NATIONAL CENTER For HEALTH STATISTICS | Series 10 Number 2

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Family Income
in relation to selected health characteristics
United States

Selected statistics relating to disability days, hospital discharges, and persons injured, by age, sex, and family income. Based on data collected in household interviews.

Washington, D.C. July 1963

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Anthony J. Celebrezze
Secretary

Public Health Service
Luther L. Terry
Surgeon General

See inside of back cover
for catalog card.

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 2

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price 40 cents

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

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

U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Theodore D. Woolsey, Chief
Alice M. Waterhouse, M.D., Medical Advisor
James E. Kelly, D.D.S., Dental Advisor
Walt R. Simmons, Statistical Advisor
Arthur J. McDowell, Chief, Health Examination Survey
Philip S. Lawrence, Sc.D., Chief, Health Interview Survey
Robert T. Little, Chief, Computer Applications

COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 10-No. 2

CONTENTS

CONTENTS—Continued

CONTENTS—Continued

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-----------------	*

FAMILY INCOME IN RELATION TO SELECTED HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

INTRODUCTION

Sociologists, economists, and statisticians have often stated that the behavior of the American people is closely related to their economic well-being. Doctors, nutritionists, and other health workers have similarly noted differences in the rate of disability, disease, and injury and differences in the use of community health services among people in various income brackets. In the relationship between low income and ill health, it is difficult to determine which is the cause and which is the effect. Undoubtedly the effects are reciprocal, that is, the amount of family income may affect nutrition, living conditions, health, and the use of health services; similarly, malnutrition, poor living conditions, and illness may result in lower income because they adversely affect a person's ability to obtain employment or to succeed in business.

To illustrate the relationship between family income and health, three types of health characteristics were selected for inclusion in this report: The first, disability data which measure the overall effects of chronic and acute illness on the person and his family; the second, persons-injured data which gauge the impact of accidents and other unforeseen events on the individual; and third, hospital discharge data which provide a measure of the effect of illness on the utilization of health facilities.

SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from nationwide household interviews conducted by the U.S. National Health Survey, National Center for Health Statistics. This report is divided into three sections covering three data collection periods: disability days, July 1960-June 1961; hospital discharges, July 1958-June 1960; and persons injured, July 1959-June 1961.

Interviews were conducted in approximately 38,000 households comprising 125,000 persons during each year. Therefore, information on hospital discharges and persons injured is based on interviews in about 76,000 households comprising 250,000 persons, and disability days data on about 38,000 households comprising 125,000 persons. The survey is continuous, each week covering a representative sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States.

This report was prepared by Robert R. Fuchsberg of the U.S. National Health Survey staff.

The presence of illness or injury among household members was determined by responses to "illness-recall" questions 11-17 on the questionnaire (see facsimile shown in Appendix III). For each illness or injury named in response to these questions, more detailed information was obtained about the condition (table I of the questionnaire) including the number of days of restricted activity, bed disability, and time lost from work or school associated with it during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview.

For each sample person, the number of days of each type of disability is determined by summing the days of disability due to each condition during the 2-week reference period. In this summing process, however, a disability day which resulted from more than one condition is counted only once as a day of disability for the person involved.

When responses to questions in table I indicated that an injury had occurred, the interviewer asked the additional questions shown in table A of the questionnaire to obtain more detailed information relating to the accident and the injury. To be included in the statistics, an acute injury condition must have been medically attended or caused at least 1 day of activity restriction. Minor injuries which did not require medical attention or restricted activity were excluded from the data. Annual estimates of the number of persons injured and annual estimates of days of disability due to injury are derived from the total number of persons injured and the total number of days of disability experienced during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview. All such days of disability due to injury were included, even if the injury causing the disability occurred prior to the 2-week period.

Questions 20 and 21 and table II of the questionnaire are used to obtain information about the hospitalization experience of household members during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Methodological studies conducted by the National Health Survey relating to the reporting of hospital experiences in interview surveys indicate that information reported for the most recent 6 months of a 1-year recall period tends to be more accurate than that reported for the earlier part of the reference period. Therefore, in processing the data, the hospital experience reported for individuals during the 6-month period immediately preceding the week of interview was adjusted to serve as a basis for the estimated annual number of completed hospitalizations. These hospital discharge data include estimates of the number of hospital discharges and days for which some portion of the bill was paid by insurance. For approximately 32 percent of the hospital discharges, it was reported that no part of the bill was paid for by insurance. It should be noted that this does not mean that for almost one-third of the hospital discharges these individuals had to pay for the entire hospital bill out of their own or out of family funds. Sources other than insurance and family funds are sometimes used to help finance the cost of hospital care. Health agencies, charitable organizations, and Federal, State, and local governments spend large sums to help finance the cost of hospital services.

It should be emphasized that there are some factors in the survey method which tend to produce differences in the estimates shown as contrasted with statistics based on record sources. Of particular importance is the fact that the survey data refer only to persons who were alive at the time of interview. While the exclusion of information regarding the disability, injury, and hospital experience of persons who died tends to reduce all of these estimates, it particularly affects the data relating to the number of hospital discharges and days of hospitalization for older persons.

More detailed reports covering data related to each of the selected health characteristics discussed in this report have been prepared by the National Health Survey in *Health Statistics*, Series B, and are available for distribution. Recent reports dealing with these topics include the following:

No. 29. Disability days, United States, July 1959-June 1960

No. 30. Proportion of Hospital Bill Paid by Insurance, Patients Discharged from Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

No. 32. Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay: Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, 1958-1960

No. 37. Persons Injured by Detailed Type and Class of Accident, United States, July 1959-June 1961

No. 40. Disability Days Due to Injury, United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Definitions of the terms used in this report may be found in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings, it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions. A facsimile of the health interview questionnaire used to record these data is presented as Appendix III.

DISABILITY DAYS JULY 1960-JUNE 1961

Illness or injury may result in one or several of the following types of disability: the condition may cause a person simply to restrict his usual activities; in addition, the condition may be serious enough to cause the person to stay in bed or in a hospital; and if restriction of activities or a stay in bed occurs on a day when the person would have been working or going to school, time lost from work or school will result. Days of restricted activity, days in bed, days lost from work, and days lost from school are all considered to be measures of disability. However, because the same disability day may be counted in each of several of these measures of disability, they are not additive.

Table A is a summary of the days of disability per person per year associated with illness or injury during the 12-month period ending June 1961. The income categories shown in this table are inversely correlated with days of disability; that is, as family income rises, the number of disability days per person declines. The restricted-activity rates vary considerably according to family income. People with family incomes under $2,000 per year have a restricted-activity rate that is 2 1/3 times as high as those with family incomes of $7,000 or more—29.8 days per person per year as compared with 13.0 days. The other disability measures shown in table A followed the same pattern, but the variation in rates between the lowest and highest income groups was less marked. Individuals whose family income was less than $2,000 per year had 2 1/4 times as many bed-disability days, 1 2/3 times as many work-loss days, 1 1/4 times as many hospital days, and 1 1/10 times as many school-loss days as individuals with family incomes of $7,000 or more. Persons in the other two income groups shown in table A—those with family incomes of $2,000-$3,999 and $4,000-$6,999—also reported rates of disability days inversely correlated with family income.

There are sharp differences in disability rates as reflected by the restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss of persons with family incomes under $2,000 and those with family incomes from $2,000-$3,999. Persons in the lowest income group shown in table A experienced about 68 percent more restricted activity and bed disability and 36 percent more work loss than persons in the next higher income group. It appears that those in the lowest income group are a segment of the population which has serious health problems. The age distribution of the population by family income highlights the difference in the age composition of the population in the "under $2,000" family income group with the population in each of the other income groups (table B). In the "under $2,000" group, persons 65 years of age and over accounted for about 24 percent of the population. This older age group represented only 11 percent of the population in the $2,000-

Table A. Number of disability days per person per year, by family income and sex: United States, July 1960-June 1961

Sex and disability days	Family income: All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Number of disability days per person per year					
Both sexes						
Restricted activity	16.5	29.8	17.7	13.8	13.0	14.7
Bed disability	5.8	10.4	6.2	4.9	4.6	5.4
Hospital	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0
Work loss[1]	5.4	8.0	5.9	5.1	4.7	5.3
School loss[2]	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.5
Male						
Restricted activity	14.6	27.5	17.3	12.0	11.0	10.9
Bed disability	5.0	9.8	5.9	4.0	3.8	3.8
Hospital	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1
Work loss[1]	5.3	8.8	6.2	4.9	4.4	5.6
School loss[2]	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.9	3.7
Female						
Restricted activity	18.3	31.7	18.0	15.5	15.0	18.2
Bed disability	6.6	10.8	6.5	5.8	5.5	6.7
Hospital	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Work loss[1]	5.6	7.0	5.5	5.6	5.3	4.6
School loss[2]	4.7	5.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	3.2

[1]For currently employed persons.
[2]For children 6-16 years of age.

Table B. Percent distribution of population, by age and family income: United States, July 1960-June 1961

Age	Family income: All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Percent distribution					
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	32.1	24.8	32.0	36.5	31.5	26.2
15-24 years	13.2	14.6	14.7	12.3	12.7	13.9
25-44 years	25.5	15.2	21.9	29.3	29.1	22.0
45-64 years	20.4	21.5	20.3	17.7	22.4	25.0
65+ years	8.7	23.9	11.1	4.3	4.3	12.9

$3,999 income group and merely 4 percent of the population in each of the other two (known) income groups. The extremely high proportion of older persons and low proportion of persons 25-44 and under 15 years of age among persons with family incomes "under $2,000", as compared with persons in these age groups in each of the other income groups, is a further indication that the people in this income classification differ from those in the other income categories. However, the lowest income group has higher rates of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss even when age is held constant. (See tables 1, 2, and 4.)

While considerably higher rates of restricted activity and bed disability were reported for females than for males, rates for hospital, work-loss, and school-loss days showed little variation by sex. Females averaged about 4 days more of restricted activity and 1 1/2 days more of bed disability annually than males (tables 1 and 2). Although males and females each averaged 0.9 days of hospitalization during the year, in the lower income group the average number of hospital days for males exceeded that for females. In the two higher income groups, the situation was reversed with more time in the hospital reported for females (table 3).

Detailed tables 1-5 show both the number and rate for each of the disability measures by income, sex, and age. The rates for restricted activity, bed disability, and hospital days are based on the total population shown in table 6. Rates for days lost from school are based on the total school-age population 6-16 years. Work-loss rates, however, are based on only the currently employed population 17 years of age and older as shown in table 7.

Table 1. Number of restricted-activity days and number of restricted-activity days per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Number of restricted-activity days in millions					
Both sexes						
All ages	2,937.4	708.8	607.6	851.4	623.3	146.3
Under 5 years	227.3	25.4	48.7	93.6	53.9	5.7
5-14 years	393.7	42.5	66.2	144.7	125.3	15.0
15-24 years	244.7	44.9	58.0	80.1	48.2	13.5
25-44 years	654.5	86.8	116.5	241.7	176.6	32.9
45-64 years	795.4	222.4	169.1	199.7	161.9	42.3
65+ years	621.8	286.8	149.0	91.5	57.5	37.0
Male						
All ages	1,261.9	297.2	283.6	367.7	261.6	51.9
Under 5 years	114.7	12.5	22.2	50.2	27.7	2.1
5-14 years	204.1	21.5	33.1	75.0	66.1	8.4
15-24 years	96.3	19.0	19.8	29.9	23.5	4.1
25-44 years	226.8	33.4	47.4	79.2	56.4	10.4
45-64 years	350.9	91.2	84.2	91.9	67.9	15.6
65+ years	269.0	119.6	76.8	41.4	19.9	11.1
Female						
All ages	1,675.5	411.5	324.0	483.7	361.8	94.5
Under 5 years	112.6	12.9	26.6	43.4	26.2	3.5
5-14 years	189.5	21.0	33.1	69.7	59.2	6.6
15-24 years	148.4	25.9	38.1	50.2	24.7	9.4
25-44 years	427.7	53.4	69.1	162.5	120.1	22.4
45-64 years	444.5	131.2	84.9	107.8	94.0	26.7
65+ years	352.8	167.1	72.2	50.1	37.6	25.9
	Number of restricted-activity days per person per year					
Both sexes						
All ages	16.5	29.8	17.7	13.8	13.0	14.7
Under 5 years	11.3	11.9	11.4	11.1	12.1	6.9
5-14 years	10.6	11.3	9.8	10.2	11.8	8.4
15-24 years	10.4	12.9	11.5	10.6	7.9	9.8
25-44 years	14.4	24.0	15.5	13.3	12.7	15.0
45-64 years	21.9	43.3	24.2	18.3	15.0	17.0
65+ years	40.1	50.5	39.1	34.5	27.7	28.9
Male						
All ages	14.6	27.5	17.3	12.0	11.0	10.9
Under 5 years	11.2	11.7	10.1	11.7	12.3	4.7
5-14 years	10.8	10.8	9.8	10.4	12.3	9.1
15-24 years	8.6	11.1	8.5	8.5	7.8	6.3
25-44 years	10.4	20.8	13.4	8.9	8.4	10.0
45-64 years	20.1	44.2	27.5	16.5	12.1	13.5
65+ years	38.7	50.7	40.8	32.7	21.6	21.5
Female						
All ages	18.3	31.7	18.0	15.5	15.0	18.2
Under 5 years	11.4	12.0	12.7	10.5	11.8	9.7
5-14 years	10.5	11.8	9.9	10.1	11.3	7.7
15-24 years	12.0	14.8	14.0	12.3	8.1	12.9
25-44 years	18.1	26.5	17.4	17.5	16.5	19.5
45-64 years	23.6	42.8	21.6	20.2	18.2	20.1
65+ years	41.2	50.3	37.4	36.1	32.6	33.8

