

Current Estimates

From the Health Interview Survey

United States - 1972

Estimates of incidence of acute conditions, number of persons reporting limitation of activity, number of persons injured, hospital discharges, persons with hospital episodes, disability days, and frequency of dental and physician visits. Based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey during 1972.

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1512

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

Health Resources Administration
National Center for Health Statistics
Rockville, Md. September 1973



Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 85

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Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 85

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 74-1512

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 65-62623

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SYMBOLS

Data not available-----	---
Category not applicable-----	...
Quantity zero-----	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05----	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30 percent relative standard error)-----	*

CURRENT ESTIMATES

FROM THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

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INTRODUCTION

National estimates of the basic health variables collected in the 1972 Health Interview Survey of the civilian noninstitutionalized population are presented in this report. While the detailed tables in this report contain data by age and sex categories, later reports will present more detailed analysis of similar data by additional selected demographic variables. The text tables present data for 1970 and 1971 as well as for 1972; however, the discussion is limited largely to changes occurring between 1971 and 1972, since the previous report (Current Estimates, Series 10, No. 79) compares the 1970 and 1971 data.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

Acute Conditions

During 1972 an estimated incidence of 448.6 million acute illnesses or injuries occurred among the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The incidence rate per 100 persons per year of 219.7 was about the same as that of 218.5 new cases during 1971. The rate for 1972 was substantially larger than that of 203.4 in 1970 (tables A and 1). Acute conditions are those illnesses and injuries which had their onset in the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and for which the person either sought medical attention or experienced 1 or more days of restricted activity.

The 1972 incidence rates of acute conditions for each sex were unchanged when compared with those of 1971. The incidence per 100 persons per year declined for persons 6-16 years

of age and rose among persons 45 years and older (table 2). Condition groups with substantial changes in rates for 1972 were infective and parasitic diseases with a decline from 27.2 per 100 persons per year in 1971 to 22.9 in 1972 and influenza-like illnesses with a rise in rate from 41.4 to 50.0.

Acute illnesses and injuries caused an average of 9.5 days of restricted activity and 4.1 days in bed (table 3-6). The rate of restricted activity was about half a day longer than that of 8.8 days in 1971. Work-loss days for the currently employed rose from 3.4 days associated with acute conditions in 1971 to 3.7 days in 1972 (table 8), while days lost from school per child aged 6-16 years declined from 5.0 days in 1971 to 4.7 in 1972 (table 7). More detailed information on acute conditions can be found in the annual "Acute Conditions" reports (Series 10, Numbers 82 and 88).

During 1972 there were an estimated 31.5 persons injured per 100 population, about the same rate as that of 30.9 persons injured in 1971 (table 10). In general, for the "persons injured" category a person is counted only once for each accident regardless of the number of injuries sustained, whereas each separate injury is counted in the incidence of acute injuries. The number of persons injured per 100 persons per year was substantially unchanged in 1972 from the rates reported in 1971. Males continued to have higher rates of injury than did females and persons under 17 years of age had higher rates than at any older age group. Tables 11 and 12 show that about 3 days of restricted activity per person were associated with injury with about 1 day spent in bed. These rates are substantially unchanged from those in 1971.

Table A. Incidence of acute conditions, associated disability days, and persons injured: United States, 1970-72

	1970	1971	1972
	Number of acute conditions per 100 persons per year		
All acute conditions-----	203.4	218.5	219.7
Infective and parasitic diseases-----	24.1	27.2	22.9
Respiratory conditions-----	110.0	116.6	120.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	63.7	69.6	64.9
Influenza-----	40.1	41.4	50.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	6.2	5.6	5.9
Digestive system conditions-----	11.5	11.1	11.2
Injuries-----	29.6	32.7	33.2
All other acute conditions-----	28.2	30.9	31.6
	Days of disability per 100 persons per year		
Restricted activity days-----	851.3	882.0	949.2
Bed days-----	379.1	386.8	411.2
Work-loss days (ages 17 years and over) ¹ -----	378.0	338.8	369.6
School-loss days (ages 6-16 years)-----	426.8	501.5	465.4
	Number of persons injured per 100 persons per year		
All classes of accident-----	28.0	30.9	31.5
Moving motor vehicle-----	1.8	2.3	2.3
While at work-----	3.9	4.8	3.9
Home-----	10.8	11.9	11.8
Other-----	12.3	12.9	14.5

¹For currently employed population.

Disability

Table B summarizes days of disability and limitation of activity for 1970, 1971, and 1972. Disability refers to any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity due to acute or chronic conditions. Restricted activity, bed disability, work-loss days, and school-loss days are reported in the health interview in association with specific acute and chronic conditions. Although it is possible for a particular day of disability to be attributed to more than one condition, the person-day measure, shown in tables B and 16, counts each day of disability only once regardless of the number of conditions causing disability on that day. A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially re-

duces his normal activity for the whole day due to an illness or injury. Each day spent in bed for all or most of the day is also counted as a day of restricted activity. Similarly each day lost from work or school is a day of restricted activity.

There were an estimated 16.7 days of restricted activity per person in 1972 as a result of chronic and acute illness or injuries—an increase of one full day from the previous year. The number of restricted activity days per person ranged from about 11 days for children under 17 years of age to 37 days for persons 65 years and over. The average number of bed days has increased slightly since the 2 previous years of collection. In 1970 and 1971 there were 6.1 bed days per person per year and in 1972 there were 6.5 days per person.

Table B. Days of disability and limitation of activity: United States, 1970-72

	1970	1971	1972
<u>Days of disability</u>	Days of disability per person per year		
Restricted activity days-----	14.6	15.7	16.7
Bed days-----	6.1	6.1	6.5
Work-loss days (ages 17 years and over) ¹ -----	5.4	5.1	5.3
School-loss days (ages 6-16 years)-----	4.9	5.5	5.3
<u>Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions</u>	Percent of total population		
Limited in all activity-----	11.8	12.3	12.7
Limited in major activity-----	8.9	9.3	9.6
No limitation of activity-----	88.2	87.7	87.3

¹For currently employed population.

There were an estimated 428 million days lost from work due to illness or injury—5.3 days per currently employed person 17 years and over. This rate is comparable to that of the previous year. The number of days lost from school for children 6-16 years was 5.3 days per year, about the same as in 1971. Females generally report more restricted activity, bed, and work-loss days than do males. Detailed data for person-days of disability are shown in tables 16 and 17.

The proportion of the population who are limited in their activities as a result of chronic conditions is very similar to the proportion in previous years. Approximately 12.7 percent of the population report some degree of limitation. Three-quarters of those with a limitation are limited in their major activity (working, keeping house, or going to school).

About 3 percent of the persons under 17 years of age report limitation of activity, while about 43 percent of the persons 65 years and over are limited in their activities by one or more chronic conditions (table 9). Limitation of activity is a measure of long-term reduction in activity resulting from chronic disease or impairment and is defined as the inability to carry on the usual activity for one's age-sex group (e.g., working, keeping house, or going to school), restriction in the amount or kind of usual activ-

ity, or restriction in other activities (civic, church, or recreation). For more detailed analysis of this type of data, see Series 10, No. 80.

Data on limitation of mobility are collected periodically in the Health Interview Survey. In 1972 an estimated 6.5 million persons or 3.2 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population had some degree of limitation of mobility due to chronic illness ranging from being confined to the house to having trouble getting around by themselves. Approximately 1.8 million persons are confined to the house and another 2 million persons need the help of a special aid or another person in getting around (table 25). The majority of the persons with limitation of mobility are 65 years of age or older.

Utilization of Medical Services

Table C summarizes measures of the utilization of health services that were gathered during the latest 3 years of the Health Interview Survey.

Information is obtained in the Health Interview Survey about the hospitalization experience of each household member during the 12-month period prior to interview. Two measures of hospitalization are derived from this information—hospital discharges and hospital episodes. Differences in estimating procedures

Table C. Selected measures of health care utilization: United States, 1970-72

	1970	1971	1972
<u>Hospitalization</u>			
Number of discharges per 100 persons per year-----	13.3	13.6	13.9
Average length of stay in days-----	8.6	8.5	8.4
Percent of persons with 1 hospital episode or more-----	10.3	10.5	10.6
<u>Dental visits</u>			
Number per person per year-----	1.5	1.5	1.5
Percent of persons with visits in past year-----	46.8	47.1	47.3
<u>Physician visits</u>			
Number per person per year-----	4.6	4.9	5.0
Percent of persons with visits in past year-----	71.9	72.4	72.6

for these two measures are described in appendix I. Another program of the National Center for Health Statistics, the Hospital Discharge Survey, collects information of hospital discharges from hospital records. The estimates from the Hospital Discharge Survey, published in Series 13 reports, will be somewhat higher than those presented here as a result of differences in collection procedures, population sampled, and definitions.

There were an estimated 13.9 discharges from short-stay hospitals per 100 population in 1972. The difference between this rate and that for 1971 (13.6 per 100 population) could be accounted for by sampling variability although there has been a gradual increase in the rate over the past 5 years. The rate of hospital discharges for persons 65 years of age and older (26.2) was nearly four times as high as that for children under 17 (7.0). The average length of stay per hospital discharge was 8.4 days, about the same as in 1971. Children and young adults under 25 experienced stays averaging about 5 days while older persons had increasingly longer stays as age increased, with those aged 65 years and older averaging about 13 days. Males at all ages experienced longer stays than did females (table 13).

Approximately 10.6 percent of the population was hospitalized at least once during 1972. About 84 percent of these persons had only one stay in a hospital. These 1972 estimates are about the same as estimates obtained in 1971. In 1972, as in 1971, persons with one or more hospital episodes spent 10 days in the hospital on the average. Females averaged fewer days in the hospital than did males, with the biggest differences in the childbearing ages (tables 14-15).

There were an estimated 309 million dental visits in 1972, 1.5 visits per person per year. This is the same level as in 1971. Females continue to have more dental visits than males—1.7 visits and 1.3 visits per person per year, respectively (table 18). There was little difference in rate of visits by age for males, although the highest rates for females are for those aged 17-64 years.

There has been no change in the proportion of people who have seen a dentist in the past year, approximately 47 percent of the population (table 19). Detailed data on dental visits can be found in the report entitled "Dental Visits—1969" (Series 10, No. 76).

During 1972 there were approximately 1 billion visits to medical doctors, excluding visits

to patients in hospitals, or an average of 5.0 visits per person. This is about the same rate of visits as the previous year when the rate was 4.9 visits per person. The number of visits per person per year ranged from 4.1 visits for children to 7.4 visits for persons 75 years and over. As in the past females have more doctor visits than do males at all age groups except under 17 years of age (table 20).

