week period, how many days did you keep you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6-16 years old, ask: How many days did your . . . keep you from school during that two week period?	If "Yes" in Q. 5a or 5b, ask: How many days did your . . . keep you from work during that two week period?	Did you first notice your . . . (did it happen) during the past 3 months or before that time?		If col. (m) is checked, ask: Did you first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time?	To interviewer	ABOUT how many days during the past 12 months has your . . . kept you in bed all or most of the day?	If 1 or more days in col. (q) and col. (j) is blank or checked or "None," ask: Were any of these -- days during last week or the week before? If "Yes," ask: How many?	If "Yes" to col. (c), ask: ABOUT how many times during the past 12 months have you seen or talked to a doctor about your . . . ?	Ask after completing last condition for each person.				Line number	
				Before 3 months (Go to col. (p))	During 3 mos.						Did you first notice it (did it happen) during the past 2 weeks or before that time? If "During past 2 weeks," ask: Which week, last week or the week before?	CON-TINUE if col. (m) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STOP	Please look at each statement on this card, Card -- (Show Card E, F, G, or H as appropriate) Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (If "4", go to col. (v))	If "1", "2" or "3" in col. (t), ask: Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about? If "Yes," ask: Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named.)		Please look at the top card, Card I. Which one of those statements fits you best, in terms of health.
(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(a-a)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	
Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None			<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 mos <input type="checkbox"/> Before 12 mos.		Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Times <input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	6
Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None			<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 mos <input type="checkbox"/> Before 12 mos.		Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Times <input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	7
Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None			<input type="checkbox"/> Last week <input type="checkbox"/> Week before <input type="checkbox"/> Before 2 wks.	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-12 mos <input type="checkbox"/> Before 12 mos.		Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Days <input type="checkbox"/> None	Times <input type="checkbox"/> None		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	8

Table II - HOSPITALIZATIONS

Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," ask: a. What was the name of the operation? b. Any other operations?	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.)	Line number	INTERVIEWER: After completing Table II for all persons, carry each condition in col. (h) or col. (i) back to Table I if it does not already appear there and there are "1" or more nights in col. (f) OR the entry in col. (h) or col. (i) is an "impairment" OR a condition on Card A.
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Name of hospital ----- Street ----- City and State	1	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Name of hospital ----- Street ----- City and State	2	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Name of hospital ----- Street ----- City and State	3	

<p>Card A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Card E</p> <p>For: Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to work at all. 2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work. 3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities. 4. Not limited in any of the above ways. 	<p>Card G</p> <p>For: Children from 6 through 16 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to go to school at all. 2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of the above ways. 	<p>Card I</p> <p>For: Mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must stay in bed all or most of the time. 2. Must stay in the house all or most of the time. 3. Need the help of another person in getting around inside or outside the house. 4. Need the help of some special aid, such as a cane or wheelchair, in getting around inside or outside the house. 5. Not limited in any of the above ways.
<p>Card B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Check List of Selected Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble hearing with one of 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 	<p>Card F</p> <p>For: Housewife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to keep house at all. 2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities. 4. Not limited in any of the above ways. 	<p>Card H</p> <p>For: Children under 6 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 4. Not limited in any of the above ways. 	<p>Card K</p> <p>For: Total combined family income during past 12 months</p> <p>Group A. Under \$500 (Including loss)</p> <p>Group B. \$500 - \$999</p> <p>Group C. \$1,000 - \$1,999</p> <p>Group D. \$2,000 - \$2,999</p> <p>Group E. \$3,000 - \$3,999</p> <p>Group F. \$4,000 - \$4,999</p> <p>Group G. \$5,000 - \$6,999</p> <p>Group H. \$7,000 - \$9,999</p> <p>Group I. \$10,000 - \$14,999</p> <p>Group J. \$15,000 and over</p>

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