Table 2. Number of bed-disability days and number of bed-disability days per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Number of bed-disability days in millions					
Both sexes						
All ages	1,040.0	246.9	214.9	303.7	221.1	53.3
Under 5 years	97.1	13.1	20.8	39.2	20.1	3.8
5-14 years	162.1	18.4	25.8	60.7	51.5	5.7
15-24 years	95.9	18.4	23.5	29.1	18.1	6.8
25-44 years	223.6	33.4	41.9	79.9	56.6	11.8
45-64 years	247.3	67.3	55.7	59.0	53.7	11.6
65+ years	214.0	96.2	47.3	35.8	21.1	13.6
Male						
All ages	436.1	106.4	97.5	124.1	89.7	18.3
Under 5 years	49.4	6.7	8.8	21.9	10.6	*
5-14 years	78.4	8.7	13.4	28.3	25.3	2.7
15-24 years	35.2	7.6	8.1	10.8	7.4	*
25-44 years	74.2	10.1	16.4	25.8	17.4	4.4
45-64 years	109.0	31.0	27.0	24.4	23.0	3.5
65+ years	90.0	42.3	23.8	12.9	5.9	5.1
Female						
All ages	603.9	140.5	117.4	179.6	131.4	35.0
Under 5 years	47.7	6.5	12.0	17.3	9.5	2.4
5-14 years	83.7	9.7	12.4	32.4	26.2	3.0
15-24 years	60.7	10.8	15.4	18.3	10.7	5.6
25-44 years	149.4	23.3	25.4	54.1	39.2	7.4
45-64 years	138.4	36.3	28.7	34.6	30.6	8.2
65+ years	124.0	53.9	23.5	22.9	15.2	8.5
	Number of bed-disability days per person per year					
Both sexes						
All ages	5.8	10.4	6.2	4.9	4.6	5.4
Under 5 years	4.8	6.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6
5-14 years	4.4	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.8	3.2
15-24 years	4.1	5.3	4.6	3.8	3.0	4.9
25-44 years	4.9	9.2	5.6	4.4	4.1	5.4
45-64 years	6.8	13.1	8.0	5.4	5.0	4.7
65+ years	13.8	16.9	12.4	13.5	10.2	10.6
Male						
All ages	5.0	9.8	5.9	4.0	3.8	3.8
Under 5 years	4.8	6.2	4.0	5.1	4.7	*
5-14 years	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.7	2.9
15-24 years	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.1	2.5	*
25-44 years	3.4	6.3	4.6	2.9	2.6	4.2
45-64 years	6.2	15.0	8.8	4.4	4.1	3.0
65+ years	12.9	17.9	12.6	10.2	6.4	9.8
Female						
All ages	6.6	10.8	6.5	5.8	5.5	6.7
Under 5 years	4.8	6.0	5.8	4.2	4.3	6.6
5-14 years	4.6	5.5	3.7	4.7	5.0	3.5
15-24 years	4.9	6.2	5.7	4.5	3.5	7.6
25-44 years	6.3	11.6	6.4	5.8	5.4	6.4
45-64 years	7.4	11.8	7.3	6.5	5.9	6.2
65+ years	14.5	16.2	12.2	16.5	13.2	11.2

Table 3. Number of hospital days and number of hospital days[1] per person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Number of hospital days in millions					
Both sexes						
All ages	157.9	24.4	33.2	51.3	38.7	10.3
Under 5 years	10.2	1.7	2.1	3.3	3.1	-
5-14 years	9.7	0.9	1.7	4.3	1.8	0.9
15-24 years	20.0	4.3	5.3	6.4	3.2	0.9
25-44 years	43.5	4.9	7.2	17.7	11.4	2.3
45-64 years	47.3	7.4	9.6	12.8	14.3	3.1
65+ years	27.3	5.1	7.2	6.9	5.0	3.1
Male						
All ages	75.3	13.9	18.0	22.3	16.3	5.0
Under 5 years	6.2	1.6	1.1	1.4	2.1	-
5-14 years	4.3	*	0.6	1.9	1.3	*
15-24 years	6.5	2.5	1.3	2.4	*	-
25-44 years	17.4	3.2	3.1	6.4	3.4	1.3
45-64 years	27.2	4.5	6.8	6.5	7.6	1.8
65+ years	13.7	1.9	5.1	3.7	1.5	1.5
Female						
All ages	82.6	10.6	15.3	29.1	22.5	5.3
Under 5 years	4.0	*	1.1	1.9	0.9	-
5-14 years	5.3	0.7	1.1	2.4	0.6	0.5
15-24 years	13.5	1.8	4.0	4.0	2.8	0.9
25-44 years	26.1	1.8	4.1	11.3	8.0	1.0
45-64 years	20.1	2.9	2.8	6.3	6.7	1.3
65+ years	13.5	3.2	2.1	3.2	3.5	1.6
	Number of hospital days per person per year					
Both sexes						
All ages	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0
Under 5 years	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	-
5-14 years	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
15-24 years	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
25-44 years	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0
45-64 years	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
65+ years	1.8	0.9	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4
Male						
All ages	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1
Under 5 years	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	-
5-14 years	0.2	*	0.2	0.3	0.2	*
15-24 years	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.7	*	-
25-44 years	0.8	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2
45-64 years	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.5
65+ years	2.0	0.8	2.7	2.9	1.6	3.0
Female						
All ages	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Under 5 years	0.4	*	0.5	0.5	0.4	-
5-14 years	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6
15-24 years	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.2
25-44 years	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9
45-64 years	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.0
65+ years	1.6	1.0	1.1	2.3	3.0	2.1

[1]The estimates shown in this table have not been adjusted by the method described on page 2, paragraph 4 and therefore are not comparable to estimates of hospital days shown in the Hospital Discharge section of this report.

Table 4. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Number of work-loss days in millions					
Both sexes						
All ages-17+	364.6	55.5	72.1	119.7	97.0	20.2
17-24 years	36.5	5.6	7.0	11.9	9.2	2.8
25-44 years	141.9	14.0	27.1	52.9	39.7	8.2
45-64 years	156.5	24.8	32.3	47.8	44.4	7.3
65+ years	29.6	11.0	5.6	7.2	3.8	2.0
Male						
All ages-17+	237.1	34.2	47.2	79.5	61.6	14.5
17-24 years	20.0	3.5	4.0	5.9	5.3	*
25-44 years	89.1	8.5	16.1	33.4	25.3	5.9
45-64 years	106.2	16.8	22.0	33.7	27.9	5.8
65+ years	21.8	5.4	5.2	6.6	3.1	1.6
Female						
All ages-17+	127.5	21.2	24.8	40.2	35.5	5.7
17-24 years	16.5	2.1	3.0	6.0	3.9	*
25-44 years	52.9	5.5	11.1	19.5	14.4	2.3
45-64 years	50.3	8.0	10.3	14.1	16.5	1.5
65+ years	7.8	5.6	*	*	*	*
	Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year					
Both sexes						
All ages-17+	5.4	8.0	5.9	5.1	4.7	5.3
17-24 years	3.7	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	5.0
25-44 years	4.7	6.6	5.6	4.5	4.1	5.8
45-64 years	6.5	9.6	7.3	6.3	5.7	4.7
65+ years	9.1	11.7	7.6	10.9	6.4	6.6
Male						
All ages-17+	5.3	8.8	6.2	4.9	4.4	5.6
17-24 years	3.4	4.5	3.0	3.1	3.4	*
25-44 years	4.3	6.8	5.0	3.9	3.8	6.0
45-64 years	6.8	12.4	8.5	6.4	5.1	5.5
65+ years	9.8	10.4	10.1	12.9	6.8	6.6
Female						
All ages-17+	5.6	7.0	5.5	5.6	5.3	4.6
17-24 years	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.3	*
25-44 years	5.6	6.3	6.6	5.9	4.7	5.2
45-64 years	6.1	6.5	5.7	5.9	7.1	3.1
65+ years	7.8	13.4	*	*	*	*

Table 5. Number of school-loss days and number of school-loss days per person per year, by children 6-16 years of age, by sex and family income: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Family income	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of school-loss days in millions			Number of school-loss days per person per year		
All incomes	183.9	94.7	89.2	4.8	4.8	4.7
Under $2,000	21.0	10.7	10.3	5.2	5.0	5.3
$2,000-3,999	34.0	18.3	15.7	4.9	5.2	4.5
$4,000-6,999	67.3	34.2	33.1	4.8	4.7	4.8
$7,000+	54.6	27.6	27.0	4.8	4.9	4.8
Unknown	7.0	3.9	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.2

Table 6. Population used in obtaining rates for disability days shown in this publication, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income: All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Population in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages	177,984	23,814	34,390	61,864	47,973	9,943
Under 5 years	20,148	2,141	4,276	8,440	4,469	822
5-14 years	37,038	3,774	6,730	14,120	10,629	1,784
15-24 years	23,554	3,466	5,059	7,580	6,072	1,378
25-44 years	45,438	3,622	7,521	18,145	13,959	2,190
45-64 years	36,298	5,130	6,987	10,925	10,769	2,486
65+ years	15,507	5,681	3,815	2,654	2,075	1,282
6-16 years	38,477	4,069	6,982	14,156	11,274	1,996
Male						
All ages	86,572	10,816	16,404	30,717	23,884	4,751
Under 5 years	10,258	1,072	2,194	4,289	2,248	456
5-14 years	18,907	2,000	3,374	7,212	5,395	926
15-24 years	11,221	1,713	2,339	3,509	3,009	651
25-44 years	21,745	1,607	3,546	8,856	6,693	1,042
45-64 years	17,489	2,063	3,065	5,585	5,617	1,158
65+ years	6,952	2,361	1,885	1,266	922	517
6-16 years	19,611	2,146	3,517	7,236	5,674	1,039
Female						
All ages	91,412	12,998	17,986	31,147	24,089	5,192
Under 5 years	9,890	1,069	2,083	4,151	2,221	366
5-14 years	18,130	1,774	3,356	6,908	5,233	858
15-24 years	12,333	1,753	2,720	4,071	3,063	727
25-44 years	23,693	2,015	3,975	9,289	7,266	1,148
45-64 years	18,809	3,067	3,922	5,340	5,152	1,328
65+ years	8,555	3,320	1,930	1,388	1,153	765
6-16 years	18,866	1,923	3,465	6,920	5,600	957

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

Table 7. Population used in obtaining rates for disability days of currently employed persons shown in this publication, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1960-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Population in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages-17+	67,066	6,945	12,165	23,444	20,690	3,822
17-24 years	9,980	1,294	2,138	3,260	2,736	552
25-44 years	29,944	2,128	4,877	11,890	9,622	1,427
45-64 years	23,899	2,582	4,404	7,638	7,737	1,538
65+ years	3,243	941	746	657	594	305
Male						
All ages-17+	44,377	3,901	7,642	16,239	14,011	2,584
17-24 years	5,903	780	1,337	1,907	1,562	318
25-44 years	20,576	1,244	3,202	8,577	6,577	976
45-64 years	15,661	1,354	2,586	5,249	5,417	1,055
65+ years	2,238	522	518	507	456	235
Female						
All ages-17+	22,688	3,044	4,523	7,205	6,678	1,238
17-24 years	4,076	514	801	1,353	1,174	234
25-44 years	9,368	884	1,675	3,313	3,045	451
45-64 years	8,239	1,227	1,819	2,389	2,320	483
65+ years	1,005	419	228	150	139	71

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

HOSPITAL DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS JULY 1958-JUNE 1960

The relationship between family income and discharges from short-stay hospitals is not as clear cut as the relationship between family income and disability. Based on data gathered in interviews during the 2-year period July 1958-June 1960, the highest rate of hospital discharges (119.7 per 1,000 population) was reported by persons with annual family incomes of $2,000-$3,999. This group averaged 8.3 hospital days per discharge. Persons whose annual family income was under $2,000 had a lower rate of discharges (114.1 per 1,000 population) than the aforementioned group, but a longer length of stay per discharge (11.4 days). Those with family incomes of $4,000 or more reported lower rates of short-stay hospital discharges and fewer days per discharge than the lower income groups (tables 8, 9, and 10).

The greater use of hospital services by persons in the low income group is reflected in the higher discharge rates and longer length of hospital stays for persons with family incomes of less than $4,000. These rates are associated with the high proportion of persons over 65 years of age and the low proportion of persons 25-44 years of age with family incomes under $4,000 (table C).

The hospital discharge rate for females (140.9 per 1,000 population) was considerably higher than the corresponding rate for males (87.5). This rate difference was due to the markedly higher rates for females during the childbearing years (table D). A discharge rate of 231.4 per 1,000 persons was reported for females 15-24 years of age as compared with a rate of 68.3 per 1,000 for males. A similar rate difference by sex was recorded for persons in the 25-34 year age group. Females in the 35-44 year age group had about twice as many hospital discharges as males. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and other conditions associated with childbearing have a considerable impact on female discharge rates for the age groups 15-34 and 35-44. Male hospitalization rates follow a fairly consistent pattern, increasing with age. Since high hospitalization rates are associated with older persons and with females of the childbearing ages, the average rate for each income group largely depends on the population composition of each income group.

Table C indicates that while the proportion of older persons in the under $2,000 income group is very high, the proportion of women of the childbearing ages is extremely low. Families in the next income group ($2,000-$3,999) have a smaller proportion of older persons but a considerably higher proportion of women of childbearing age. Each of the higher income groups has a high proportion of females of childbearing age but an extremely low proportion of elderly persons. Figures shown in this report relating to discharges from short-stay hospitals are based on estimates of the average annual number of hospital discharges and the number of hospital days for patients discharged, but exclude discharges and days for persons who died during the year prior to the interview. The exclusion of the hospital experience for persons who died would be expected to have an appreciable effect on the data for the older age groups, but relatively little effect on data for the younger groups.

There are a number of economic factors in addition to income which influence the rates of hospitalization. Persons who are unable to pay for their hospitalization are often able to obtain hospital services either free or by making a token payment. Some of the people in low income families and a large proportion of the people in middle and high income families have insurance which pays part or all of the hospital costs. Of the 20 million hospital discharges per year, 13 1/3 million or 67 percent involved insurance payment for some or all of the hospital bill. The proportion of persons with hospital insurance that covered all or part of their hospital bill ranged from 39 percent for persons with family incomes under $2,000 to 80 percent for those with family incomes of $7,000 or more (table E).