Approximately 73 percent of civilian non-institutional population saw a medical doctor at least once during the past 12 months. These figures are highest among persons 65 years of age and over. Females in the child-bearing years had more visits in the past 12 months than did females in the remaining age groups. Over 7 percent of the persons 65 years and over have not seen a doctor in the past 5 years. Detailed physician data are shown in tables 20 and 21.

Seasonal Variation

Tables 22-24 present quarterly estimates of acute conditions, persons injured, and disability days. Figures 1-3 show similar quarterly data for the past 6 years. The rate of acute conditions during April-June was about the same as that for 1971, a higher level than that of the 5 previous years. The rate of persons injured was level during April-September, corresponding to the pattern reported during 1970.

CONTENTS OF 1972 QUESTIONNAIRE

Data on incidence of acute conditions, limitation of activity, persons injured, hospitalization, disability days, dental visits, and physician visits are now collected annually in the Health Interview Survey and are shown in this publication. A list of the publications containing detailed data on these items for previous years is shown at the end of the text of this publication. Periodic reports update data on these health topics and selected unpublished data are also available upon request. Information on chronic conditions resulting in activity limitation is collected in the survey each year.

The 1972 questionnaire contained several items not routinely collected each year in the Health Interview Survey. Information was obtained on the prevalence of circulatory condi-

tions, with procedures similar to those used for the digestive system in 1968, musculoskeletal-skin system in 1969, respiratory conditions in 1970, and impairments in 1971 (see questions 38 and 39 of the 1972 questionnaire in appendix III). Information on limitation of mobility was collected for the first time since the 1967 survey (table 25).

Data on the source of payment for physician visits and hospital stays as well as the out-of-pocket hospital costs were obtained. Table 26 presents data on the source of hospital payments. Approximately 69.6 percent of all hospital discharges for persons under 65 years of age had at least part of the bill paid by private health insurance, and 30.8 percent of all bills were paid entirely by health insurance. For persons 65 years of age or older, 82.2 percent of hospital discharges were paid in part by Medicare. An estimated 8.0 percent of hospital discharges for all persons were paid solely by the patient or the patient's family. The last investigation of out-of-pocket medical expenses was conducted in 1971 (see *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 22, No. 1, Supplement, April 2, 1973). Detailed reports from both the 1971 and 1972 study will be prepared.

Information on the source of physician visit payment was obtained for all visits occurring during the 2-week period prior to the week of the interview, that is, the same visits used to make estimates of the volume of physician visits shown in tables 20 and 21. If the bill had not yet been paid, respondents were asked who was expected to pay the bill. Since data are collected every week of the year, estimates of the annual volume of visits can be made from 2-week recall data. However, since only about 15 percent of the respondents report visits in the past 2 weeks while about 73 percent report one or more visits in the past 12 months, information was also obtained about their *last* visit in the past year. Estimates of the sources of physician payments shown in table 27 are based on 2-week recall data. (Later analysis will compare the 2-week and 12-month data on physician payments). An estimated 21.5 percent of the physician visits for persons under 65 years of age were paid, at least in part, by private health insurance and 10.6 percent were paid entirely by health insurance. For persons 65 years of age and over, an esti-

mated 48.3 percent of the outpatient physician visits were paid in part or in full by Medicare. For persons of all ages, about 58.6 percent of the physician visits were paid entirely by the patient or the patient's family.

The 1972 Health Interview Survey contains questions on health insurance coverage, a topic collected approximately every 2 years. Both a preliminary and a detailed report will be prepared on the 1972 insurance data.

Demographic items collected during 1971, in addition to age and sex as shown in this publication, are race, family relationship, marital status, usual activity status, education, veteran status, current employment status, industry and occupation, family income, and place of residence (metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area and geographic region).

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The information from the Health Interview Survey presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey conducted by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households is interviewed by trained personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census to obtain information about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. During the 52 weeks in 1972 the sample was composed of approximately 44,000 households containing about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

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

Certain terms used in this report are defined in appendix II. Some of the terms have specified meanings for the purpose of the survey. For example, estimates of the incidence of acute conditions include, with certain exceptions, those conditions which had started within 2 weeks and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity. The exceptions, listed in appendix II, are certain conditions such as heart trouble and diabetes which are always considered to be chronic regardless of duration or onset.

Estimates of the number of disability days associated with acute conditions are derived from the number of days of disability experienced during the 2-week period prior to the week of interview and include all such days reported even if the acute condition causing the disability had its onset prior to the 2-week period. Disability days associated with acute conditions are recorded on a condition basis. If an individual reports more than one illness or injury on the same day, the count of disability days will exceed the actual number of days disabled, i.e., person-days of disability.

Appendix III contains the questionnaire used in the interview. Also shown are the cards used by the interviewer for asking certain questions.

The estimates contained in this report are provisional.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Series 10 No.

- 57 Types of Injuries, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1965-June 1967
- 58 Persons Injured and Disability Days Due to Injury, United States, July 1965-June 1967
- 63 Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1969
- 64 Persons Hospitalized by Number of Hospital Episodes and Days in a Year, United States, 1968
- 67 Disability Days, United States, 1968

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| 68 | Work Injuries Among Blue-Collar Workers and Disability Days, United States, July 1966-June 1967 | 78 | Use of Special Aids, United States, 1969 |
| 69 | Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1968-June 1969 | 80 | Limitation of Activity Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, 1969-70 |
| 75 | Physician Visits—Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States 1969 | 82 | Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1970-June 1971 |
| 76 | Dental Visits—Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1969 | 83 | Prevalence of Selected Chronic Digestive Diseases, United States, 1968 |
| 77 | Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1969-June 1970 | 84 | Prevalence of Selected Chronic Respiratory Diseases, United States, 1970 |



TABLE 1. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CONDITION GROUP, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

CONDITION GROUP	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	448,607	202,558	246,049	100.0	100.0	100.0	219.7	205.8	232.8
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES---	46,665	20,355	26,309	10.4	10.0	10.7	22.9	20.7	24.9
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	6,795	3,256	3,539	1.5	1.6	1.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	17,996	7,930	10,065	4.0	3.9	4.1	8.8	8.1	9.5
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	21,874	9,169	12,705	4.9	4.5	5.2	10.7	9.3	12.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	246,647	110,723	135,924	55.0	54.7	55.2	120.8	112.5	128.6
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	132,403	60,480	71,923	29.5	29.9	29.2	64.9	61.4	68.0
COMMON COLD-----	95,542	43,985	51,557	21.3	21.7	21.0	46.8	44.7	48.8
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	36,861	16,496	20,366	8.2	8.1	8.3	18.1	16.8	19.3
INFLUENZA-----	102,169	44,115	58,054	22.8	21.8	23.6	50.0	44.8	54.9
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	13,340	6,048	7,292	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.5	6.1	6.9
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	88,829	38,067	50,763	19.8	18.8	20.6	43.5	38.7	48.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	12,075	6,128	5,947	2.7	3.0	2.4	5.9	6.2	5.6
PNEUMONIA-----	2,324	1,284	1,040	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.0
BRONCHITIS-----	5,397	2,365	3,032	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.9
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	4,354	2,479	1,875	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.1	2.5	1.8
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	22,965	9,987	12,978	5.1	4.9	5.3	11.2	10.1	12.3
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	6,076	2,638	3,438	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.0	2.7	3.3
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	8,981	3,920	5,061	2.0	1.9	2.1	4.4	4.0	4.8
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	7,908	3,428	4,480	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.9	3.5	4.2
INJURIES-----	67,823	38,887	28,936	15.1	19.2	11.8	33.2	39.5	27.4
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	20,163	12,166	7,997	4.5	6.0	3.3	9.9	12.4	7.6
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	7,229	4,445	2,783	1.6	2.2	1.1	3.5	4.5	2.6
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	12,934	7,720	5,214	2.9	3.8	2.1	6.3	7.8	4.9
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	19,330	12,135	7,196	4.3	6.0	2.9	9.5	12.3	6.8
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	12,832	6,682	6,150	2.9	3.3	2.5	6.3	6.8	5.8
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	15,498	7,905	7,593	3.5	3.9	3.1	7.6	8.0	7.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	64,507	22,606	41,901	14.4	11.2	17.0	31.6	23.0	39.6
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	12,677	6,332	6,345	2.8	3.1	2.6	6.2	6.4	6.0
HEADACHES-----	3,404	1,310	2,094	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.3	2.0
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	12,798	1,550	11,248	2.9	0.8	4.6	6.3	1.6	10.6
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	4,474	...	4,474	1.0	...	1.8	2.2	...	4.2
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	3,051	1,480	1,570	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	6,671	2,652	4,019	1.5	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.7	3.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	21,433	9,282	12,151	4.8	4.6	4.9	10.5	9.4	11.5

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

N.O.S.--NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BN and page 46, code P4BN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 2. INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS AND NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS IN THOUSANDS					NUMBER OF ACUTE CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	448,607	76,696	120,989	166,144	84,778	219.7	369.9	274.2	215.4	136.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	46,665	11,749	13,821	14,179	6,917	22.9	56.7	31.3	18.4	11.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	246,647	43,517	67,987	90,317	44,825	120.8	209.9	154.1	117.1	72.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	132,403	30,012	37,869	43,723	20,799	64.9	144.8	85.8	56.7	33.5
INFLUENZA-----	102,169	10,787	27,242	42,969	21,171	50.0	52.0	61.7	55.7	34.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	12,075	2,719	2,876	3,625	2,855	5.9	13.1	6.5	4.7	4.6
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	22,965	2,679	8,016	7,265	5,005	11.2	12.9	18.2	9.4	8.1
INJURIES-----	67,823	8,537	17,566	27,263	14,457	33.2	41.2	39.8	35.3	23.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	64,507	10,213	13,600	27,120	13,574	31.6	49.3	30.8	35.2	21.8
<u>MALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	202,558	39,928	58,165	69,096	35,369	205.8	379.2	258.4	186.4	124.8
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	20,355	5,084	6,871	5,886	2,515	20.7	48.3	30.5	15.9	8.9
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	110,723	22,892	31,589	37,125	19,118	112.5	217.4	140.3	100.2	67.4
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	60,480	16,308	17,365	18,078	8,730	61.4	154.9	77.2	48.8	30.8
INFLUENZA-----	44,115	5,124	12,576	17,694	8,721	44.8	48.7	55.9	47.7	30.8
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	6,128	1,460	1,648	1,352	1,667	6.2	13.9	7.3	3.6	5.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	9,987	1,098	3,871	2,724	2,294	10.1	10.4	17.2	7.4	8.1
INJURIES-----	38,887	5,322	10,738	16,351	6,476	39.5	50.5	47.7	44.1	22.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	22,606	5,533	5,097	7,010	4,966	23.0	52.5	22.6	18.9	17.5
<u>FEMALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	246,049	36,767	62,824	97,048	49,409	232.8	360.4	290.5	242.2	146.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	26,309	6,665	6,950	8,293	4,401	24.9	65.3	32.1	20.7	13.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	135,924	20,626	36,398	53,193	25,708	128.6	202.2	168.3	132.7	76.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	71,923	13,704	20,504	25,645	12,070	68.0	134.3	94.8	64.0	35.7
INFLUENZA-----	58,054	5,663	14,666	25,275	12,450	54.9	55.5	67.8	63.1	36.8
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	5,947	1,259	1,228	2,273	1,188	5.6	12.3	5.7	5.7	3.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	12,978	1,581	4,146	4,541	2,711	12.3	15.5	19.2	11.3	8.0
INJURIES-----	28,936	3,216	6,828	10,912	7,981	27.4	31.5	31.6	27.2	23.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	41,901	4,680	8,503	20,110	8,608	39.6	45.9	39.3	50.2	25.5

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 3. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	1,937,761	813,766	1,123,995	949.2	826.6	1,063.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES----	187,119	78,706	108,413	91.7	79.9	102.6
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	42,190	20,626	21,564	20.7	21.0	20.4
VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	53,284	21,981	31,304	26.1	22.3	29.6
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	91,645	36,099	55,546	44.9	36.7	52.5
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	919,617	384,120	535,496	450.5	390.2	506.6
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	383,300	160,763	222,537	187.8	163.3	210.5
COMMON COLD-----	274,336	116,018	158,318	134.4	117.9	149.8
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	108,964	44,744	64,220	53.4	45.5	60.8
INFLUENZA-----	438,602	176,568	262,034	214.8	179.4	247.9
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	33,831	13,586	20,246	16.6	13.8	19.2
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	404,771	162,983	241,788	198.3	165.6	228.7
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	97,715	46,789	50,925	47.9	47.5	48.2
PNEUMONIA-----	38,655	17,930	20,726	18.9	18.2	19.6
BRONCHITIS-----	34,113	16,045	18,067	16.7	16.3	17.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS----	24,947	12,815	12,132	12.2	13.0	11.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	94,391	37,922	56,469	46.2	38.5	53.4
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	20,013	5,932	14,081	9.8	6.0	13.3
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER- GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	21,922	9,050	12,872	10.7	9.2	12.2
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	52,456	22,940	29,516	25.7	23.3	27.9
INJURIES-----	410,982	214,233	196,749	201.3	217.6	186.1
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	206,922	114,097	92,825	101.4	115.9	87.8
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	121,853	68,643	53,210	59.7	69.7	50.3
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	85,069	45,454	39,615	41.7	46.2	37.5
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	60,618	36,116	24,502	29.7	36.7	23.2
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	57,271	23,992	33,278	28.1	24.4	31.5
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	86,172	40,028	46,144	42.2	40.7	43.7
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	325,652	98,784	226,867	159.5	100.3	214.6
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	40,678	18,640	22,038	19.9	18.9	20.8
HEADACHES-----	6,550	2,154	4,396	3.2	2.2	4.2
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	57,156	8,578	48,578	28.0	8.7	46.0
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM----	47,273	...	47,273	23.2	...	44.7
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	12,467	5,099	7,368	6.1	5.2	7.0
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	52,594	20,320	32,275	25.8	20.6	30.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	108,934	43,993	64,941	53.4	44.7	61.4

NOTE: N.O.S.--NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 4. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

CONDITION GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	839,454	335,497	503,957	411.2	340.8	476.8
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	86,853	35,773	51,080	42.5	36.3	48.3
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES-----	18,464	9,422	9,042	9.0	9.6	8.6
VIRUS, N.O.S.-----	27,530	10,341	17,189	13.5	10.5	16.3
OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	40,858	16,009	24,849	20.0	16.3	23.5
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	448,726	182,349	266,377	219.8	185.2	252.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	143,470	58,068	85,401	70.3	59.0	80.8
COMMON COLD-----	93,135	39,310	53,825	45.6	39.9	50.9
OTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	50,335	18,759	31,576	24.7	19.1	29.9
INFLUENZA-----	251,070	99,799	151,271	123.0	101.4	143.1
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE MANIFESTATIONS-----	19,370	8,270	11,100	9.5	8.4	10.5
OTHER INFLUENZA-----	231,699	91,529	140,171	113.5	93.0	132.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	54,186	24,482	29,704	26.5	24.9	28.1
PNEUMONIA-----	23,892	9,117	14,775	11.7	9.3	14.0
BRONCHITIS-----	18,278	8,131	10,147	9.0	8.3	9.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	12,016	7,234	4,782	5.9	7.3	4.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	40,850	14,727	26,123	20.0	15.0	24.7
DENTAL CONDITIONS-----	7,381	1,713	5,668	3.6	1.7	5.4
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS, N.E.C.-----	8,513	2,915	5,598	4.2	3.0	5.3
OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	24,956	10,100	14,857	12.2	10.3	14.1
INJURIES-----	126,334	61,803	64,531	61.9	62.8	61.0
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS-----	63,348	31,980	31,368	31.0	32.5	29.7
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS-----	41,697	22,425	19,272	20.4	22.8	18.2
SPRAINS AND STRAINS-----	21,651	9,555	12,096	10.6	9.7	11.4
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS-----	17,503	11,426	6,078	8.6	11.6	5.8
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES-----	16,743	5,293	11,450	8.2	5.4	10.8
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES-----	28,740	13,104	15,635	14.1	13.3	14.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	136,691	40,846	95,845	67.0	41.5	90.7
DISEASES OF THE EAR-----	19,510	9,319	10,191	9.6	9.5	9.6
HEADACHES-----	3,151	*	1,740	1.5	*	1.6
GENITOURINARY DISORDERS-----	22,930	4,044	18,886	11.2	4.1	17.9
DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM-----	21,566	...	21,566	10.6	...	20.4
DISEASES OF THE SKIN-----	3,938	*	3,030	1.9	*	2.9
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM-----	17,522	7,481	10,041	8.6	7.6	9.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	48,075	17,683	30,391	23.5	18.0	28.8

NOTE: N.O.S.--NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED; N.E.C.--NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4EW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 5. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS					DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	1,937,761	228,576	386,931	704,182	618,072	949.2	1,102.5	876.8	913.0	994.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	187,119	45,680	58,916	48,776	33,748	91.7	220.3	133.5	63.2	54.3
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	919,617	143,312	206,081	305,834	264,389	450.5	691.2	467.0	396.5	425.4
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	383,300	86,304	93,013	116,822	87,161	187.8	416.3	210.8	151.5	140.2
INFLUENZA-----	438,602	40,119	94,517	161,926	142,040	214.8	193.5	214.2	209.9	228.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	97,715	16,889	18,551	27,087	35,189	47.9	81.5	42.0	35.1	56.6
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	94,391	5,495	20,063	31,469	37,364	46.2	26.5	45.5	40.8	60.1
INJURIES-----	410,982	10,995	63,117	172,672	164,198	201.3	53.0	143.0	223.9	264.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	325,652	23,093	38,754	145,431	118,373	159.5	111.4	87.8	188.6	190.5
<u>MALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	813,766	111,981	186,035	279,457	236,293	826.6	1,063.4	826.5	754.1	833.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	78,706	21,310	28,412	17,540	11,445	79.9	202.4	126.2	47.3	40.4
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	384,120	72,171	94,615	113,651	103,684	390.2	685.4	420.4	306.7	365.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	160,763	46,028	39,005	43,225	32,505	163.3	437.1	173.3	116.6	114.7
INFLUENZA-----	176,568	19,208	42,898	60,319	54,144	179.4	182.4	190.6	162.8	191.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	46,789	6,934	12,712	10,108	17,036	47.5	65.8	56.5	27.3	60.1
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	37,922	*	7,448	11,979	17,403	38.5	*	33.1	32.3	61.4
INJURIES-----	214,233	5,299	41,169	104,992	62,773	217.6	50.3	182.9	283.3	221.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	98,784	12,110	14,391	31,294	40,990	100.3	115.0	63.9	84.4	144.6
<u>FEMALE</u>										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	1,123,995	116,595	200,896	424,726	381,779	1,063.3	1,142.8	929.0	1,059.9	1,129.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	108,413	24,370	30,504	31,236	22,303	102.6	238.9	141.1	78.0	66.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS---	535,496	71,141	111,467	192,183	160,705	506.6	697.3	515.5	479.6	475.4
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	222,537	40,276	54,009	73,597	54,656	210.5	394.7	249.8	183.7	161.7
INFLUENZA-----	262,034	20,911	51,619	101,607	87,896	247.9	204.9	238.7	253.6	260.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	50,925	9,954	5,839	16,979	18,153	48.2	97.6	27.0	42.4	53.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	56,469	4,403	12,615	19,490	19,961	53.4	43.2	58.3	48.6	59.0
INJURIES-----	196,749	5,696	21,948	67,680	101,426	186.1	55.8	101.5	168.9	300.0
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	226,867	10,984	24,363	114,138	77,384	214.6	107.7	112.7	284.8	228.9