Age is also a significant factor in hospital insurance coverage. While three-fourths of the discharged patients 35-64 years of age had all or part of their hospital bill paid by insurance, only about one-half of the patients in the 65 and over and the 15-24 age groups received any insurance payment to help meet their hospital bill. Table E presents the percent of discharges for which some or all of the hospital costs were paid by insurance by age and income group.

Note that the percentages shown in table E follow a fairly consistent pattern by age. Since the bulk of hospital insurance contracts provide family coverage, it is not surprising that the percentages for children under age 15 and those for all ages are about the same in each of the income groups. In the 15-24 year age group, the major portion of the people are no longer covered by their parents' hospitalization policies, and some have not secured insurance of their own. There is, therefore, a marked drop in the percentages of discharges in which insurance helped pay the hospital costs for persons in this age group as compared with the percent with insurance payments for children under 15 years of age. The people in each succeeding age group have a higher proportion of their hospital discharges covered by insurance which pays part or all of their hospital costs. The one exception is the 65 years and over age group. In this group,

Table C. Percent distribution of population used in obtaining rates shown for the hospital discharge data, by sex, age, and family income: United States, July 1958-June 1960

Sex and age	Family income: All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Percent distribution					
Both sexes						
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	31.7	25.4	32.6	35.7	30.6	24.2
15-24 years	12.9	14.2	14.3	12.0	12.0	14.1
25-34 years	12.9	7.8	12.3	15.7	13.1	9.5
35-44 years	13.4	7.8	11.1	14.7	17.5	12.4
45-64 years	20.4	21.3	19.7	17.9	22.5	27.0
65+ years	8.7	23.6	9.9	4.0	4.3	12.9
Male						
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	33.2	28.1	34.7	36.8	31.2	26.0
15-24 years	12.5	15.6	13.3	10.9	11.9	15.1
25-34 years	12.6	8.0	12.3	15.3	12.3	9.9
35-44 years	13.2	7.4	10.5	14.7	17.0	12.1
45-64 years	20.3	18.5	18.8	18.6	23.7	26.4
65+ years	8.1	22.3	10.4	3.7	3.9	10.4
Female						
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	30.2	23.0	30.8	34.7	30.0	22.6
15-24 years	13.3	13.0	15.2	13.1	12.2	13.2
25-34 years	13.1	7.7	12.3	16.2	13.9	9.1
35-44 years	13.6	8.1	11.7	14.6	17.9	12.6
45-64 years	20.6	23.7	20.6	17.3	21.4	27.5
65+ years	9.2	24.6	9.4	4.2	4.7	15.1

Table D. Average annual number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year, by sex and age: Discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Average number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year		
All ages	114.9	87.5	140.9
Under 15 years	62.9	66.8	58.8
15-24 years	154.4	68.3	231.4
25-34 years	172.0	73.1	262.6
35-44 years	123.7	84.6	159.8
45-64 years	115.8	113.3	118.2
65+ years	145.6	165.0	129.6

NOTE: Estimates of discharges are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table E. Percent of all patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, for whom insurance paid part or all of the hospital bill, by age and family income: United States, July 1958-June 1960

Age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Percent					
All ages	67.0	39.0	58.5	78.1	79.9	56.7
Under 15 years	71.0	32.5	58.5	79.8	79.5	69.3
15-24 years	53.8	29.3	44.8	68.1	70.3	40.3
25-34 years	69.3	31.1	59.7	78.9	80.3	47.6
35-44 years	76.5	40.7	64.4	83.6	86.8	66.2
45-64 years	75.0	49.5	70.9	83.6	87.5	66.8
65+ years	50.2	42.1	58.3	62.6	49.3	44.5

the percentage of hospital discharges with the cost wholly or partially covered by insurance is only 50.2. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that some hospitalization policies do not provide coverage for persons in this age group, and also because of the large proportion of retired persons who are no longer covered by insurance when they leave their last place of employment.

The highest percentage of discharges wholly or partially covered by insurance occurred in the group with family incomes of $7,000 or more. In this group, persons 45-64 years of age report that insurance payments helped meet the cost of 87.5 percent of their hospitalizations. This proportion is even more striking when compared with the percentage for persons in the same income group who were over 65 years of age. This age group reported that only 49.3 percent of their hospitalizations in short-stay hospitals were covered to some extent by insurance.

The increase in the percentage of discharges that were totally or partially covered by insurance from 53.8 percent for the 15-24 year age group to 75.0 percent for the 45-64 year group and the rather precipitous drop to 50.2 percent for the 65 years and over age group illustrates the fact that the hospitalization coverage for the older segment of the population is incomplete (table E).

AVERAGE LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY

Regardless of income level, persons with no insurance payment for their hospital bill had longer average length of hospital stays than those whose hospital costs were either fully or partially paid by insurance. Discharges involving no insurance payment averaged 1.8 days longer than discharges for which insurance paid all or part of the hospital costs (table 11). The discharges which were totally or partially covered by insurance accounted for 62 percent of all hospital days. When this proportion is examined by income group, it is seen that the lowest income group (persons with family incomes under $2,000) received insurance payments to help meet the cost of hospital discharges which involved only 36 percent of the hospital days.

Table 8. Average annual number of patients discharged and number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year, by family income, sex, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[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	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Average number of patients discharged in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages	19,875	2,816	4,322	6,916	4,273	1,548
Under 15 years	3,445	265	720	1,444	814	202
15-24 years	3,456	535	1,000	1,184	495	243
25-34 years	3,823	328	755	1,654	838	248
35-44 years	2,872	246	517	1,120	838	151
45-64 years	4,096	612	801	1,194	1,004	485
65+ years	2,183	831	527	321	284	220
Male						
All ages	7,365	1,090	1,636	2,444	1,672	523
Under 15 years	1,867	153	403	796	410	105
15-24 years	721	108	183	212	147	71
25-34 years	777	68	188	320	159	41
35-44 years	943	83	180	380	260	40
45-64 years	1,938	263	391	567	538	180
65+ years	1,120	416	291	169	158	86
Female						
All ages	12,509	1,726	2,685	4,472	2,602	1,024
Under 15 years	1,578	112	317	648	404	97
15-24 years	2,735	426	817	972	349	171
25-34 years	3,046	260	567	1,333	678	207
35-44 years	1,929	163	337	740	578	111
45-64 years	2,158	349	410	627	467	305
65+ years	1,063	415	236	152	126	133
	Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year					
Both sexes						
All ages	114.9	114.1	119.7	112.9	108.8	133.1
Under 15 years	62.9	42.4	61.1	65.9	67.7	71.8
15-24 years	154.4	153.0	193.6	160.9	104.8	148.5
25-34 years	172.0	169.7	170.1	171.7	163.4	225.7
35-44 years	123.7	128.4	128.4	124.7	122.1	105.0
45-64 years	115.8	116.3	112.4	108.6	113.5	154.5
65+ years	145.6	142.9	147.8	132.3	168.7	146.6
Male						
All ages	87.5	97.0	94.9	80.2	84.7	95.5
Under 15 years	66.8	48.4	67.4	71.0	66.5	73.7
15-24 years	68.3	61.6	79.7	63.5	62.7	85.9
25-34 years	73.1	75.3	88.7	68.8	65.7	75.6
35-44 years	84.6	100.1	99.3	84.7	77.4	60.2
45-64 years	113.3	126.6	120.6	100.2	115.0	124.2
65+ years	165.0	165.4	162.4	148.1	205.5	150.3
Female						
All ages	140.9	128.4	142.3	145.2	133.2	166.5
Under 15 years	58.8	36.2	54.6	60.6	69.1	69.7
15-24 years	231.4	244.4	284.9	241.7	146.7	211.4
25-34 years	262.6	252.4	244.4	267.6	250.2	371.6
35-44 years	159.8	150.0	152.3	164.8	164.9	143.4
45-64 years	118.2	109.5	105.5	117.6	112.0	180.5
65+ years	129.6	125.8	133.0	118.4	137.7	143.2

NOTE: Estimates of discharges and hospital days are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 9. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of hospital stay, by family income, sex, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[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	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Average number of hospital days in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages	166,935	32,125	35,947	51,389	31,486	15,989
Under 15 years	20,560	2,477	4,430	8,245	3,912	1,496
15-24 years	18,322	2,950	4,814	5,990	3,273	1,295
25-34 years	22,954	2,630	5,241	9,003	4,607	1,473
35-44 years	24,074	3,345	4,839	7,759	5,420	2,712
45-64 years	48,401	7,635	8,741	16,039	10,125	5,862
65+ years	32,623	13,087	7,883	4,353	4,149	3,150
Male						
All ages	77,018	16,345	18,179	20,378	14,921	7,194
Under 15 years	11,353	1,328	2,567	4,847	1,869	742
15-24 years	5,881	1,085	1,268	1,386	1,599	543
25-34 years	7,252	986	2,425	2,220	1,331	*
35-44 years	11,091	1,944	2,323	3,175	1,865	1,783
45-64 years	23,680	3,948	4,817	6,531	5,704	2,680
65+ years	17,762	7,053	4,779	2,220	2,553	1,156
Female						
All ages	89,916	15,780	17,768	31,010	16,565	8,794
Under 15 years	9,207	1,149	1,863	3,398	2,043	754
15-24 years	12,441	1,865	3,546	4,604	1,674	752
25-34 years	15,703	1,644	2,817	6,783	3,276	1,183
35-44 years	12,984	1,401	2,515	4,584	3,555	928
45-64 years	24,721	3,687	3,923	9,508	4,421	3,183
65+ years	14,861	6,034	3,104	2,133	1,597	1,993
	Average length of hospital stay in days					
Both sexes						
All ages	8.4	11.4	8.3	7.4	7.4	10.3
Under 15 years	6.0	9.3	6.2	5.7	4.8	7.4
15-24 years	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.1	6.6	5.3
25-34 years	6.0	8.0	6.9	5.4	5.5	5.9
35-44 years	8.4	13.6	9.4	6.9	6.5	18.0
45-64 years	11.8	12.5	10.9	13.4	10.1	12.1
65+ years	14.9	15.7	15.0	13.6	14.6	14.3
Male						
All ages	10.5	15.0	11.1	8.3	8.9	13.8
Under 15 years	6.1	8.7	6.4	6.1	4.6	7.1
15-24 years	8.2	10.0	6.9	6.5	10.9	7.6
25-34 years	9.3	14.5	12.9	6.9	8.4	*
35-44 years	11.8	23.4	12.9	8.4	7.2	44.6
45-64 years	12.2	15.0	12.3	11.5	10.6	14.9
65+ years	15.9	17.0	16.4	13.1	16.2	13.4
Female						
All ages	7.2	9.1	6.6	6.9	6.4	8.6
Under 15 years	5.8	10.3	5.9	5.2	5.1	7.8
15-24 years	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.4
25-34 years	5.2	6.3	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.7
35-44 years	6.7	8.6	7.5	6.2	6.2	8.4
45-64 years	11.5	10.6	9.6	15.2	9.5	10.4
65+ years	14.0	14.5	13.2	14.0	12.7	15.0

NOTE: Estimates of discharges and hospital days are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

Table 10. Average annual number of patients discharged and number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year, by family income, hospital insurance, and age: discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[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]

Hospital insurance and age	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Family income					
Total[1]	Average number of patients discharged in thousands					
All ages	19,875	2,816	4,322	6,916	4,273	1,548
Under 15 years	3,445	265	720	1,444	814	202
15-24 years	3,456	535	1,000	1,184	495	243
25-34 years	3,823	328	755	1,654	838	248
35-44 years	2,872	246	517	1,120	838	151
45-64 years	4,096	612	801	1,194	1,004	485
65+ years	2,183	831	527	321	284	220
With insurance paying part or all of hospital cost						
All ages	13,315	1,098	2,528	5,398	3,414	878
Under 15 years	2,445	86	421	1,152	647	140
15-24 years	1,858	157	448	806	348	98
25-34 years	2,649	102	451	1,305	673	118
35-44 years	2,196	100	333	936	727	100
45-64 years	3,072	303	568	998	879	324
65+ years	1,096	350	307	201	140	98
With no hospital insurance payment						
All ages	6,270	1,674	1,739	1,439	803	615
Under 15 years	944	174	288	269	158	55
15-24 years	1,539	367	540	360	144	128
25-34 years	1,139	224	301	335	155	124
35-44 years	635	138	179	167	103	48
45-64 years	969	301	224	193	108	143
65+ years	1,043	469	207	116	135	117
Total[1]	Number of patients discharged per 1,000 population per year					
All ages	114.9	114.1	119.7	112.9	108.8	133.1
Under 15 years	62.9	42.4	61.1	65.9	67.7	71.8
15-24 years	154.4	153.0	193.6	160.9	104.8	148.5
25-34 years	172.0	169.7	170.1	171.7	163.4	225.7
35-44 years	123.7	128.4	128.4	124.7	122.1	105.0
45-64 years	115.8	116.3	112.4	108.6	113.5	154.5
65+ years	145.6	142.9	147.8	132.3	168.7	146.6
With insurance paying part or all of hospital cost						
All ages	77.0	44.5	70.0	88.1	87.0	75.5
Under 15 years	44.6	13.7	35.7	52.6	53.8	49.7
15-24 years	83.0	44.9	86.8	109.5	73.7	59.9
25-34 years	119.2	52.8	101.6	135.5	131.2	107.4
35-44 years	94.6	52.2	82.7	104.2	105.9	69.5
45-64 years	86.9	57.6	79.7	90.8	99.4	103.2
65+ years	73.1	60.2	86.1	82.9	83.2	65.3
With no hospital insurance payment						
All ages	36.3	67.8	48.2	23.5	20.5	52.9
Under 15 years	17.2	27.8	24.4	12.3	13.2	19.5
15-24 years	68.8	105.0	104.6	48.9	30.5	78.2
25-34 years	51.2	115.9	67.8	34.8	30.2	112.8
35-44 years	27.3	72.0	44.5	18.6	15.0	33.4
45-64 years	27.4	57.2	31.4	17.6	12.2	45.6
65+ years	69.6	80.7	58.0	47.8	80.2	77.9

NOTE: Estimates of discharges and hospital days are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

[1]Hospital discharges, for which it is unknown whether insurance paid any part of the hospital cost are included in the total group.