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 6. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 6 YEARS	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
BOTH SEXES										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	839,454	91,255	180,946	310,208	257,045	411.2	440.1	410.0	402.2	413.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	86,853	15,891	29,340	24,108	17,514	42.5	76.6	66.5	31.3	28.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	448,726	60,146	111,321	158,178	119,081	219.8	290.1	252.2	205.1	191.6
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	143,470	29,566	40,103	47,162	26,639	70.3	142.6	90.9	61.1	42.9
INFLUENZA-----	251,070	21,565	60,229	96,009	73,266	123.0	104.0	136.5	124.5	117.9
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	54,186	9,015	10,988	15,007	19,176	26.5	43.5	24.9	19.5	30.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	40,850	2,012	8,252	14,160	16,427	20.0	9.7	18.7	18.4	26.4
INJURIES-----	126,334	3,480	15,551	54,267	53,036	61.9	16.8	35.2	70.4	85.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	136,691	9,727	16,482	59,496	50,986	67.0	46.9	37.3	77.1	82.0
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	335,497	43,254	82,018	112,551	97,674	340.8	410.8	364.4	303.7	344.6
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	35,773	7,332	13,289	8,845	6,307	36.3	69.6	59.0	23.9	22.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	182,349	29,048	49,965	56,247	47,089	185.2	275.9	222.0	151.8	166.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	58,068	15,580	15,826	15,510	11,153	59.0	148.0	70.3	41.9	39.3
INFLUENZA-----	99,799	9,993	26,640	35,627	27,539	101.4	94.9	118.4	96.1	97.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	24,482	3,476	7,500	5,110	8,397	24.9	33.0	33.3	13.8	29.6
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	14,727	*	2,968	5,172	6,247	15.0	*	13.2	14.0	22.0
INJURIES-----	61,803	*	10,593	31,036	18,864	62.8	*	47.1	83.7	66.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	40,846	5,224	5,204	11,251	19,168	41.5	49.6	23.1	30.4	67.6
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS--	503,957	48,001	98,928	197,657	159,370	476.8	470.5	457.5	493.3	471.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	51,080	8,559	16,051	15,263	11,207	48.3	83.9	74.2	38.1	33.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS--	266,377	31,098	61,356	101,930	71,992	252.0	304.8	283.7	254.4	213.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	85,401	13,986	24,277	31,652	15,486	80.8	137.1	112.3	79.0	45.8
INFLUENZA-----	151,271	11,573	33,590	60,381	45,727	143.1	113.4	155.3	150.7	135.3
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	29,704	5,540	3,489	9,897	10,779	28.1	54.3	16.1	24.7	31.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	26,123	1,671	5,284	8,988	10,180	24.7	16.4	24.4	22.4	30.1
INJURIES-----	64,531	2,170	4,959	23,231	34,172	61.0	21.3	22.9	58.0	101.1
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	95,845	4,503	11,279	48,245	31,818	90.7	44.1	52.2	120.4	94.1

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 7. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN (6-16 YEARS) PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

CONDITION GROUP	DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER 100 CHILDREN PER YEAR		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	205,372	96,329	109,043	465.4	428.0	504.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	30,282	14,239	16,043	68.6	63.3	74.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	131,481	61,537	69,945	297.9	273.4	323.5
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	61,232	26,547	34,684	138.7	117.9	160.4
INFLUENZA-----	60,531	28,232	32,298	137.2	125.4	149.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	9,719	6,757	2,962	22.0	30.0	13.7
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	11,485	4,642	6,843	26.0	20.6	31.6
INJURIES-----	16,358	10,050	6,308	37.1	44.7	29.2
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	15,766	5,861	9,904	35.7	26.0	45.8

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 8. DAYS LOST FROM WORK ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS AND DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR, BY AGE, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

SEX AND CONDITION GROUP	ALL AGES- 17 YEARS & OVER	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	ALL AGES- 17 YEARS & OVER	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	DAYS LOST FROM WORK IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOST FROM WORK PER 100 CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	296,566	180,108	116,458	369.6	359.5	386.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	18,106	12,376	5,730	22.6	24.7	19.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	136,978	84,591	52,388	170.7	168.8	173.8
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	44,732	28,910	15,822	55.7	57.7	52.5
INFLUENZA-----	78,884	46,925	31,958	98.3	93.7	106.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	13,363	8,755	4,607	16.7	17.5	15.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	19,014	11,107	7,907	23.7	22.2	26.2
INJURIES-----	77,562	45,372	32,190	96.7	90.6	106.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	44,906	26,663	18,243	56.0	53.2	60.5
<u>MALE</u>						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	174,626	104,306	70,320	351.9	339.2	372.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	9,576	6,348	3,228	19.3	20.6	17.1
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	75,352	45,025	30,328	151.8	146.4	160.6
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	24,771	15,270	9,501	49.9	49.7	50.3
INFLUENZA-----	42,308	24,415	17,893	85.2	79.4	94.8
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	8,273	5,340	2,933	16.7	17.4	15.5
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	11,033	6,411	4,622	22.2	20.9	24.5
INJURIES-----	57,416	36,342	21,074	115.7	118.2	111.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	21,248	10,181	11,068	42.8	33.1	58.6
<u>FEMALE</u>						
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	121,940	75,801	46,138	398.3	391.6	409.9
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES-----	8,529	6,028	2,502	27.9	31.1	22.2
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	61,626	39,566	22,060	201.3	204.4	196.0
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	19,961	13,640	6,321	65.2	70.5	56.2
INFLUENZA-----	36,576	22,510	14,065	119.5	116.3	125.0
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS-----	5,089	3,415	1,674	16.6	17.6	14.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS-----	7,981	4,696	3,285	26.1	24.3	29.2
INJURIES-----	20,145	9,030	11,116	65.8	46.6	98.8
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS-----	23,658	16,483	7,175	77.3	85.1	63.7

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 9. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH LIMITATION OF ACTIVITY DUE TO CHRONIC CONDITIONS, BY DEGREE OF LIMITATION ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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 POPULATION	WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATION	WITH LIMITATION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY	WITH NO ACTIVITY LIMITATION	TOTAL POPULATION	WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATION	WITH LIMITATION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY	WITH NO ACTIVITY LIMITATION
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
ALL AGES-----	204,148	25,868	19,589	178,281	100.0	12.7	9.6	87.3
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	64,865	1,921	1,037	62,944	100.0	3.0	1.6	97.0
17-44 YEARS-----	77,131	6,407	3,997	70,724	100.0	8.3	5.2	91.7
45-64 YEARS-----	42,229	8,926	6,997	33,304	100.0	21.1	16.6	78.9
65 YEARS AND OVER---	19,924	8,613	7,558	11,310	100.0	43.2	37.9	56.8
<u>MALE</u>								
ALL AGES-----	98,445	13,006	9,864	85,438	100.0	13.2	10.0	86.8
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	33,037	1,118	602	31,919	100.0	3.4	1.8	96.6
17-44 YEARS-----	37,060	3,475	2,092	33,585	100.0	9.4	5.6	90.6
45-64 YEARS-----	20,046	4,509	3,579	15,538	100.0	22.5	17.9	77.5
65 YEARS AND OVER---	8,301	3,904	3,591	4,397	100.0	47.0	43.3	53.0
<u>FEMALE</u>								
ALL AGES-----	105,704	12,861	9,724	92,842	100.0	12.2	9.2	87.8
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	31,827	803	435	31,025	100.0	2.5	1.4	97.5
17-44 YEARS-----	40,071	2,932	1,905	37,138	100.0	7.3	4.8	92.7
45-64 YEARS-----	22,183	4,417	3,418	17,766	100.0	19.9	15.4	80.1
65 YEARS AND OVER---	11,623	4,709	3,966	6,913	100.0	40.5	34.1	59.5

NOTES: MAJOR ACTIVITY REFERS TO ABILITY TO WORK, KEEP HOUSE, OR ENGAGE IN SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

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.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 42, code A4AN and page 47, code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED AND NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
BOTH SEXES		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	64,259	4,704	3,761	7,938	24,040	29,545
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	8,362	*	*	...	5,223	3,178
6-16 YEARS-----	17,126	846	*	...	6,092	10,361
17-44 YEARS-----	25,250	2,815	2,301	6,001	6,538	11,058
45-64 YEARS-----	9,268	*	*	1,722	3,831	3,276
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	4,253	*	*	*	2,357	1,672
MALE						
ALL AGES-----	36,975	2,726	2,087	6,824	11,861	16,869
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	5,182	*	*	...	3,084	2,098
6-16 YEARS-----	10,596	*	*	...	3,709	6,529
17-44 YEARS-----	15,154	1,845	1,479	5,280	2,620	6,269
45-64 YEARS-----	4,188	*	*	1,362	1,408	1,302
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	1,855	*	*	*	1,041	*
FEMALE						
ALL AGES-----	27,284	1,978	1,674	1,114	12,179	12,677
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	3,180	*	*	...	2,140	1,080
6-16 YEARS-----	6,530	*	*	...	2,383	3,832
17-44 YEARS-----	10,096	970	822	721	3,918	4,790
45-64 YEARS-----	5,080	*	*	*	2,422	1,974
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	2,398	*	*	*	1,316	1,001
BOTH SEXES		NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	31.5	2.3	1.8	3.9	11.8	14.5
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	40.3	*	*	...	25.2	15.3
6-16 YEARS-----	38.8	1.9	*	...	13.8	23.5
17-44 YEARS-----	32.7	3.6	3.0	7.8	8.5	14.3
45-64 YEARS-----	21.9	*	*	4.1	9.1	7.8
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	21.3	*	*	*	11.8	8.4
MALE						
ALL AGES-----	37.6	2.8	2.1	6.9	12.0	17.1
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	49.2	*	*	...	29.3	19.9
6-16 YEARS-----	47.1	*	*	...	16.5	29.0
17-44 YEARS-----	40.9	5.0	4.0	14.2	7.1	16.9
45-64 YEARS-----	20.9	*	*	6.8	7.0	6.5
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	22.3	*	*	*	12.5	*
FEMALE						
ALL AGES-----	25.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	11.5	12.0
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	31.2	*	*	...	21.0	10.6
6-16 YEARS-----	30.2	*	*	...	11.0	17.7
17-44 YEARS-----	25.2	2.4	2.1	1.8	9.8	12.0
45-64 YEARS-----	22.9	*	*	*	10.9	8.9
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	20.6	*	*	*	11.3	8.6

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION. THE SUM OF DATA FOR THE FOUR CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS MAY BE GREATER THAN THE TOTAL BECAUSE THE CLASSES ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 11. DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	563,406	90,787	82,233	102,247	168,328	233,403
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	10,685	*	*	...	4,957	5,211
6-16 YEARS-----	63,311	5,850	4,380	...	18,334	39,855
17-44 YEARS-----	206,386	53,384	48,117	51,993	38,985	76,918
45-64 YEARS-----	172,907	26,514	25,841	39,789	48,646	69,564
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	110,116	4,295	3,261	10,465	57,407	41,855
<u>MALE</u>						
ALL AGES-----	284,126	46,474	42,357	84,005	57,576	118,823
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	4,904	*	*	...	1,777	3,050
6-16 YEARS-----	40,711	3,357	2,905	...	12,158	25,196
17-44 YEARS-----	123,118	30,988	27,926	45,498	17,811	42,572
45-64 YEARS-----	78,875	11,532	11,376	32,205	13,799	28,797
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	36,518	*	*	6,302	12,031	19,208
<u>FEMALE</u>						
ALL AGES-----	279,280	44,313	39,876	18,242	110,752	114,580
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	5,781	*	*	...	3,180	2,161
6-16 YEARS-----	22,601	2,493	*	...	6,176	14,660
17-44 YEARS-----	83,268	22,396	20,191	6,495	21,174	34,346
45-64 YEARS-----	94,032	14,983	14,465	7,584	34,847	40,767
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	73,598	3,776	3,189	4,163	45,376	22,648
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>		DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	276.0	44.5	40.3	50.1	82.5	114.3
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	51.5	*	*	...	23.9	25.1
6-16 YEARS-----	143.5	13.3	9.9	...	41.5	90.3
17-44 YEARS-----	267.6	69.2	62.4	67.4	50.5	99.7
45-64 YEARS-----	409.5	62.8	61.2	94.2	115.2	164.7
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	552.7	21.6	16.4	52.5	288.1	210.1
<u>MALE</u>						
ALL AGES-----	288.6	47.2	43.0	85.3	58.5	120.7
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	46.6	*	*	...	16.9	29.0
6-16 YEARS-----	180.9	14.9	12.9	...	54.0	111.9
17-44 YEARS-----	332.2	83.6	75.4	122.8	48.1	114.9
45-64 YEARS-----	393.5	57.5	56.7	160.7	68.8	143.7
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	439.9	*	*	75.9	144.9	231.4
<u>FEMALE</u>						
ALL AGES-----	264.2	41.9	37.7	17.3	104.8	108.4
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	56.7	*	*	...	31.2	21.2
6-16 YEARS-----	104.5	11.5	*	...	28.6	67.8
17-44 YEARS-----	207.8	55.9	50.4	16.2	52.8	85.7
45-64 YEARS-----	423.9	67.5	65.2	34.2	157.1	183.8
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	633.2	32.5	27.4	35.8	390.4	194.9

NOTES: INCLUDES DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO INJURY.

THE SUM OF DATA FOR THE FOUR CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS MAY BE GREATER THAN THE TOTAL BECAUSE THE CLASSES ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 12. DAYS OF BED DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY AND DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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	CLASS OF ACCIDENT				
		MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE		WHILE AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC			
BOTH SEXES		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS				
ALL AGES-----	163,947	30,966	28,731	24,131	50,348	66,492
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	3,598	*	*	...	1,713	1,961
6-16 YEARS-----	14,898	1,932	1,612	...	4,035	9,080
17-44 YEARS-----	59,972	21,380	19,884	9,599	11,905	21,561
45-64 YEARS-----	46,593	7,352	7,236	10,266	13,339	18,188
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	38,886	*	*	4,266	19,355	15,702
MALE						
ALL AGES-----	75,025	17,428	15,578	19,153	12,603	31,606
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	10,202	*	*	...	2,382	6,941
17-44 YEARS-----	31,931	13,262	11,766	7,984	4,608	9,952
45-64 YEARS-----	17,242	3,095	2,978	8,304	2,127	5,014
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	14,265	*	*	2,865	3,126	8,675
FEMALE						
ALL AGES-----	88,922	13,538	13,153	4,978	37,744	34,886
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	2,212	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	4,696	*	*	...	1,653	2,140
17-44 YEARS-----	28,042	8,117	8,117	1,615	7,297	11,609
45-64 YEARS-----	29,351	4,258	4,258	1,962	11,213	13,175
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	24,621	*	*	*	16,230	7,028
BOTH SEXES		DAYS OF BED DISABILITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR				
ALL AGES-----	80.3	15.2	14.1	11.8	24.7	32.6
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	17.4	*	*	...	8.3	9.5
6-16 YEARS-----	33.8	4.4	3.7	...	9.1	20.6
17-44 YEARS-----	77.8	27.7	25.8	12.4	15.4	28.0
45-64 YEARS-----	110.3	17.4	17.1	24.3	31.6	43.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	195.2	*	*	21.4	97.1	78.8
MALE						
ALL AGES-----	76.2	17.7	15.8	19.5	12.8	32.1
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	*	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	45.3	*	*	...	10.6	30.8
17-44 YEARS-----	86.2	35.8	31.7	21.5	12.4	26.9
45-64 YEARS-----	86.0	15.4	14.9	41.4	10.6	25.0
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	171.8	*	*	34.5	37.7	104.5
FEMALE						
ALL AGES-----	84.1	12.8	12.4	4.7	35.7	33.0
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	21.7	*	*	...	*	*
6-16 YEARS-----	21.7	*	*	...	7.6	9.9
17-44 YEARS-----	70.0	20.3	20.3	4.0	18.2	29.0
45-64 YEARS-----	132.3	19.2	19.2	8.8	50.5	59.4
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	211.8	*	*	*	139.6	60.5

NOTES: INCLUDES DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO INJURY.

THE SUM OF DATA FOR THE FOUR CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS MAY BE GREATER THAN THE TOTAL BECAUSE THE CLASSES ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1972

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

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	NUMBER OF DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS			NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL AGES-----	28,452	11,187	17,265	13.9	11.4	16.3
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	4,514	2,372	2,143	7.0	7.2	6.7
17-24 YEARS-----	4,165	1,090	3,075	14.7	8.0	20.8
25-34 YEARS-----	4,392	1,064	3,328	16.6	8.3	24.3
35-44 YEARS-----	3,386	1,151	2,235	15.2	10.7	19.3
45-64 YEARS-----	6,770	3,152	3,617	16.0	15.7	16.3
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	5,225	2,358	2,867	26.2	28.4	24.7
	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
ALL AGES-----	237,671	109,910	127,761	8.4	9.8	7.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	24,314	13,827	10,487	5.4	5.8	4.9
17-24 YEARS-----	20,638	7,848	12,790	5.0	7.2	4.2
25-34 YEARS-----	26,511	9,099	17,411	6.0	8.6	5.2
35-44 YEARS-----	27,630	11,229	16,402	8.2	9.8	7.3
45-64 YEARS-----	70,954	34,892	36,062	10.5	11.1	10.0
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	67,624	33,015	34,608	12.9	14.0	12.1

NOTE: THESE STATISTICS ARE BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HOUSEHOLD HEALTH INTERVIEWS. THEY WILL DIFFER FROM THOSE REPORTED BY THE NCHS'S HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY AND OTHER STUDIES BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES IN THE POPULATION COVERED, THE SOURCES OF DATA, AND TYPES OF HOSPITALS INCLUDED, E.G., DATA IN THIS REPORT INCLUDE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER FEDERAL HOSPITALS, BUT EXCLUDE PERSONS WHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL, AND PERSONS WITH STAYS OF LESS THAN ONE DAY.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 42, code A4CN for hospital discharges and code A4CW for hospital days. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 14. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL EPISODES DURING THE PAST YEAR BY NUMBER OF EPISODES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1972

[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	POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES				POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES			
		NONE	1	2	3+		NONE	1	2	3+
BOTH SEXES	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS					PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
ALL AGES-----	204,148	182,576	18,018	2,696	859	100.0	89.4	8.8	1.3	0.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	64,865	61,232	3,237	315	80	100.0	94.4	5.0	0.5	0.1
17-24 YEARS-----	28,371	24,878	3,066	351	75	100.0	87.7	10.8	1.2	0.3
25-34 YEARS-----	26,458	22,810	3,156	381	111	100.0	86.2	11.9	1.4	0.4
35-44 YEARS-----	22,302	19,841	2,047	317	97	100.0	89.0	9.2	1.4	0.4
45-64 YEARS-----	42,229	37,212	4,032	751	234	100.0	88.1	9.5	1.8	0.6
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	19,924	16,601	2,479	581	262	100.0	83.3	12.4	2.9	1.3
MALE										
ALL AGES-----	98,445	90,192	6,785	1,093	374	100.0	91.6	6.9	1.1	0.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	33,037	31,106	1,714	165	52	100.0	94.2	5.2	0.5	0.2
17-24 YEARS-----	13,583	12,695	784	94	*	100.0	93.5	5.8	0.7	*
25-34 YEARS-----	12,764	11,936	702	89	36	100.0	93.5	5.5	0.7	0.3
35-44 YEARS-----	10,713	9,902	663	110	38	100.0	92.4	6.2	1.0	0.4
45-64 YEARS-----	20,046	17,700	1,845	390	110	100.0	88.3	9.2	1.9	0.5
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	8,301	6,853	1,076	245	127	100.0	82.6	13.0	3.0	1.5
FEMALE										
ALL AGES-----	105,704	92,383	11,232	1,603	485	100.0	87.4	10.6	1.5	0.5
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	31,827	30,126	1,523	151	*	100.0	94.7	4.8	0.5	*
17-24 YEARS-----	14,788	12,184	2,282	258	65	100.0	82.4	15.4	1.7	0.4
25-34 YEARS-----	13,694	10,874	2,453	291	75	100.0	79.4	17.9	2.1	0.5
35-44 YEARS-----	11,589	9,940	1,384	206	59	100.0	85.8	11.9	1.8	0.5
45-64 YEARS-----	22,183	19,512	2,186	361	124	100.0	88.0	9.9	1.6	0.6
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	11,623	9,748	1,403	336	135	100.0	83.9	12.1	2.9	1.2

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.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 42, code A4AN and page 47, code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL DAYS DURING THE PAST YEAR AND NUMBER OF DAYS PER PERSON WITH ONE HOSPITAL EPISODE OR MORE, BY NUMBER OF EPISODES, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1972