Table 11. Average annual number of hospital days and average length of hospital stay, by family income, hospital insurance, and age: days for discharges from short-stay hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960

[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]

Hospital insurance and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
Total[1]	Average number of hospital days in thousands					
All ages	166,935	32,125	35,947	51,389	31,486	15,988
Under 15 years	20,560	2,477	4,430	8,245	3,912	1,496
15-24 years	18,322	2,950	4,814	5,990	3,273	1,295
25-34 years	22,954	2,630	5,241	9,003	4,607	1,473
35-44 years	24,074	3,345	4,839	7,759	5,420	2,712
45-64 years	48,401	7,635	8,741	16,039	10,125	5,862
65+ years	32,623	13,087	7,883	4,353	4,149	3,150
With insurance paying part or all of hospital cost						
All ages	103,730	11,669	19,020	39,638	24,443	8,959
Under 15 years	12,434	613	2,046	5,982	2,892	902
15-24 years	10,046	1,096	2,450	3,921	2,032	548
25-34 years	15,042	661	2,574	7,301	3,856	649
35-44 years	16,312	587	2,520	6,254	4,721	2,229
45-64 years	34,710	3,544	5,445	13,402	8,802	3,516
65+ years	15,186	5,167	3,985	2,779	2,140	1,115
With no hospital insurance payment						
All ages	60,106	19,699	15,905	11,244	6,734	6,524
Under 15 years	7,719	1,820	2,305	2,157	910	528
15-24 years	7,983	1,781	2,320	1,978	1,222	681
25-34 years	7,626	1,907	2,583	1,630	698	808
35-44 years	6,954	2,643	1,834	1,344	664	468
45-64 years	13,270	3,998	3,211	2,607	1,255	2,198
65+ years	16,553	7,549	3,650	1,528	1,984	1,841
Total[1]	Average length of hospital stay in days					
All ages	8.4	11.4	8.3	7.4	7.4	10.3
Under 15 years	6.0	9.3	6.2	5.7	4.8	7.4
15-24 years	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.1	6.6	5.3
25-34 years	6.0	8.0	6.9	5.4	5.5	5.9
35-44 years	8.4	13.6	9.4	6.9	6.5	18.0
45-64 years	11.8	12.5	10.9	13.4	10.1	12.1
65+ years	14.9	15.7	15.0	13.6	14.6	14.3
With insurance paying part or all of hospital cost						
All ages	7.8	10.6	7.5	7.3	7.2	10.2
Under 15 years	5.1	7.1	4.9	5.2	4.5	6.4
15-24 years	5.4	7.0	5.5	4.9	5.8	5.6
25-34 years	5.7	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5
35-44 years	7.4	5.9	7.6	6.7	6.5	22.3
45-64 years	11.3	11.7	9.6	13.4	10.0	10.9
65+ years	13.9	14.8	13.0	13.8	15.3	11.4
With no hospital insurance payment						
All ages	9.6	11.8	9.1	7.8	8.4	10.6
Under 15 years	8.2	10.5	8.0	8.0	5.8	9.6
15-24 years	5.2	4.9	4.3	5.5	8.5	5.3
25-34 years	6.7	8.5	8.6	4.9	4.5	6.5
35-44 years	11.0	19.2	10.2	8.0	6.4	9.8
45-64 years	13.7	13.3	14.3	13.5	11.6	15.4
65+ years	15.9	16.1	17.6	13.2	14.7	15.7

NOTE: Estimates of discharges and hospital days are based on the experience of members of the sampled households who were alive at the time of the family interview.

[1]Hospital discharges, for which it is unknown whether insurance paid any part of the hospital cost are included in the total group.

Table 12. Average annual population used in obtaining rates for hospital discharges and average length of hospital stay shown in this publication, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1960

[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	Family income				
		Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Population in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages	172,961	24,680	36,106	61,284	39,262	11,629
Under 15 years	54,769	6,257	11,784	21,898	12,015	2,815
15-24 years	22,377	3,496	5,164	7,358	4,723	1,636
25-34 years	22,232	1,933	4,439	9,632	5,129	1,099
35-44 years	23,224	1,916	4,025	8,980	6,864	1,438
45-64 years	35,367	5,264	7,127	10,991	8,847	3,139
65+ years	14,991	5,815	3,566	2,426	1,683	1,501
Male						
All ages	84,169	11,239	17,237	30,482	19,733	5,479
Under 15 years	27,932	3,163	5,976	11,205	6,165	1,424
15-24 years	10,556	1,752	2,296	3,336	2,344	827
25-34 years	10,634	903	2,119	4,651	2,419	542
35-44 years	11,153	829	1,812	4,489	3,359	664
45-64 years	17,106	2,078	3,242	5,660	4,677	1,449
65+ years	6,789	2,515	1,792	1,141	769	572
Female						
All ages	88,791	13,441	18,869	30,803	19,529	6,150
Under 15 years	26,837	3,095	5,808	10,694	5,850	1,391
15-24 years	11,821	1,743	2,868	4,021	2,379	809
25-34 years	11,599	1,030	2,320	4,982	2,710	557
35-44 years	12,071	1,087	2,213	4,491	3,505	774
45-64 years	18,261	3,186	3,886	5,331	4,170	1,690
65+ years	8,202	3,300	1,774	1,284	915	929

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.

PERSONS INJURED BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT JULY 1959-JUNE 1961

As shown in table 13 for the 2-year period ending June 30, 1961, about 45 million persons per year sustained injuries which required medical attention or caused restriction of usual activities for a day or more. This estimate of persons injured and the estimates of disability associated with these injuries are based on data gathered by the Health Interview Survey. About one person was injured each year among each four persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The annual rate was 255.2 persons injured per 1,000 population.

Since injury rates in general decline with age, the high proportion of older people in the "under $2,000" group tends to lower the injury rate for this group. The rate for persons in this group was 229.5 persons injured per 1,000 population. An injury is included in these estimates only if it involved medical attention or caused the person to cut down on his usual activities for a day or more. The first of these criteria might tend to lower the rates for low income families since persons injured in these families would be less likely to seek medical care for minor injuries. As may be noted in figure 1, those in the low income group experienced the lowest rate of work injuries. Persons with annual family incomes under $2,000 have a larger proportion of older persons, many of whom are no longer in the labor force. Consequently, this group is less subject to the risk of work accidents. Furthermore, because of age and physical condition, employed persons in this low income group are often employed at less hazardous occupations. Persons with family incomes of $2,000-$6,999 have the highest rate of persons injured in work accidents because more of these people are regularly employed at relatively unskilled or semiskilled jobs. Persons in the highest income group—those with family incomes of $7,000 or more—experienced considerably lower rates of injuries resulting from accidents while at work than persons in the lower income groups. The lower rates for this high income group is to be expected since the workers in this group include professional, supervisory, and highly skilled personnel. It may be assumed that the risk of work injury is lower among persons in these occupational classes (table 14).

The highest reported rates for persons injured involved accidents which occurred in the home. Home accidents resulted in 106.5 persons injured per 1,000 population per year. By income group, these rates ranged within fairly narrow limits—from a rate of 98.3 per 1,000 persons with family incomes of less than $2,000 per year to 111.1 for those with family incomes of $2,000-$3,999. Persons with family incomes of $4,000 or more appear to have slightly higher rates of injury for accidents involving motor vehicles

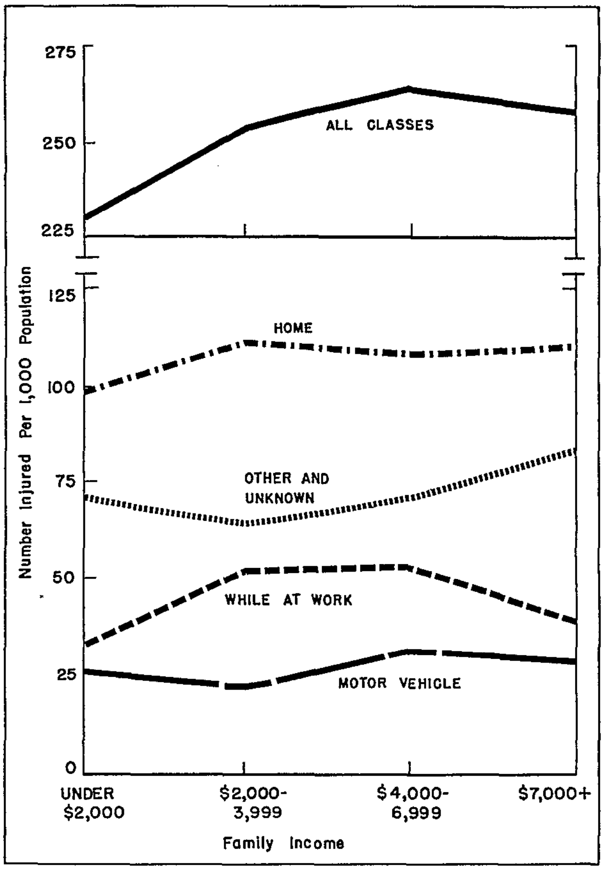


Figure 1. Average annual number of persons injured per 1,000 population, by family income.

than those in the lower income groups. However, rate differences of the magnitude shown for motor vehicle accidents are not statistically significant. Information on the reliability of these estimates is given in Appendix I.

Rates for persons injured for males exceeded those for females in each class of accident except those occurring in or about the home. The rates for persons injured while at work present a rather striking sex difference—82.2 persons injured per 1,000 population for males as compared with 12.4 per 1,000 for females. This difference is to be expected since 51.6 percent of the male population is currently employed and only 24.9 percent of the female population is currently employed. Males have about twice as many chances as females of experiencing an accident while at work simply because a greater proportion of the male population is employed. When the population of currently employed persons is used to compute the rates for persons injured while at work, the rate for males is still about three times as high as that for females—159.3 per 1,000 and 49.7 per 1,000, respectively. This undoubtedly reflects the difference in the type of work done by males and that done by females.

BED-DISABILITY DAYS DUE TO INJURIES

For the 2-year period July 1959-June 1961, as shown in table 15, there was an annual average of 113,539,000 days of bed disability caused by injuries. For each 1,000 persons in the population, there was a yearly average of 644 days spent in bed as a result of an injury. Persons in the lowest income group experienced the highest rate of bed disability. In each of the successively higher family income groups, the rate of bed disability decreased. Since for wage earners who have prolonged periods of bed disability the family income may be affected by the extent of disability, it is not surprising to note this inverse association, but as has been noted earlier, it is not possible to state with assurance which is the cause and which is the effect.

Bed-disability rates for injuries varied directly with age. Among both males and females the rates of bed disability increased with age so that the highest rates of bed disability caused by injury were recorded for persons over 65 years of age. For each 1,000 persons in this oldest age group, injuries were responsible for 1,471 days of bed disability annually. Since this aged group had the lowest rate of persons injured, it is apparent that elderly persons who are injured mend slowly and average more days of disability per accident. Furthermore, elderly persons are subject to higher rates of certain of the more disabling types of injuries. For example, fractures and dislocations occurred annually to about 48 of every 1,000 persons 65 years and older—a rate higher than for any other age group and twice as high as for persons 5-14 and 45-64 years of age.

For each of the classes of accidents shown in this publication, the rates of bed disability and income followed the pattern of the total for all classes. Because of the high proportion of older persons in the low income groups and the high rate of disability associated with injuries among these persons, the rate of disability due to injury was inversely related to the amount of family income. The rate of bed disability for the lowest income group (those with an annual family income under $2,000) averaged about three times the rate for persons in the high income group (those with family incomes of $7,000 or more) (table 15). Table 16 shows that the rate of bed-disability days for persons injured in motor vehicle accidents in low income families was 2.7 times the corresponding rate for persons in the high income group. Persons with family incomes under $2,000 had 2.4 times as many accidents while at work, 3.2 times as many accidents at home, and 3.6 times as many other accidents as persons in the highest family income group.

WORK-LOSS DAYS

During the 2-year period July 1959-June 1961, a yearly average of 83.8 million work-loss days were experienced by currently employed persons because of injury (table 17). A day was considered as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business but instead lost the entire day because of injury. The rates for work-loss days shown in tables 17 and 18, are based on the currently employed population 17 years of age and over who reported that at some time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business.

Among each 1,000 of the currently employed persons shown in table 17, there was an average of 1,255 days lost from work each year due to injuries. The rates for both sexes and for males are consistent with the bed-disability figures. That is, as family income increases, work-loss day rates decrease. Work-loss rates for females deviate from this pattern. The highest work-loss rate for females was experienced by persons with $4,000-$6,999 family income; females in this income group experienced higher rates of work loss in each age group.

Work-loss rates for women were consistently lower than the corresponding rates for men in each of the income groups. Since the females experienced lower rates of injury, these lower rates of work loss associated with injuries might have been anticipated. Only in the 65 and over age group did the work-loss rates due to injury for females exceed those for males. This is similar to the pattern for persons injured and bed disability resulting from injury. The rates for each of these measures are higher for females than for males in the age group 65 years and over.

Work-loss days due to injuries averaged 83.8 million days annually during the 2-year period July 1959-June 1961. These 83.8 million days represent 22.8 percent of the total of 367.2 million work-loss days per year. Thus, more than 1 of every 5 days lost from work due to illness or injury was caused by injury.