[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	NUMBER OF HOSPITAL EPISODES							
	ALL EPISODES	1	2	3+	ALL EPISODES	1	2	3+
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	HOSPITAL DAYS IN THOUSANDS				DAYS PER PERSON WITH EPISODES			
ALL AGES-----	216,161	128,719	53,733	33,709	10.0	7.1	19.9	39.2
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	22,601	16,048	4,424	2,129	6.2	5.0	14.0	26.6
17-24 YEARS-----	20,285	14,732	3,921	1,633	5.8	4.8	11.2	21.8
25-34 YEARS-----	25,457	16,643	5,381	3,433	7.0	5.3	14.1	30.9
35-44 YEARS-----	23,953	14,662	5,993	3,298	9.7	7.2	18.9	34.0
45-64 YEARS-----	65,798	37,563	17,362	10,872	13.1	9.3	23.1	46.5
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	58,066	29,071	16,652	12,344	17.5	11.7	28.7	47.1
<u>MALE</u>								
ALL AGES-----	97,938	57,457	24,421	16,060	11.9	8.5	22.3	42.9
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	12,702	8,954	2,367	1,381	6.6	5.2	14.3	26.6
17-24 YEARS-----	7,189	5,687	1,314	*	8.1	7.3	14.0	*
25-34 YEARS-----	8,332	5,236	1,689	1,408	10.1	7.5	19.0	39.1
35-44 YEARS-----	9,212	5,454	2,392	1,366	11.3	8.2	21.7	35.9
45-64 YEARS-----	33,781	18,800	9,580	5,401	14.4	10.2	24.6	49.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	26,721	13,327	7,078	6,316	18.5	12.4	28.9	49.7
<u>FEMALE</u>								
ALL AGES-----	118,223	71,262	29,312	17,649	8.9	6.3	18.3	36.4
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	9,899	7,094	2,057	748	5.8	4.7	13.6	*
17-24 YEARS-----	13,096	9,045	2,606	1,445	5.0	4.0	10.1	22.2
25-34 YEARS-----	17,125	11,407	3,693	2,025	6.1	4.7	12.7	27.0
35-44 YEARS-----	14,742	9,208	3,601	1,932	8.9	6.7	17.5	32.7
45-64 YEARS-----	32,017	18,763	7,782	5,471	12.0	8.6	21.6	44.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	31,345	15,744	9,574	6,027	16.7	11.2	28.5	44.6

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 42, code A4AW and A4AN for denominator. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 16. DAYS OF DISABILITY AND DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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	RESTRICTED ACTIVITY DAYS	BED- DISABILITY DAYS	WORK-LOSS DAYS
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>			
DAYS OF DISABILITY IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	3,401,746	1,319,566	428,190
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	688,109	296,319	...
17-24 YEARS-----	312,660	136,317	66,533
25-44 YEARS-----	717,425	273,431	165,609
45-64 YEARS-----	956,995	332,397	179,749
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	726,557	281,102	16,299
<u>MALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	1,458,277	539,167	257,863
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	336,408	138,694	...
17-24 YEARS-----	131,070	51,160	36,378
25-44 YEARS-----	280,738	92,631	95,558
45-64 YEARS-----	434,874	146,254	114,627
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	275,187	110,429	11,301
<u>FEMALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	1,943,469	780,399	170,327
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	351,701	157,625	...
17-24 YEARS-----	181,590	85,157	30,155
25-44 YEARS-----	436,686	180,801	70,051
45-64 YEARS-----	522,122	186,143	65,123
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	451,370	170,674	4,998
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>			
DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER YEAR			
ALL AGES-----	16.7	6.5	5.3
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.6	4.6	...
17-24 YEARS-----	11.0	4.8	3.9
25-44 YEARS-----	14.7	5.6	5.0
45-64 YEARS-----	22.7	7.9	6.6
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	36.5	14.1	5.3
<u>MALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	14.8	5.5	5.2
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.2	4.2	...
17-24 YEARS-----	9.6	3.8	3.9
25-44 YEARS-----	12.0	3.9	4.5
45-64 YEARS-----	21.7	7.3	6.8
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	33.2	13.3	5.7
<u>FEMALE</u>			
ALL AGES-----	18.4	7.4	5.6
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	11.1	5.0	...
17-24 YEARS-----	12.3	5.8	4.0
25-44 YEARS-----	17.3	7.2	5.9
45-64 YEARS-----	23.5	8.4	6.4
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	38.8	14.7	4.6

NOTE: WORK LOSS REPORTED FOR CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 17 YEARS AND OVER.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 17. DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL AND DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL PER CHILD 6-16 YEARS OF AGE PER YEAR, BY SEX: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS		
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS-----	235,402 ||	110,532 |	124,870
	NUMBER OF SCHOOL-LOSS DAYS PER CHILD PER YEAR		
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS-----	5.3 ||	4.9 |	5.8

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS AND NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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	ALL AGES	UNDER 17 YEARS	17-24 YEARS	25-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
	NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS IN THOUSANDS					
BOTH SEXES-----	308,824	95,454	47,733	76,246	70,172	19,218
MALE-----	131,772	45,207	20,570	30,508	28,356	7,132
FEMALE-----	177,052	50,247	27,163	45,738	41,816	12,087
	NUMBER OF DENTAL VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR					
BOTH SEXES-----	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.0
MALE-----	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.9
FEMALE-----	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.0

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BM. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 19. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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 POPULATION	TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT						
		UNDER 6 MONTHS	6-11 MONTHS	1 YEAR	2-4 YEARS	5 YEARS AND OVER	NEVER	UNKNOWN
BOTH SEXES		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	204,148	66,838	29,693	23,801	29,174	28,349	24,055	2,239
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	64,865	21,134	9,314	6,583	4,575	846	21,769	644
17-24 YEARS-----	28,371	10,716	5,356	4,464	4,673	1,637	1,117	408
25-44 YEARS-----	48,760	17,296	8,324	6,962	9,083	5,832	699	564
45-64 YEARS-----	42,229	13,716	5,317	4,422	7,780	10,225	305	465
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	19,924	3,976	1,382	1,370	3,062	9,810	165	159
MALE		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	98,445	30,661	14,432	11,884	14,577	13,450	12,289	1,151
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	33,037	10,538	4,931	3,397	2,364	464	11,044	299
17-24 YEARS-----	13,583	4,802	2,504	2,198	2,389	875	596	219
25-44 YEARS-----	23,478	7,615	3,890	3,475	4,643	3,129	401	325
45-64 YEARS-----	20,046	6,216	2,530	2,176	3,808	4,902	162	252
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	8,301	1,490	578	638	1,373	4,080	86	56
FEMALE		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	105,704	36,177	15,261	11,917	14,596	14,898	11,766	1,088
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	31,827	10,596	4,383	3,186	2,211	382	10,726	344
17-24 YEARS-----	14,788	5,914	2,853	2,266	2,284	762	521	189
25-44 YEARS-----	25,283	9,682	4,434	3,488	4,440	2,702	298	239
45-64 YEARS-----	22,183	7,500	2,787	2,246	3,972	5,323	142	213
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	11,623	2,486	804	732	1,690	5,729	79	102
BOTH SEXES		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	32.7	14.5	11.7	14.3	13.9	11.8	1.1
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	32.6	14.4	10.1	7.1	1.3	33.6	1.0
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	37.8	18.9	15.7	16.5	5.8	3.9	1.4
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	35.5	17.1	14.3	18.6	12.0	1.4	1.2
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	32.5	12.6	10.5	18.4	24.2	0.7	1.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	20.0	6.9	6.9	15.4	49.2	0.8	0.8
MALE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	31.1	14.7	12.1	14.8	13.7	12.5	1.2
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	31.9	14.9	10.3	7.2	1.4	33.4	0.9
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	35.4	18.4	16.2	17.6	6.4	4.4	1.6
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	32.4	16.6	14.8	19.8	13.3	1.7	1.4
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	31.0	12.6	10.9	19.0	24.5	0.8	1.3
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	17.9	7.0	7.7	16.5	49.2	1.0	0.7
FEMALE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	34.2	14.4	11.3	13.8	14.1	11.1	1.0
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	33.3	13.8	10.0	6.9	1.2	33.7	1.1
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	40.0	19.3	15.3	15.4	5.2	3.5	1.3
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	38.3	17.5	13.8	17.6	10.7	1.2	0.9
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	33.8	12.6	10.1	17.9	24.0	0.6	1.0
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	21.4	6.9	6.3	14.5	49.3	0.7	0.9

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.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 42, code A4AN and page 47, code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS AND NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY AGE AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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	ALL AGES	UNDER 17 YEARS	17-24 YEARS	25-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65-74 YEARS	75 YEARS AND OVER
NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS IN THOUSANDS							
BOTH SEXES-----	1,016,548	264,573	138,693	242,632	233,265	82,860	54,524
MALE-----	421,743	137,433	46,798	85,950	98,988	31,777	20,796
FEMALE-----	594,805	127,140	91,895	156,682	134,277	51,083	33,728
NUMBER OF PHYSICIAN VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR							
BOTH SEXES-----	5.0	4.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.6	7.4
MALE-----	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.9	5.8	7.3
FEMALE-----	5.6	4.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.2	7.4

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BM. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 21. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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 POPULATION	TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT						
		UNDER 6 MONTHS	6-11 MONTHS	1 YEAR	2-4 YEARS	5 YEARS AND OVER	NEVER	UNKNOWN
BOTH SEXES		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	204,148	118,223	30,036	24,586	21,393	8,048	412	1,451
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	64,865	35,444	10,549	9,846	6,551	1,620	270	585
17-24 YEARS-----	28,371	16,949	4,397	3,397	2,702	655	46	225
25-44 YEARS-----	48,760	28,083	7,755	5,514	5,295	1,736	37	339
45-64 YEARS-----	42,229	24,540	5,472	4,408	4,971	2,582	37	218
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	19,924	13,207	1,863	1,422	1,873	1,455	*	84
MALE		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	98,445	52,641	15,043	13,070	12,268	4,430	233	760
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	33,037	18,361	5,356	4,937	3,211	762	140	270
17-24 YEARS-----	13,583	6,969	2,273	2,000	1,773	405	*	136
25-44 YEARS-----	23,478	11,364	3,910	3,213	3,584	1,177	*	202
45-64 YEARS-----	20,046	10,704	2,720	2,316	2,789	1,368	*	120
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	8,301	5,243	784	605	911	719	*	*
FEMALE		NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THOUSANDS						
ALL AGES-----	105,704	65,583	14,993	11,516	9,124	3,617	180	691
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	31,827	17,083	5,193	4,908	3,340	858	130	314
17-24 YEARS-----	14,788	9,980	2,123	1,397	929	250	*	89
25-44 YEARS-----	25,283	16,719	3,845	2,302	1,711	559	*	137
45-64 YEARS-----	22,183	13,836	2,752	2,092	2,182	1,214	*	98
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	11,623	7,964	1,079	817	962	736	*	52
BOTH SEXES		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	57.9	14.7	12.0	10.5	3.9	0.2	0.7
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	54.6	16.3	15.2	10.1	2.5	0.4	0.9
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	59.7	15.5	12.0	9.5	2.3	0.2	0.8
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	57.6	15.9	11.3	10.9	3.6	0.1	0.7
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	58.1	13.0	10.4	11.8	6.1	0.1	0.5
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	66.3	9.4	7.1	9.4	7.3	*	0.4
MALE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	53.5	15.3	13.3	12.5	4.5	0.2	0.8
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	55.6	16.2	14.9	9.7	2.3	0.4	0.8
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	51.3	16.7	14.7	13.1	3.0	*	1.0
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	48.4	16.7	13.7	15.3	5.0	*	0.9
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	53.4	13.6	11.6	13.9	6.8	*	0.6
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	63.2	9.4	7.3	11.0	8.7	*	*
FEMALE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES-----	100.0	62.0	14.2	10.9	8.6	3.4	0.2	0.7
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	100.0	53.7	16.3	15.4	10.5	2.7	0.4	1.0
17-24 YEARS-----	100.0	67.5	14.4	9.4	6.3	1.7	*	0.6
25-44 YEARS-----	100.0	66.1	15.2	9.1	6.8	2.2	*	0.5
45-64 YEARS-----	100.0	62.4	12.4	9.4	9.8	5.5	*	0.4
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	100.0	68.5	9.3	7.0	8.3	6.3	*	0.4