In examining the classes of accidents that gave rise to this absenteeism, attention should be given to the definitions of the categories. Note that the categories used in this report—(1) motor vehicles, (2) while at work, (3) home, and (4) other and unknown—do not appear to be mutually exclusive. That is, a person may be injured in a motor vehicle accident while at work. These categories, however, were made mutually exclusive by classifying accidents which could appropriately be included in more than one category by the following rule: "with the categories listed in the above sequence count the accident in the first category which is applicable." This set up a priority system so that all accidents involving a motor vehicle were included in the motor vehicle category. All accidents occurring while at work except those involving a motor vehicle were included in the while at work category. Similarly, all accidents occurring in or about the home except those involving a motor vehicle or those occurring while at work were included in the home category. All accidents not included in any of the previous groups were included in the other and unknown group. Figure 2 illustrates the numbers of work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons by sex, class of accident, and family income.

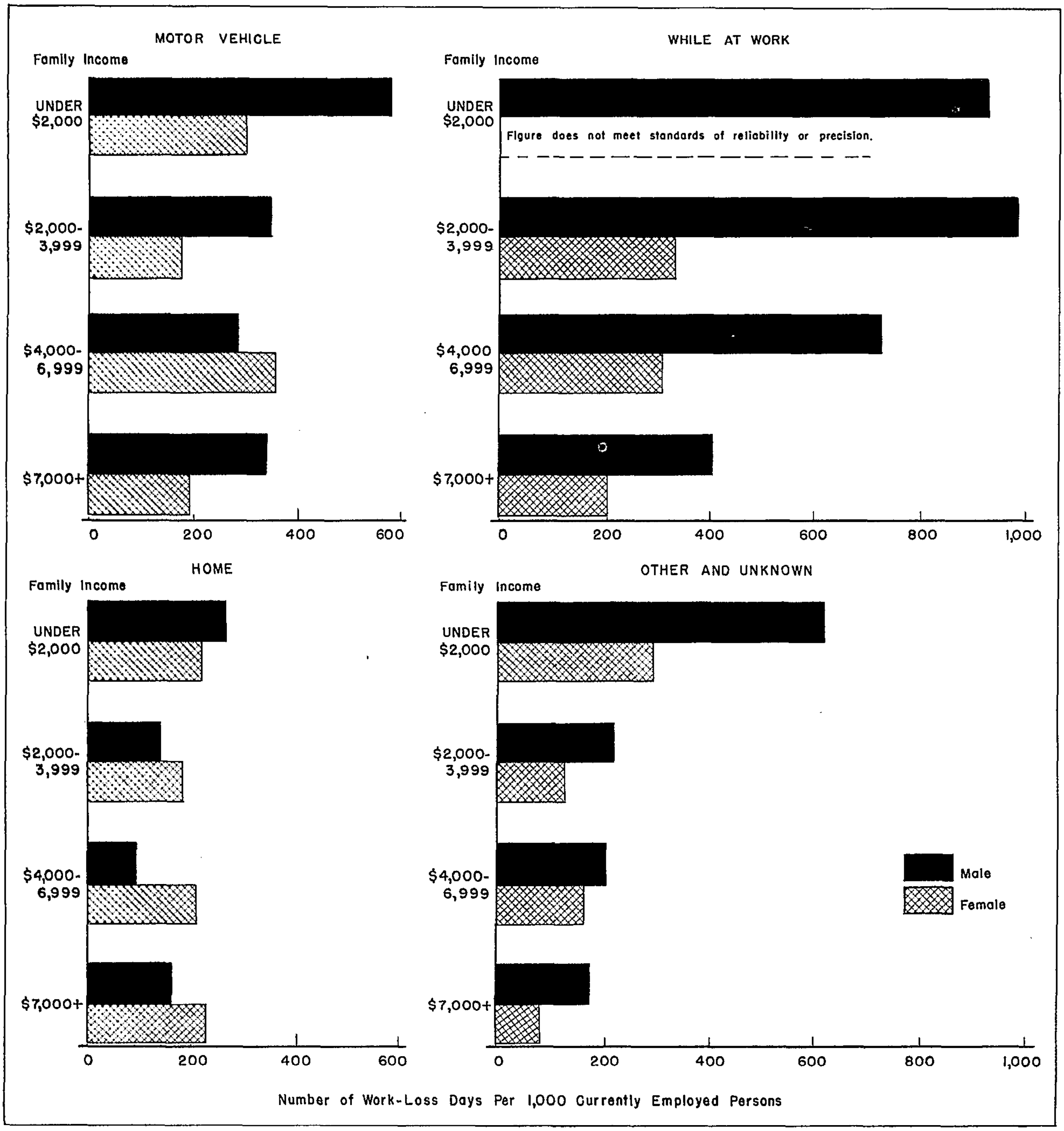


Figure 2. Average annual work-loss days due to injuries per 1,000 currently employed persons, by sex and family income.

Table 13. Average annual number of persons injured[1] and number injured per 1,000 persons per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Average number of persons injured in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages	44,995	5,541	8,822	16,305	11,568	2,759
Under 5 years	5,653	302	1,273	2,728	1,242	107
5-14 years	11,475	1,113	1,846	4,192	3,489	836
15-24 years	6,759	1,110	1,612	2,017	1,575	445
25-44 years	10,346	833	1,981	4,095	2,732	705
45-64 years	7,856	960	1,392	2,771	2,191	541
65+ years	2,906	1,222	718	501	339	125
Male						
All ages	25,835	2,741	5,166	9,654	6,604	1,669
Under 5 years	2,975	216	628	1,379	698	*
5-14 years	6,846	533	1,211	2,482	2,028	592
15-24 years	4,615	835	1,139	1,241	1,059	341
25-44 years	6,132	525	1,117	2,595	1,490	405
45-64 years	4,099	302	622	1,801	1,147	227
65+ years	1,167	330	450	156	182	*
Female						
All ages	19,160	2,799	3,656	6,651	4,964	1,090
Under 5 years	2,678	86	645	1,349	544	*
5-14 years	4,629	579	635	1,710	1,461	243
15-24 years	2,144	275	473	776	515	105
25-44 years	4,214	308	864	1,500	1,242	300
45-64 years	3,757	658	770	970	1,044	314
65+ years	1,739	892	268	346	157	*
	Number injured per 1,000 persons per year					
Both sexes						
All ages	255.2	229.5	253.3	263.9	258.2	256.7
Under 5 years	282.1	136.0	291.7	323.0	302.9	118.0
5-14 years	315.8	288.9	268.7	299.9	354.7	462.9
15-24 years	291.6	314.8	319.7	269.0	281.7	293.0
25-44 years	227.8	225.7	253.9	223.8	205.8	298.9
45-64 years	218.3	187.4	198.7	251.7	217.3	195.2
65+ years	189.5	213.3	191.3	196.5	177.1	90.0
Male						
All ages	301.2	251.1	311.0	313.7	295.0	327.8
Under 5 years	291.6	192.2	283.3	318.4	339.7	*
5-14 years	369.0	271.0	348.8	347.3	402.9	635.9
15-24 years	419.0	479.9	490.3	357.4	385.4	465.8
25-44 years	282.0	319.5	307.1	289.7	233.1	363.2
45-64 years	236.1	149.5	200.1	318.5	217.2	175.0
65+ years	169.2	136.4	242.7	128.9	207.8	*
Female						
All ages	211.7	211.7	200.6	214.5	221.4	192.6
Under 5 years	272.3	78.5	300.4	327.8	265.9	*
5-14 years	260.2	307.2	186.9	250.3	304.2	277.7
15-24 years	176.3	154.0	174.0	192.8	181.0	133.4
25-44 years	178.0	150.5	207.4	160.6	180.4	241.4
45-64 years	201.7	212.1	197.6	181.2	217.4	213.2
65+ years	206.1	269.6	141.1	258.4	151.3	*

[1]Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 14. Average annual number of persons injured[1] and number injured per 1,000 persons per year, by family income, sex, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and class of accident	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
Both sexes	Average number of persons injured in thousands					
All classes	44,995	5,541	8,822	16,305	11,568	2,759
Motor vehicle	4,770	614	777	1,947	1,285	147
While at work	8,172	828	1,816	3,274	1,701	553
Home	18,772	2,372	3,869	6,669	4,864	997
Other and unknown	13,281	1,726	2,360	4,415	3,718	1,061
Male						
All classes	25,835	2,741	5,166	9,654	6,604	1,669
Motor vehicle	2,761	327	469	1,089	749	127
While at work	7,054	686	1,531	2,905	1,433	499
Home	8,448	783	1,755	3,192	2,278	441
Other and unknown	7,572	946	1,412	2,468	2,144	602
Female						
All classes	19,160	2,799	3,656	6,651	4,964	1,090
Motor vehicle	2,010	287	308	858	536	*
While at work	1,118	142	285	369	268	*
Home	10,323	1,589	2,115	3,476	2,586	556
Other and unknown	5,708	780	948	1,947	1,574	459
Both sexes	Number injured per 1,000 persons per year					
All classes	255.2	229.5	253.3	263.9	258.2	256.7
Motor vehicle	27.1	25.4	22.3	31.5	28.7	13.7
While at work	46.4	34.3	52.1	53.0	38.0	51.4
Home	106.5	98.3	111.1	108.0	108.6	92.7
Other and unknown	75.3	71.5	67.7	71.5	83.0	98.7
Male						
All classes	301.2	251.1	311.0	313.7	295.0	327.8
Motor vehicle	32.2	30.0	28.2	35.4	33.5	24.9
While at work	82.2	62.8	92.2	94.4	64.0	98.0
Home	98.5	71.7	105.7	103.7	101.8	86.6
Other and unknown	88.3	86.7	85.0	80.2	95.8	118.2
Female						
All classes	211.7	211.7	200.6	214.5	221.4	192.6
Motor vehicle	22.2	21.7	16.9	27.7	23.9	*
While at work	12.4	10.7	15.6	11.9	12.0	*
Home	114.0	120.2	116.1	112.1	115.4	98.2
Other and unknown	63.1	59.0	52.0	62.8	70.2	81.1

[1]Includes only persons with injuries involving one or more days of restricted activity or medical attention.

Table 15. Average annual number of bed-disability days due to injuries and number of bed-disability days per 1,000 persons per year, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Average number of bed-disability days in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages	113,539	27,763	25,803	34,495	17,449	8,029
Under 5 years	3,414	*	1,016	1,503	*	*
5-14 years	11,946	1,380	2,342	4,929	2,173	1,122
15-24 years	8,970	1,571	2,826	3,139	1,140	294
25-44 years	31,067	4,938	7,412	10,921	5,071	2,725
45-64 years	35,586	9,449	7,817	10,179	6,375	1,766
65+ years	22,557	10,071	4,390	3,824	2,241	2,031
Male						
All ages	58,848	13,450	13,848	17,553	10,392	3,604
Under 5 years	1,812	*	608	622	*	*
5-14 years	6,463	*	1,540	2,352	1,547	601
15-24 years	5,579	833	1,665	2,190	678	*
25-44 years	18,425	3,003	4,577	6,420	2,534	1,891
45-64 years	17,601	4,486	3,977	4,688	3,744	706
65+ years	8,968	4,463	1,481	1,281	1,568	*
Female						
All ages	54,692	14,313	11,955	16,942	7,057	4,426
Under 5 years	1,602	*	*	881	*	*
5-14 years	5,483	957	801	2,577	627	521
15-24 years	3,391	738	1,161	949	*	*
25-44 years	12,641	1,935	2,835	4,501	2,537	834
45-64 years	17,985	4,963	3,840	5,491	2,631	1,060
65+ years	13,589	5,608	2,909	2,543	672	1,856
	Number of bed-disability days per 1,000 persons per year					
Both sexes						
All ages	644.0	1,150.1	740.7	558.4	389.5	746.9
Under 5 years	170.4	*	232.8	178.0	*	*
5-14 years	328.7	358.3	341.0	352.6	220.9	621.3
15-24 years	387.0	445.5	560.5	418.7	203.9	193.5
25-44 years	683.9	1,338.2	950.0	596.9	382.0	1,155.2
45-64 years	988.8	1,844.8	1,116.1	924.7	632.3	637.3
65+ years	1,471.0	1,757.9	1,169.4	1,500.2	1,170.8	1,462.2
Male						
All ages	686.1	1,232.2	833.7	570.4	464.2	707.9
Under 5 year	177.6	*	274.2	143.6	*	*
5-14 years	348.4	*	443.5	329.1	307.4	645.5
15-24 years	506.5	478.7	716.7	630.8	246.7	*
25-44 years	847.2	1,827.8	1,258.5	716.6	396.4	1,696.0
45-64 years	1,013.8	2,220.8	1,279.6	829.0	708.8	544.3
65+ years	1,300.1	1,844.2	798.8	1,058.7	1,790.0	*
Female						
All ages	604.2	1,082.4	656.0	546.5	314.8	782.0
Under 5 years	162.9	*	*	214.1	*	*
5-14 years	308.2	507.7	235.8	377.3	130.5	595.4
15-24 years	278.8	413.2	427.0	235.8	*	*
25-44 years	533.9	945.7	680.7	482.0	368.5	671.0
45-64 years	965.5	1,599.4	985.6	1,025.6	547.9	719.6
65+ years	1,610.8	1,694.8	1,531.9	1,899.2	647.4	2,183.5