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.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 42, code A4AN and page 47, code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 22. INCIDENCE OF ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

SEX AND AGE	ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS				ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS			
	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.
NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER								
BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES-----	72.1	45.0	40.7	62.0	47.3	18.9	16.3	38.4
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	103.2	83.7	72.1	110.7	62.9	41.8	33.5	71.5
6-16 YEARS-----	98.9	55.3	43.4	78.5	64.9	24.2	17.7	47.3
17-44 YEARS-----	69.3	42.3	42.6	61.3	45.2	16.6	16.8	38.6
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	47.2	28.1	26.0	35.2	31.9	10.3	8.9	21.0
MALE, ALL AGES-----	68.7	40.1	37.3	59.7	45.0	16.5	14.2	36.8
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	111.0	80.3	71.2	116.9	68.0	40.4	30.5	78.6
6-16 YEARS-----	95.0	50.5	38.1	74.8	62.6	19.7	14.7	43.3
17-44 YEARS-----	61.1	34.0	38.4	53.1	39.7	12.8	14.6	33.1
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	41.8	24.7	22.8	35.5	29.2	9.6	7.3	21.4
FEMALE, ALL AGES-----	75.2	49.6	43.8	64.2	49.4	21.2	18.2	39.9
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	95.0	87.4	73.1	104.5	57.6	43.3	36.5	64.4
6-16 YEARS-----	98.9	60.3	49.0	82.4	67.2	28.8	20.8	51.6
17-44 YEARS-----	76.9	49.9	46.5	68.9	50.3	20.1	18.9	43.6
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	51.7	31.0	28.6	34.9	34.2	10.9	10.3	20.7

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 43, code A1BN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

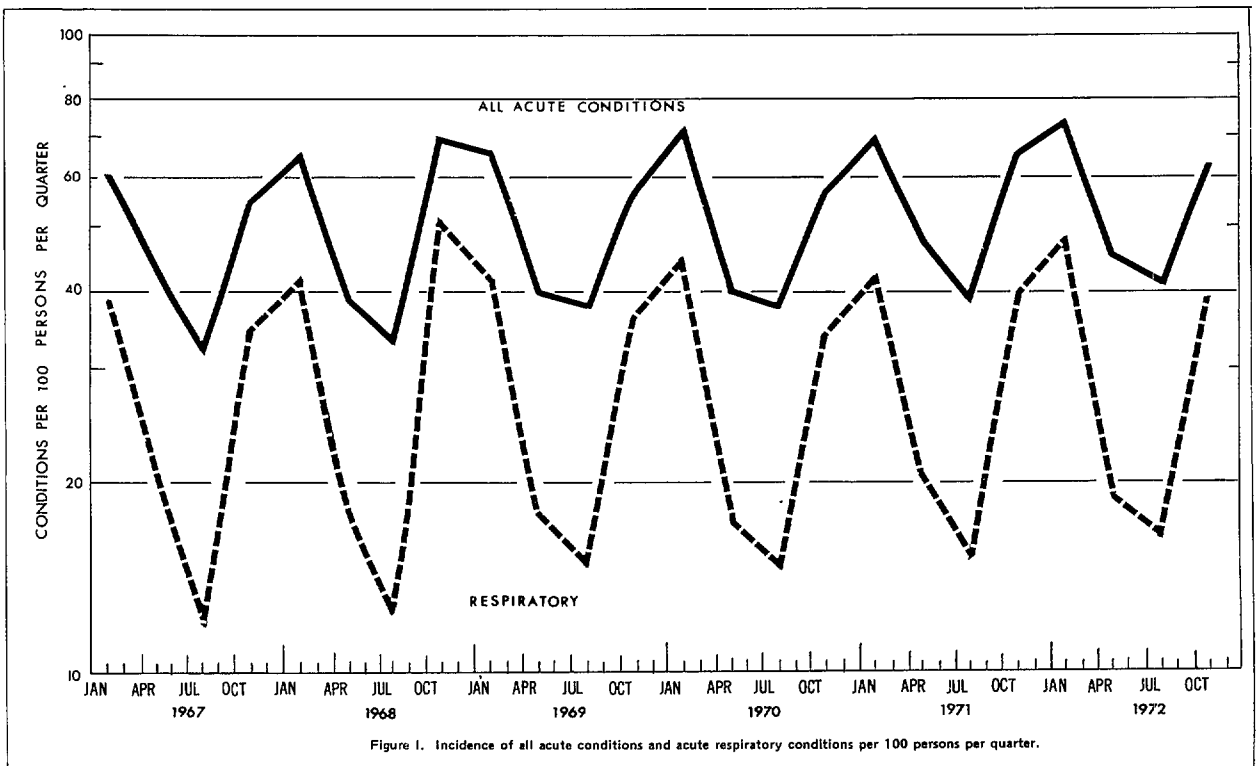


Figure 1. Incidence of all acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per quarter.

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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	JAN.-MAR.	APR.-JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCT.-DEC.
NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER				
BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES-----	6.9	8.6	8.7	7.3
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	7.8	11.7	9.4	10.4
17 YEARS AND OVER-----	6.5	7.2	8.3	5.9
MALE, ALL AGES-----	8.4	10.2	10.1	8.9
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	10.4	13.7	10.8	12.8
17 YEARS AND OVER-----	7.4	8.3	9.8	6.9
FEMALE, ALL AGES-----	5.5	7.2	7.3	5.8
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	5.1	9.5	8.0	7.9
17 YEARS AND OVER-----	5.6	6.2	7.0	5.0

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER RESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 43, code ALBN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

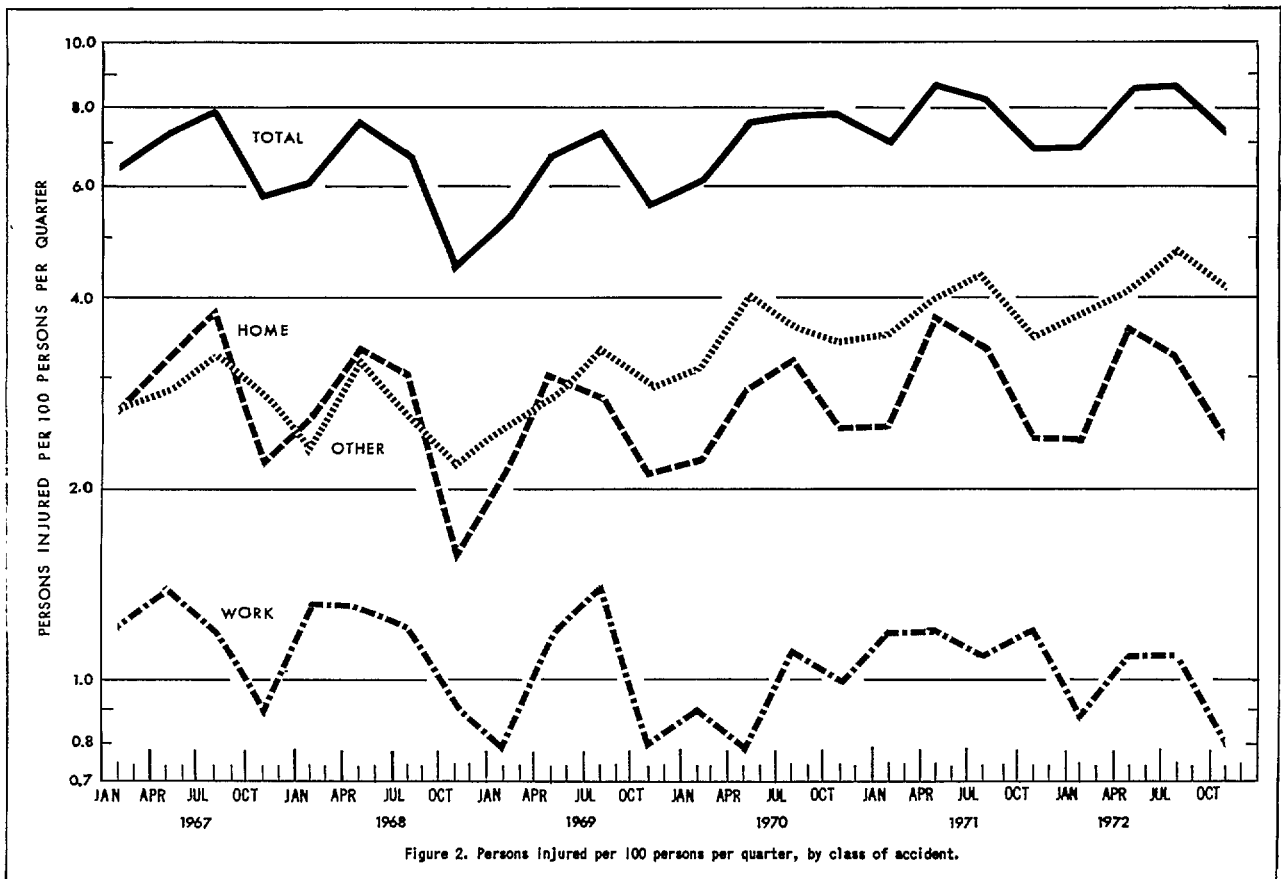


TABLE 24. DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER, BY SEX, TYPE OF DISABILITY, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