Table 16. Average annual number of bed-disability days due to injuries and number of bed-disability days per 1,000 persons per year, by family income, sex, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and class of accident	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Average number of bed-disability days in thousands					
Both sexes						
All classes	113,539	27,763	25,803	34,495	17,449	8,029
Motor vehicle	29,193	6,444	8,442	8,615	4,463	1,229
While at work	24,185	4,850	6,647	7,175	3,764	1,748
Home	37,273	9,964	6,563	11,570	5,845	3,331
Other and unknown	22,889	6,504	4,151	7,135	3,377	1,722
Male						
All classes	58,848	13,450	13,848	17,553	10,392	3,604
Motor vehicle	16,362	3,411	4,918	4,982	2,372	680
While at work	18,563	3,686	5,132	5,313	3,249	1,183
Home	11,017	2,058	2,233	3,141	2,529	1,056
Other and unknown	12,906	4,296	1,566	4,118	2,242	685
Female						
All classes	54,692	14,313	11,955	16,942	7,057	4,426
Motor vehicle	12,830	3,034	3,524	3,633	2,091	549
While at work	5,623	1,164	1,515	1,862	515	565
Home	26,256	7,906	4,330	8,429	3,316	2,275
Other and unknown	9,983	2,209	2,585	3,018	1,134	1,037
	Number of bed-disability days per 1,000 persons per year					
Both sexes						
All classes	644.0	1,150.1	740.7	558.4	389.5	746.9
Motor vehicle	165.6	267.0	242.3	139.5	99.6	114.3
While at work	137.2	200.9	190.8	116.1	84.0	162.6
Home	211.4	412.8	188.4	187.3	130.5	309.9
Other and unknown	129.8	269.4	119.2	115.5	75.4	160.2
Male						
All classes	686.1	1,232.2	833.7	570.4	464.2	707.9
Motor vehicle	190.8	312.5	296.1	161.9	106.0	133.6
While at work	216.4	337.7	309.0	172.7	145.1	232.4
Home	128.4	188.5	134.4	102.1	113.0	207.4
Other and unknown	150.5	393.6	94.3	133.8	100.2	134.6
Female						
All classes	604.2	1,082.4	656.0	546.5	314.8	782.0
Motor vehicle	141.7	229.4	193.4	117.2	93.3	97.0
While at work	62.1	88.0	83.1	60.1	23.0	99.8
Home	290.0	597.9	237.6	271.9	147.9	401.9
Other and unknown	110.3	167.0	141.8	97.4	50.6	183.2

Table 17. Average annual number of work-loss days due to injuries for currently employed persons, 17 years of age and over, and number of work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Average number of work-loss days in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages-17+	83,773	12,342	16,925	28,853	18,736	6,918
17-24 years	7,084	1,365	1,461	1,695	1,477	1,087
25-44 years	36,239	3,522	7,340	14,284	7,743	3,350
45-64 years	33,500	5,347	5,889	11,781	8,800	1,683
65+ years	6,950	2,108	2,235	1,093	716	798
Male						
All ages-17+	64,112	9,466	13,302	21,369	14,208	5,768
17-24 years	6,277	1,270	1,291	1,480	1,150	1,087
25-44 years	29,603	3,301	5,886	11,031	6,736	2,649
45-64 years	23,744	3,994	4,388	8,306	5,822	1,234
65+ years	4,487	900	1,737	552	500	798
Female						
All ages-17+	19,661	2,876	3,623	7,484	4,529	1,150
17-24 years	807	*	*	*	*	-
25-44 years	6,636	221	1,455	3,253	1,007	701
45-64 years	9,756	1,353	1,501	3,474	2,979	*
65+ years	2,463	1,208	*	542	*	-
	Number of work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons					
Both sexes						
All ages-17+	1,254.7	1,757.4	1,371.2	1,219.0	958.1	1,655.4
17-24 years	720.9	1,016.4	681.8	524.4	587.0	1,836.1
25-44 years	1,209.1	1,611.2	1,468.3	1,187.6	841.2	2,158.5
45-64 years	1,410.3	2,080.5	1,324.6	1,524.1	1,210.1	969.5
65+ years	2,159.1	2,283.9	2,960.3	1,609.7	1,274.0	2,660.0
Male						
All ages-17+	1,448.1	2,376.0	1,701.7	1,300.8	1,073.4	2,054.1
17-24 years	1,087.7	1,581.6	970.7	783.5	823.2	3,088.1
25-44 years	1,437.1	2,551.0	1,780.9	1,271.1	1,072.6	2,542.2
45-64 years	1,515.2	2,932.5	1,649.0	1,554.6	1,137.6	1,038.7
65+ years	2,011.2	1,717.6	3,334.0	1,065.6	1,131.2	3,531.0
Female						
All ages-17+	873.9	946.4	800.5	1,033.4	716.8	838.8
17-24 years	199.0	*	*	*	*	-
25-44 years	708.1	247.8	858.9	971.0	344.2	1,374.5
45-64 years	1,207.1	1,121.0	840.9	1,455.4	1,383.0	*
65+ years	2,492.9	3,027.6	*	3,345.7	*	-

Table 18. Average annual number of work-loss days due to injuries for currently employed persons, 17 years of age and over, and number of work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons, by family income, sex, and class of accident: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and class of accident	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Average number of work-loss days in thousands					
Both sexes						
All classes	83,773	12,342	16,925	28,853	18,736	6,918
Motor vehicle	21,189	3,196	3,418	7,153	5,738	1,685
While at work	37,246	4,085	9,173	14,161	6,669	3,157
Home	11,809	1,698	2,054	3,056	3,557	1,443
Other and unknown	13,530	3,362	2,280	4,483	2,772	633
Male						
All classes	64,112	9,466	13,302	21,369	14,208	5,768
Motor vehicle	15,394	2,296	2,663	4,606	4,484	1,346
While at work	31,489	3,673	7,675	11,921	5,356	2,862
Home	7,112	1,040	1,246	1,547	2,116	1,162
Other and unknown	10,118	2,457	1,716	3,295	2,252	*
Female						
All classes	19,661	2,876	3,623	7,484	4,529	1,150
Motor vehicle	5,795	900	755	2,546	1,254	*
While at work	5,758	*	1,498	2,241	1,313	*
Home	4,697	659	807	1,508	1,441	*
Other and unknown	3,412	905	564	1,188	520	*
	Number of work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons					
Both sexes						
All classes	1,254.7	1,757.4	1,371.2	1,219.0	958.1	1,655.4
Motor vehicle	317.3	455.1	276.9	302.2	293.4	403.2
While at work	557.8	581.7	743.2	598.3	341.0	755.4
Home	176.9	241.8	166.4	129.1	181.9	345.3
Other and unknown	202.6	478.7	184.7	189.4	141.8	151.5
Male						
All classes	1,448.1	2,376.0	1,701.7	1,300.8	1,073.4	2,054.1
Motor vehicle	347.7	576.3	340.7	280.4	338.7	479.3
While at work	711.3	921.9	981.8	725.7	404.6	1,019.2
Home	160.6	261.0	159.4	94.2	159.9	413.8
Other and unknown	228.5	616.7	219.5	200.6	170.1	*
Female						
All classes	873.9	946.4	800.5	1,033.4	716.8	838.8
Motor vehicle	257.6	296.2	166.8	351.6	198.5	*
While at work	255.9	*	331.0	309.4	207.8	*
Home	208.8	216.8	178.3	208.2	228.1	*
Other and unknown	151.7	297.8	124.6	164.0	82.3	*

Table 19. Average annual population used in obtaining rates for persons injured and disability associated with the injuries shown in this publication, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
	Population in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages	176,302	24,139	34,835	61,775	44,803	10,750
Under 5 years	20,038	2,220	4,364	8,446	4,101	907
5-14 years	36,341	3,852	6,869	13,978	9,836	1,806
15-24 years	23,177	3,526	5,042	7,497	5,592	1,519
25-44 years	45,423	3,690	7,802	18,297	13,276	2,359
45-64 years	35,989	5,122	7,004	11,008	10,083	2,771
65+ years	15,334	5,729	3,754	2,549	1,914	1,389
17+ years	114,391	17,378	22,559	37,566	29,271	7,617
17-24 years	17,645	2,837	4,000	5,711	3,997	1,099
Male						
All ages	85,776	10,915	16,611	30,773	22,386	5,091
Under 5 years	10,203	1,124	2,217	4,331	2,055	476
5-14 years	18,551	1,967	3,472	7,147	5,033	931
15-24 years	11,015	1,740	2,323	3,472	2,748	732
25-44 years	21,747	1,643	3,637	8,959	6,392	1,115
45-64 years	17,361	2,020	3,108	5,655	5,282	1,297
65+ years	6,898	2,420	1,854	1,210	876	539
17+ years	54,211	7,489	10,380	18,362	14,514	3,466
17-24 years	8,204	1,405	1,782	2,539	1,964	514
Female						
All ages	90,526	13,224	18,224	31,001	22,417	5,660
Under 5 years	9,835	1,096	2,147	4,115	2,046	431
5-14 years	17,790	1,885	3,397	6,831	4,803	875
15-24 years	12,162	1,786	2,719	4,025	2,845	787
25-44 years	23,676	2,046	4,165	9,338	6,884	1,243
45-64 years	18,628	3,103	3,896	5,354	4,802	1,473
65+ years	8,436	3,309	1,899	1,339	1,038	850
17+ years	60,180	9,890	12,179	19,204	14,757	4,152
17-24 years	9,440	1,432	2,218	3,173	2,033	585

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

Table 20. Average annual population of currently employed persons used in obtaining rates for work-loss days due to injuries shown in this publication, by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961

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

Sex and age	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $2,000	$2,000-3,999	$4,000-6,999	$7,000+	Unknown
Both sexes	Population in thousands					
All ages-17+	66,769	7,023	12,343	23,669	19,555	4,179
17-24 years	9,827	1,343	2,143	3,232	2,516	592
25-44 years	29,971	2,186	4,999	12,028	9,205	1,552
45-64 years	23,753	2,570	4,446	7,730	7,272	1,736
65+ years	3,219	923	755	679	562	300
Male						
All ages-17+	44,272	3,984	7,817	16,427	13,237	2,808
17-24 years	5,771	803	1,330	1,889	1,397	352
25-44 years	20,599	1,294	3,305	8,678	6,280	1,042
45-64 years	15,671	1,362	2,661	5,343	5,118	1,188
65+ years	2,231	524	521	518	442	226
Female						
All ages-17+	22,497	3,039	4,526	7,242	6,318	1,371
17-24 years	4,056	540	813	1,343	1,119	240
25-44 years	9,372	892	1,694	3,350	2,926	510
45-64 years	8,082	1,207	1,785	2,387	2,154	548
65+ years	988	399	234	162	120	73

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

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report, Family Income in Relation to Selected Health Characteristics, is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U.S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major aspect of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illness, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, health insurance coverage, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report includes data on three health characteristics: (1) disability days, (2) hospital discharges, and (3) persons injured. The disability-day information is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing during the period July 1960-June 1961; hospital-discharge data is based on 104 weeks of interviewing during the period July 1958-June 1960; and the statistics on persons injured are also based on 104 weeks of interviewing but these are included in the period July 1959-June 1961.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete count because the disability, injury, and hospital-discharge experiences of some of the persons who died are not included. For disability days and persons injured, the estimates are undercounted to the extent that persons experienced days of disability or injuries during the 2-week-recall period but died prior to the interview. The data on hospital discharges from short-stay hospitals similarly underestimate the number of discharges since no adjustment has been made for household members who were hospitalized during the 6-month-recall period but who died prior to the time the household was interviewed.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area.

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

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

Sample size and geographic detail.—In each 12-month period ending in June, the sample included appromimately 125,000 persons from 38,000 households. Therefore data dealing with hospital discharges and persons injured which are based on a 2-year-sample include approximately 250,000 persons from 76,000 households. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

For prevalence statistics, such as the number of persons with a specific chronic condition, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

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

General Qualifications

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

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 17 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 they are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily 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 they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

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

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

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

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

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular 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, 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 work loss experienced during the year.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, or 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 on data, such as hospitalization, for which the period of reference is 6 months.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented. Those shown are charts for aggregates and percentages based on 4-calendar quarters of data collection.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 39, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, or the number of disability days are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 40-42. 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: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

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

Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the number of days of work loss per person per year, several of the days included in the numerator could be assigned to a person (one unit) in the denominator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

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

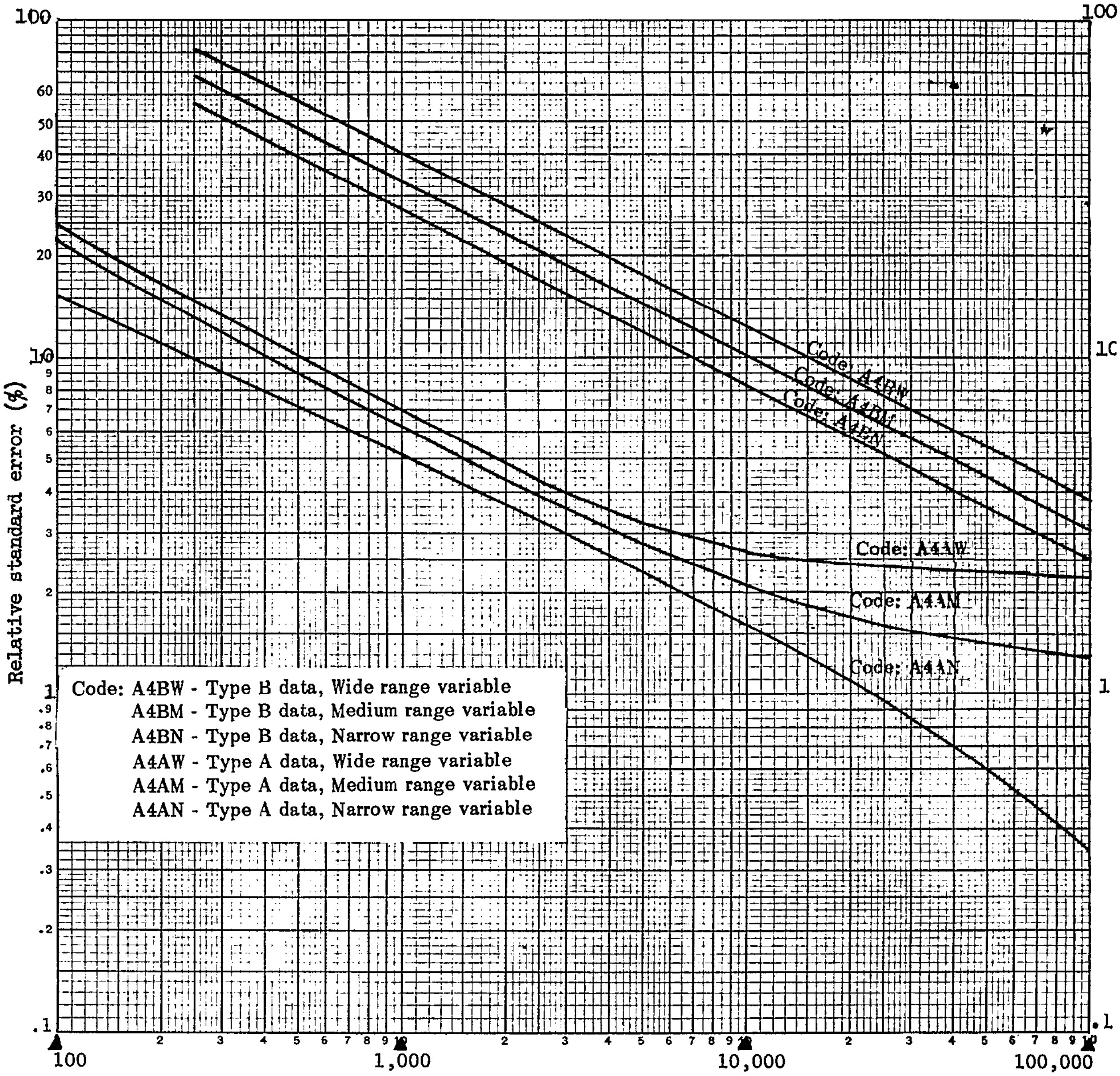
(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound, and often will overstate the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

Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 37; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 37.

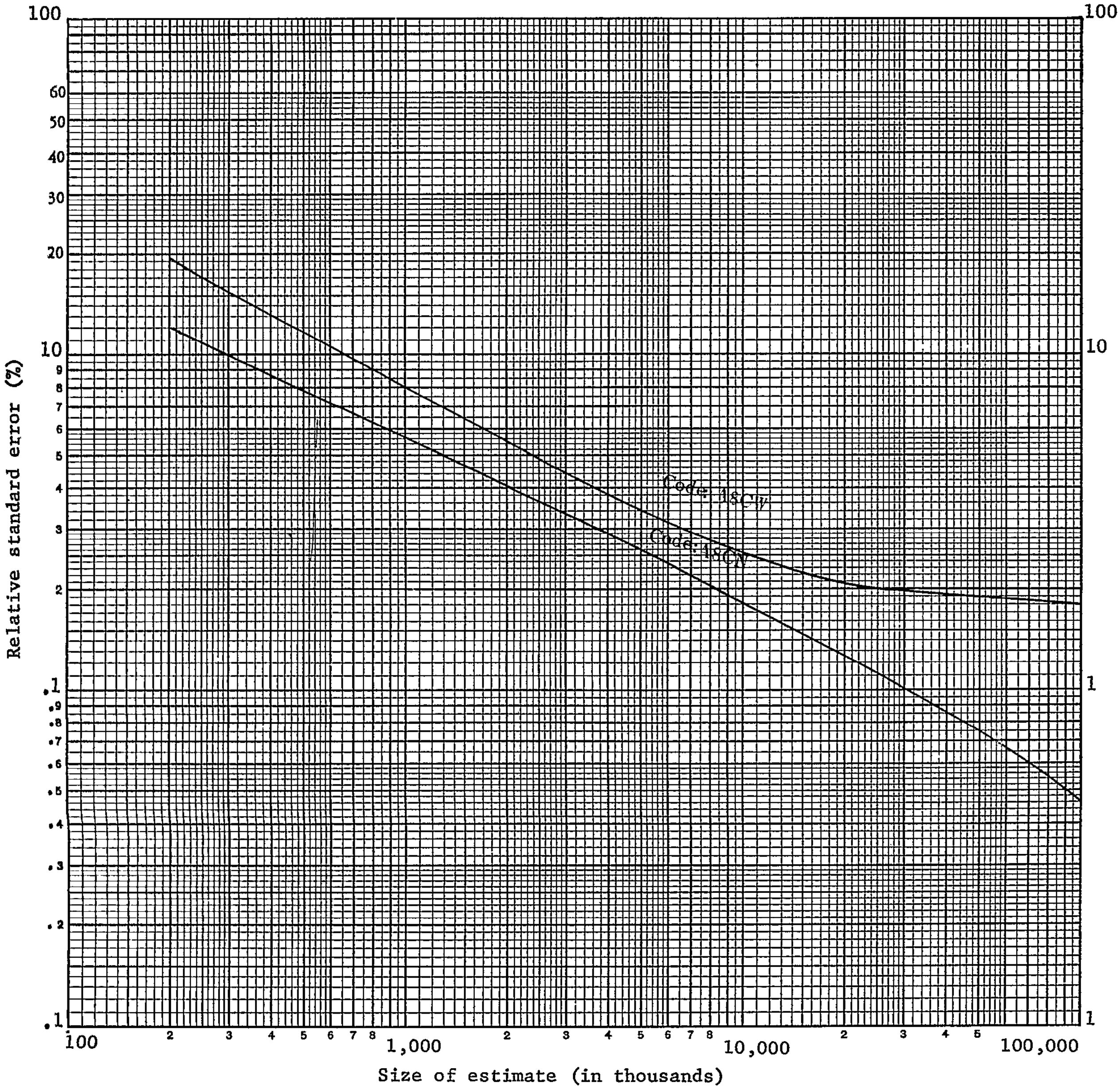
Topic and statistic	Use: Rule	Code	on page
Disability days			
Number of:			
Persons in the U. S. population, or total persons in one or more age-sex categories	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group	1	A4AN	40
Disability days per year	1	A4BW	40
Number of disability days:			
Per person for total U. S. population or per person in any age or sex group of the U. S. population	4(a)	A4BW	40
Per person in any other population group	4(b)	Numer.: A4BW Denom.: A4AN	40 40
Discharges from short-stay hospitals			
Number of:			
Persons in the U. S. population, or total persons in one or more age-sex categories	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group	1	A8AN	42
Persons discharged per year	1	A8CN	41
Hospital days per year	1	A8CW	41
Hospital days per discharge	4(b)	A8CW A8CN	41 41
Rate of discharges per 1,000 total U. S. population or per 1,000 persons in any age-sex group	4(a)	A8CN	41
Persons injured and disability days due to injuries			
Number of:			
Persons in the U. S. population, or total persons in one or more age-sex categories	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group	1	A8AN	42
Persons injured per year	1	A8BN	42
Disability days per year	1	A8BW	42
Rates for persons injured:			
Per 1,000 total U. S. population or per 1,000 persons in any age-sex group of the U. S. population	4(a)	A8BN	42
Per 1,000 persons in any other population group	4(b)	Numer.: A8BN Denom.: A8AN	42 42
Number of disability days:			
Per 1,000 total U. S. population or per 1,000 persons in any age-sex group of the U. S. population	4(a)	A8BW	42
Per 1,000 persons in any other population group	4(b)	Numer.: A8BW Denom.: A8AN	42 42

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



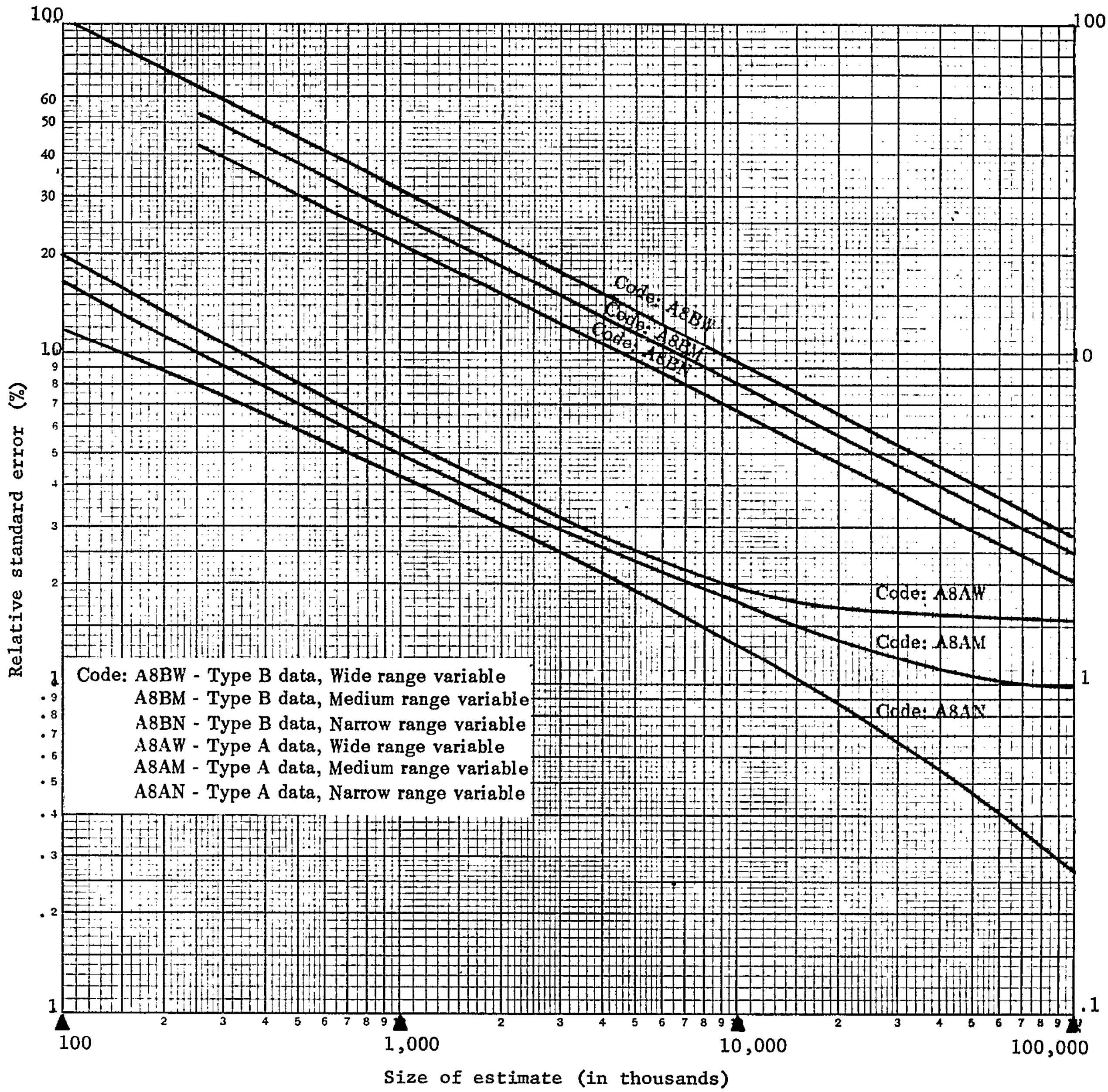
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic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

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



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

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on 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).

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Demographic and Economic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is his age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and combined into groups suitable for the purpose of the table.

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

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

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

Free-lance workers are also considered as currently employed if (1) they had some formal arrangements for being called to work, such as having made arrangements with a union hiring hall to be called for work when it became available, or (2) they were repeatedly called upon to work by a particular employer or group of employers, e.g., a woman who did babysitting for a number of different families.

Persons excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (3) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

Terms Relating to Disability

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

Disability day.—The following terms are used to described the disability resulting from illness or injury: days of restricted activity, days of bed disability, hospital days, and days lost from work or school. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the currently employed and the school-age populations only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence, "restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe the disability reported in the interview. Certain of the terms used in connection with disability measures are defined more explicitly below.

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

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

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. Work-loss days are determined only for currently employed persons 17 years of age and over.

School-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from school if the child would have been going to school that day but instead lost the entire school day because of an illness or an injury. If the child's regular school day lasts only a part of a day and that part was lost from school, this would count as a whole day lost. School-loss days are determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

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

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

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

Hospital.—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the 1957-1959 Guide Issues of Hospitals, the Journal of the American Hospital Association; (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the 1957-1960 Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association; or (3) named in the annual inventory of hospitals and related facilities submitted by the States to the Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities of the U.S. Public Health Service in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

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

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

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

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

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

Hospital bill.—A hospital bill is defined as the bill submitted by the hospital to the patient for the care and services received during the period of hospitalization. Bills submitted to the patient by doctors, surgeons, anesthetists, or other individuals for services rendered during the period of hospitalization are not considered as part of the hospital bill.

The hospital bill will normally include the cost of the room, meals, regular nursing service, laboratory tests, X-rays, medicines, injections, use of the operating room, and other services that may be provided for the patient. When the charges for special nurses, anesthetists, ambulance service, etc., are included by the hospital on the bill submitted to the patient, these are also considered as part of the hospital bill for purposes of the Survey.

Hospital insurance.—Hospital insurance is any insurance plan designed to pay all or part of the hospital bill (see definition of "Hospital bill") of the insured individual. The insurance can be either a group or an individual policy with the premiums paid by the individual, his employer, a third party such as a union, fraternal organization or family member, or a combination of these. Benefits received under the plan can be in the form of payment to the individual or to the hospital. However, the plan must be a formal one with defined membership and benefits rather than an informal one. For example, an employer simply paying the hospital bill for an employee would not constitute a health insurance plan. "Workmen's compensation," or employee's liability insurance, designed to pay all or part of the hospital bill of the employee, is considered as hospital insurance. The important ingredient in this definition is that the person receiving the benefit has been specifically named either as an individual or, part of a specified group.

The insurance does not have to cover costs of hospitalization for all diseases and injuries, as long as it covers the particular condition for which the person was hospitalized.

The use of funds from other kinds of insurance benefits to pay hospital bills, such as Social Security benefits or disability insurance would not be counted as hospital insurance. Free hospital care is not considered hospital insurance. Examples of free care are public assistance or public welfare care, veteran's care given free of charge, care given to dependents of military personnel (Medicare Plan), care given children under the Crippled Children's program, and care of patients admitted free for research purposes. Also excluded as hospital insurance in this study is liability insurance that pays for hospital care, if it is carried by someone other than the person hospitalized, his family, his employer, or his union or fraternal organization. For example, a person hospitalized from an automobile accident in which the person other than the one hospitalized carried liability insurance that paid for the hospital care for the person injured.

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes include: effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures, and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

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

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

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

A parent consulting a physician about a child's injury is counted as medical consultation about that injury even if the child was not seen by the physician at that time.

For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview, rather than "physician," because of the need to keep to popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

An injury is counted as medically attended if a physician was consulted about it at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for an injury that was experienced during the 2-week period prior to the household interview may not occur until after the date of the interview. Such cases are necessarily treated as though there has been no medical attention.

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

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

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

Terms Relating to Class of Accident

Class of accident.—Injuries, injured persons, and resulting days of disability may be grouped according to class of accident. This is a broad classification of the types of events which resulted in persons being injured. Most of these events are accidents in the usual sense of the word, but some are other kinds of mishap, such as overexposure to the sun or adverse reactions to medical procedures, and others are nonaccidental violence, such as attempted suicide. The classes of accidents are: (1) motor vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a motor vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at work. In this report, the accident class "motor vehicle" includes "home-motor vehicle" and "while at work-motor vehicle"; the accident class "while at work" includes "home-while at work"; therefore the class "home accidents" excludes combinations with "while at work" and "motor vehicle."

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

FORM NHS-1
(6-17-59)

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

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Questionnaire ______ of ______ Questionnaires

2. (a) Address or description of location

(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a) ______

(c) Type of living quarters ☐ Dwelling unit ☐ Other | (d) Name of Special Dwelling Place | Code

3. Iden. Code | 4. Sub-sample weight | 5. Sample | 6. PSU Number | 7. Segment No. | 8. Serial No.

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

10. What is the telephone number here? ______ ☐ No phone

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

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

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

Ask at all units except apartment houses

14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? ☐ Yes ☐ No

INSTRUCTIONS

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

15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS

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

16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW

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

Comments on non-interview

17. Signature of Interviewer | 18. Code

Special instructions or notes

Question	(1)
1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column) (b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List these persons in the prescribed order.) (c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) → (d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) → (e) Is there anyone else staying here now? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) → (f) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere? ☐ No (leave on questionnaire) ☐ Yes (If not a household member, delete)	Last name First name and initial
2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)	Relationship Head
3. How old were you on your last birthday?	Age ☐ Under 1 year
4. Race (Check one box for each person)	☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)	☐ Male ☐ Female
If 17 years old or over, ask: 6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never married
If 17 years old or over, ask: 7. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None")	☐ Under 17 years Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5+ ☐ None
If Male and 17 years old or over, ask: 8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?	☐ Fem. or und. 17 yrs. ☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire) →	☐ Yes ☐ No
(c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only?	☐ War ☐ Peace-time only
If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve?	☐ WW II ☐ Korean ☐ Other
If "Peace-time" only, ask: (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?	☐ Yes ☐ No
If 17 years old or over, ask: 9. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months-- (For males): working, or doing something else? (For females): working, keeping house, or doing something else?	☐ Under 17 years ☐ Working ☐ Keeping house ☐ Something else
If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask: (b) Are you retired?	☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Working," in q. 9(a), ask: 10 (a) Were you working last week or the week before?	☐ Yes ☐ No
If any entry in q. 9 (a) besides "Working," ask: (b) Did you work at a job or business at any time last week or the week before? If "No" in q. 10 (a) or 10 (b), ask: (c) Even though you did not work last week or the week before, do you have a job or business?	☐ Yes ☐ No

NOTE: Beginning with question 11 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home.

11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (that is, the 2-week period which ended last Sunday)? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes	☐ No
12. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides . . . which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes	☐ No
13. *Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries?* (a) What were they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes	☐ No
14. Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before? (a) How did it bother you? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes	☐ No
15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?	☐ Yes	☐ No
16. Has anyone in the family - you, your--, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes	☐ No
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	☐ Yes	☐ No
R — Show in each person's column who responded for questions 11-17-If person responded for self, show whether entirely or partly.	☐ Responded for self-entirely ☐ Responded for self-partly Col. No. ____ was respondent	

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

Line number	Col. No. of Person (a)	Question number (b)	Did you EVER at any time talk to a doctor about . . .? (c)	What did the doctor say it was? --- did he give it a medical name? For an injury occurring during past 2 weeks, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A) (Record present effects of earlier injuries in Table I and the accident itself in Table A) (If doctor not talked to record respondent's description) (d-1)	What was the cause of . . .? (This column to be asked if entry in Col. (d-1) is an Impairment or a Symptom or If entry in Col. (d-1) is from q. 14 or q. 17) (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A) (d-2)	If eye trouble of any kind and 6 years old or over, ask: Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses? (d-3)	What kind of . . . trouble is it? Ask only for: Any entry in Col. (d-1) or (d-2) that includes the words: "Trouble" "Condition" "Disease" and, also for any entry of: "Allergy" "Anemia" "Arthritis" "Asthma" "Mental" (any mention of) "Rheumatism" "Stroke" "Tumor" (or cysts, growths) (d-4)	What part of the body is affected? Ask only for: Impairments Injuries Abscesses, boils infections, inflammation, sores, ulcers Aches, pains, soreness, weakness Bleeding or blood clots Cancer, tumor cysts or growths Neuralgia or neuritis Head - (Skull, scalp or face) Spine or back - (Upper, middle or lower) Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot) (d-5)	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did . . . cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? Check one No *(Go to Col. (h))* (e)	Yes → (f)	How many days, including the Saturdays and Sundays? (g)	How many of these --days were you in bed all or most of the day? (h)	If 6-16 years old ask: How many days did . . . keep you from school last week or the week before? (i)
1			☐ Yes ☐ No		x	☐ Yes ☐ No	x	x			Days	____ Days or ☐ None	____ Days or ☐ None

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

Line number	Col. No. of person (a)	Question No. (b)	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year) (c)	How many days were you in the hospital, not counting the day you left? (d)	To Interviewer: How many of these --days were in the past 12 months? (e)	Will you need to ask cols. (f) and (g)? (x)	How many of these --days were last week or the week before? (f)	Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night? (g)	What did they say at the hospital the condition was -- did they give it a medical name? (If "they" didn't say, ask): What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, also fill Table A) (h)	Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations? (i)
1			Mo: ____ Yr: ____	Days	☐ All or ____ Days	☐ Yes ☐ No	____ Days ☐ None	☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Yes ☐ No

Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. (from Table I) ☐

1. When did it happen? Year ____________ (If the year is 1959 or 1960, also enter the month)
Month ____________
☐ Accident happened last week or the week before

2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?
☐ Accident happened last week or the week before

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to q. 7)*
(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? ☐ Yes (more than one) ☐ No
(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to q. 7)*

4. Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver?
1. ☐ Outside 2. ☐ Getting in or out 3. ☐ Passenger 4. ☐ Driver

If "Outside"

5. (a) How did the accident happen?
1. ☐ Collision between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse-drawn vehicle
2. ☐ Collision between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
3. ☐ Other *(Specify)* ____________
(b) What kind of motor vehicle was involved?
1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus 4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other *(Specify)* ____________
(Go to question 8)

If "Getting in or out," "Passenger" or "Driver"

6. (a) How did the accident happen?
1. ☐ Collision-with another motor vehicle on roadway
2. ☐ Collision-with some other object on roadway *(Specify object)* ____________
3. ☐ Came to sudden stop on roadway
4. ☐ Ran off roadway
5. ☐ Other *(Specify)* ____________
(b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened?
1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus 4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other *(Specify)* ____________
(Go to question 8)

18. (a) I have some questions about health insurance. We don't want to include insurance that pays ONLY for accidents, but we are interested in all other kinds... Do you, your---, have insurance that pays all or part of the bills when you go to the hospital? If "Yes," (b) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans? (c) Who is covered by this plan (each plan)? (Check "Yes," in 18(a) for each person covered)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK Name(s)
(d) Does the plan (either plan) pay any part of the surgeon's bill for an operation?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
19. (a) Again excluding insurance that pays ONLY for accidents, do you, your--- have insurance that pays all or part of the bill for doctors' visits at home or at his office? If "Yes," (b) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans? (c) Who is covered by this plan (each plan)? (Check "Yes," in 19(a) for each person covered)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK Name(s)
R: q. 18, 19 — Enter in each person's column whether or not he responded for himself for questions 18 and 19 and if he did not, (1) show the column number of the person who responded for him or (2) the fact that a Form NHS-3(a) which covered him was left.	☐ Responded for self Col. No.____was respondent ☐ Form NHS-3 (a) left
20.(a) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital overnight or longer? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in the hospital?	☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No ________No. of times
21. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes," (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No ________No. of times
22. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your--'s, etc.? (Show Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.	Group No.

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

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

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city and State; If city not known, enter County)	For completed hospitalizations only ("No" in Col. (g)): Was any of the hospital bill paid for by any kind of insurance?	If "No" to col. (k), ask: Or, by any kind of plan that pays for hospital costs?	If "No" to both cols. (k) and (l), ask: Do you expect any of the hospital bill to be paid for by insurance or any plan of this kind?	What part of the hospital bill was (will be) taken care of by insurance?	Who carries the cost of this insurance--that is, who pays the premium?
(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)
	☐ Yes (Skip to col. n) ☐ No	☐ Yes (Skip to col. n) ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No (Stop)	☐ Under ½ ☐ ½ up to ¾ ☐ ¾ or more	☐ Family member(s) ☐ Employer ☐ Union, clubs, etc. ☐ Other *(Specify)* ________

7. How did the accident happen?

A. 1. ☐ Any injury involving a uncontrolled fire or explosion
2. ☐ Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm
3. ☐ Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)

B. 4. ☐ Any injury inflicted by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation *(Specify type)*____________
5. ☐ Any injury inflicted by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement
6. ☐ Any injury inflicted by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices
7. ☐ Any injury inflicted by animal or insect
8. ☐ Any injury inflicted by poisonous substance swallowed *(Specify substance)*____________

C. 9. ☐ Fell on stairs or steps or from a height
10. ☐ All other falls
11. ☐ Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)
12. ☐ Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying or thrown objects)
13. ☐ Handling or stepping on sharp or rough object (include wounds from splinters, broken glass, etc.)
14. ☐ Caught in, pinched or crushed (i.e., between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object)
15. ☐ Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame
16. ☐ Lifting or other exertion
17. ☐ Twisting, stumbling, etc.

D. 18. ☐ Other *(Specify how accident happened)*____________

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

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

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

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Card A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

1. Asthma
2. Hay fever
3. Tuberculosis
4. Chronic bronchitis
5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble
6. Rheumatic fever
7. Hardening of the arteries
8. High blood pressure
9. Heart trouble
10. Stroke
11. Trouble with varicose veins
12. Hemorrhoids or piles
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. Arthritis or rheumatism
19. Mental illness
20. Diabetes
21. Thyroid trouble or goiter
22. Any allergy
23. Epilepsy
24. Chronic nervous trouble
25. Cancer
26. Chronic skin trouble
27. Hernia or rupture
28. Prostate trouble

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Selected Impairments

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

Card C

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

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

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

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

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Children from 6 through 16 years old

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

Card F

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children under 6 years old

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

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies.
2. Able to go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside.
3. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card H

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Family income during past 12 months

Group 1. Under $500 (including loss)

Group 2. $500 - $999

Group 3. $1,000 - $1,999

Group 4. $2,000 - $2,999

Group 5. $3,000 - $3,999

Group 6. $4,000 - $4,999

Group 7. $5,000 - $6,999

Group 8. $7,000 - $9,999

Group 9. $10,000 and over

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1963 O - 691-786

OUTLINE OF REPORT SERIES FOR VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

SERIES 1-4. GENERAL SERIES. Program descriptions, methodological research, and analytical studies of vital and health statistics. Earlier reports of this kind have appeared in "Vital Statistics—Special Reports" and in "Health Statistics from the National Health Survey," Series A and D, PHS Publication No. 584.

- Series 1: Programs and collection procedures.—Reports which describe the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions, data collection methods used, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding of the technical characteristics of published data.
- Series 2: Data evaluation and methods research.—Studies of new statistical methodology including: experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, contributions to statistical theory.
- Series 3: Analytical Studies.—This series comprises reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics.
- Series 4: Documents and committee reports.—Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.

SERIES 10-12. DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Earlier reports of the kind appearing in Series 10 have been issued as "Health Statistics from the National Health Survey," Series B and C, PHS Publication No. 584.

- Series 10: Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, based on data collected in the continuing National Health Interview Survey.
- Series 11: Data from the Health Examination Survey based on the direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the population of the United States, including the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases, and distributions of the population with respect to various physical and physiological measurements.
- Series 12: Data from the Health Records Survey relating to the health characteristics of persons in institutions, and on hospital, medical nursing, and personal care received, based on national samples of establishments providing these services and samples of the residents of patients, or of records of the establishments.

SERIES 20-23. DATA FROM THE NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

Earlier reports of this kind have been issued in "Vital Statistics—Special Reports."

- Series 20: Various reports on mortality, tabulations by cause of death, age, etc., time series of rates, data for geographic areas, States, cities, etc.—other than as included in annual or monthly reports.
- Series 21: Data on natality such as birth by age of mother, birth order, geographic areas, States, cities, time series of rates, etc.—compilations of data not included in the regular annual volumes or monthly reports.
- Series 22: Data on marriage and divorce by various demographic factors, geographic areas, etc.—other than that included in annual or monthly reports.
- Series 23: Data from the program of sample surveys related to vital records. The subjects being covered in these surveys are varied including topics such as mortality by socioeconomic classes, hospitalization in the last year of life, X-ray exposure during pregnancy, etc.

Catalog Card

U.S. National Center for Health Statistics

Family income in relation to selected health characteristics, United States. Selected statistics relating to disability days, hospital discharges, and persons injured, by age, sex, and family income. Based on data collected in household interviews. Washington, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service, 1963.

50 p. diagrs., tables. 27cm. (*Its* Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, no. 2)
U.S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 1000, Series 10, no. 2

1. Income - U.S. 2. Accidents - U.S. - Statistics. 3. U.S. - Statistics, Medical.
I. Title. II. Series: U.S. Public Health Service. Publication no. 1000, Series 10, no. 2

Cataloged by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Library.