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

TYPE OF DISABILITY AND AGE	BOTH SEXES				MALE				FEMALE			
	JAN.- MAR.	APR.- JUNE	JULY- SEPT.	OCT.- DEC.	JAN.- MAR.	APR.- JUNE	JULY- SEPT.	OCT.- DEC.	JAN.- MAR.	APR.- JUNE	JULY- SEPT.	OCT.- DEC.
DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER												
DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY, ALL AGES----	4.9	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	5.5	4.4	4.0	4.5
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	3.7	2.6	1.9	3.7	3.9	2.2	2.0	3.8	3.5	3.0	1.8	3.0
6-16 YEARS-----	3.8	1.9	1.8	2.5	3.7	1.8	1.6	2.3	3.9	2.1	1.9	2.7
17-44 YEARS-----	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.8	4.5	3.3	3.7	3.9
45-64 YEARS-----	6.5	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	7.0	6.3	5.1	5.1
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.2	9.1	7.7	11.0	9.8	8.4	9.7
DAYS OF BED DISABILITY, ALL AGES-----	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.6
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.0
6-16 YEARS-----	1.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.2
17-44 YEARS-----	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.7
45-64 YEARS-----	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.0	1.8
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	4.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	4.7	3.7	2.9	3.3
DAYS LOST FROM WORK, 17 YEARS AND OVER----	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
17-44 YEARS-----	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
45-64 YEARS-----	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.3
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.0	*	1.8	*	*	1.8
DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL, 6-16 YEARS-----	2.5	1.0	0.3	1.5	2.4	0.9	*	1.4	2.6	1.2	0.4	1.7

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 45, code A1BW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

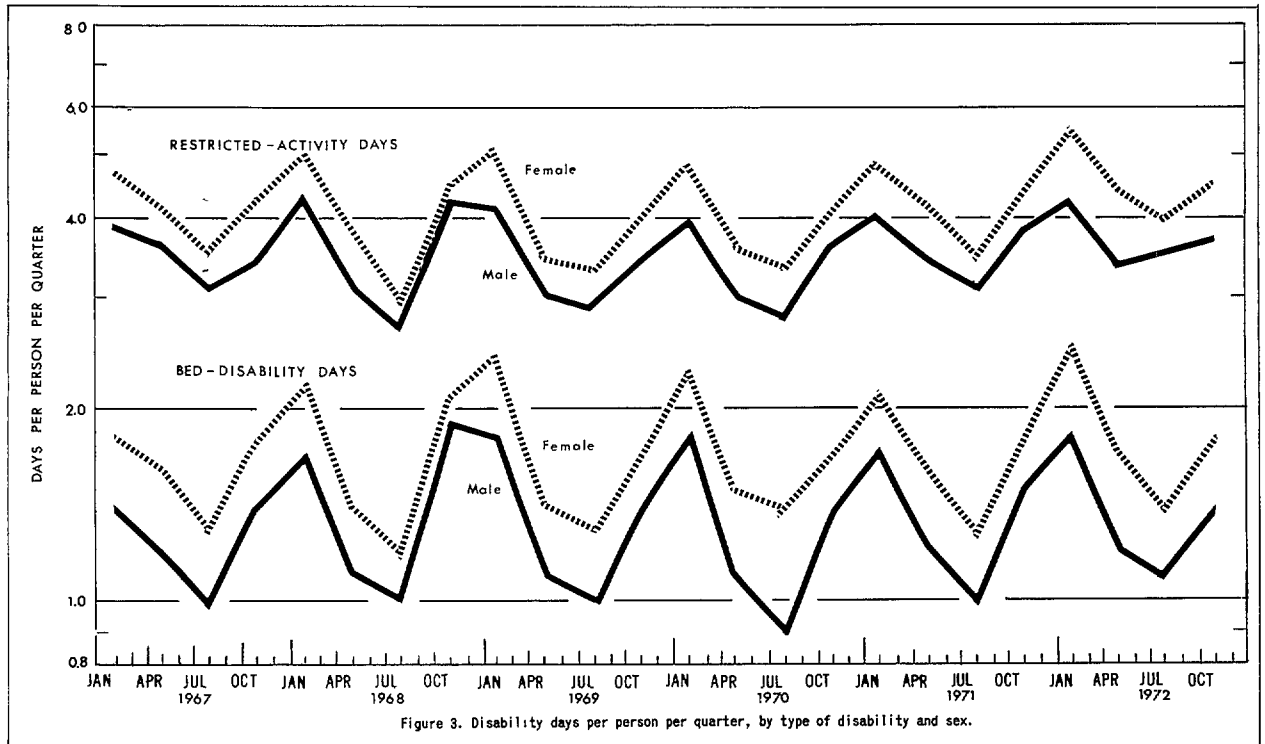


Figure 3. Disability days per person per quarter, by type of disability and sex.

Table 25. Number and percent distribution of persons with limitation of mobility due to chronic conditions by degree of limitation, according to sex and age: United States, 1972

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 population	Total with mobility limitation	Confined to the house	Needs help in getting around	Has trouble getting around alone
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Number in thousands					
All ages-----	204,148	6,458	1,775	2,074	2,609
Under 17 years-----	64,865	193	37	83	73
17-44 years-----	77,131	722	161	203	358
45-64 years-----	42,229	2,039	550	462	1,027
65 years and over-----	19,924	3,505	1,027	1,327	1,151
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	98,445	2,842	750	902	1,190
Under 17 years-----	33,037	107	*	52	36
17-44 years-----	37,060	377	77	118	183
45-64 years-----	20,046	1,010	246	239	525
65 years and over-----	8,301	1,348	407	494	446
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	105,704	3,617	1,026	1,172	1,418
Under 17 years-----	31,827	86	*	*	37
17-44 years-----	40,071	344	84	85	175
45-64 years-----	22,183	1,029	304	223	501
65 years and over-----	11,623	2,158	620	833	705
<u>Both sexes</u>					
Percent distribution					
All ages-----	100.0	3.2	0.9	1.0	1.3
Under 17 years-----	100.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
17-44 years-----	100.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5
45-64 years-----	100.0	4.8	1.3	1.1	2.4
65 years and over-----	100.0	17.6	5.2	6.7	5.8
<u>Male</u>					
All ages-----	100.0	2.9	0.8	0.9	1.2
Under 17 years-----	100.0	0.3	*	0.2	0.1
17-44 years-----	100.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
45-64 years-----	100.0	5.0	1.2	1.2	2.6
65 years and over-----	100.0	16.2	4.9	6.0	5.4
<u>Female</u>					
All ages-----	100.0	3.4	1.0	1.1	1.3
Under 17 years-----	100.0	0.3	*	*	0.1
17-44 years-----	100.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4
45-64 years-----	100.0	4.6	1.4	1.0	2.3
65 years and over-----	100.0	18.6	5.3	7.2	6.1

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart of page 42, code A4An and page 47, code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

Table 26. Number of discharges from short-stay hospitals by age and sex and percent of discharges by age, sex, and source of payment of hospital bill: United States, 1972

[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 source of payment ¹	All ages	Under 17 years	17-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Number of discharges in thousands-----	28,452	4,514	4,165	4,392	3,386	6,770	5,225
Percent							
Insurance and other-----	66.3	68.5	54.7	72.0	74.2	75.6	51.7
Insurance only-----	25.8	34.1	25.9	31.0	30.6	31.6	3.5
Self or family and other-----	47.7	40.8	47.7	49.4	49.0	47.2	51.9
Self or family only-----	8.0	8.8	17.3	9.8	6.9	6.0	1.6
Insurance, self or family, and other-----	32.4	28.9	25.6	36.4	38.6	39.2	24.7
Insurance and self or family only-----	28.4	28.8	25.0	36.3	37.8	38.6	5.0
Medicare and other-----	15.1	...	...	...	...	...	82.2
<u>Male</u>							
Number of discharges in thousands-----	11,187	2,372	1,090	1,064	1,151	3,152	2,358
Percent							
Insurance and other-----	65.0	70.5	54.9	64.8	72.4	71.8	51.7
Insurance only-----	25.8	34.6	27.7	30.5	31.0	31.8	3.6
Self or family and other-----	44.2	41.4	38.0	39.3	42.7	43.4	53.6
Self or family only-----	6.7	9.0	12.8	8.2	6.2	6.2	*
Insurance, self or family, and other-----	30.0	29.3	21.5	28.4	34.4	35.9	25.7
Insurance and self or family only-----	25.2	29.2	21.1	28.1	34.1	35.0	4.5
Medicare and other-----	16.8	...	...	...	...	...	79.7
<u>Female</u>							
Number of discharges in thousands-----	17,265	2,143	3,075	3,328	2,235	3,617	2,867
Percent							
Insurance and other-----	67.1	66.2	54.6	74.3	75.2	78.9	51.8
Insurance only-----	25.8	33.6	25.2	31.2	30.4	31.5	3.3
Self or family and other-----	49.9	40.0	51.2	52.6	52.3	50.5	50.4
Self or family only-----	8.8	8.5	19.0	10.3	7.3	5.8	*
Insurance, self or family, and other-----	33.9	28.4	27.1	39.0	40.8	42.1	23.8
Insurance and self or family only-----	30.5	28.2	26.4	38.9	39.6	41.7	5.4
Medicare and other-----	14.0	...	...	...	...	...	84.2

¹The summation of all sources shown in table does not equal 100 percent since sources are not mutually exclusive and all possible sources are not shown. Later reports will show additional sources such as Medicaid or welfare.

NOTE: These statistics are based on data collected in household health interviews. They will differ from those reported by the NCHS Hospital Discharge Survey and other studies because of differences in the population covered, the sources of data, and types of hospitals included, e.g., data in this report include Veterans Administration and other Federal hospitals but exclude persons who died in the hospital and persons with stays of less than 1 day.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 42, code A4CN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

Table 27. Number of physician visits by age and sex and percent of physician visits by age, sex, and source of payment of bill; United States, 1972

[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 source of payment ¹	All ages	Under 17 years	17-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
<u>Both sexes</u>						
Number of visits in thousands-----	1,016,548	264,573	138,693	242,632	233,265	137,384
Percent						
Insurance and other-----	20.7	16.0	19.6	25.3	24.7	15.5
Insurance only-----	9.4	8.5	11.0	12.3	11.1	1.7
Self or family and other-----	58.6	55.8	54.9	59.8	62.4	59.4
Self or family only-----	44.9	48.1	45.7	46.1	48.0	30.8
Insurance, self or family, and other---	10.0	7.2	8.1	12.8	13.2	6.6
Insurance and self or family only-----	9.4	7.2	8.0	12.7	13.1	2.8
Medicare and other-----	6.5	•••	•••	•••	•••	48.3
No charge-----	10.9	16.6	9.8	10.1	7.8	7.9
<u>Male</u>						
Number of visits in thousands-----	421,743	137,433	46,798	85,950	98,988	52,573
Percent						
Insurance and other-----	21.4	17.5	17.8	24.5	28.1	17.2
Insurance only-----	10.5	9.5	11.6	13.5	13.3	2.1
Self or family and other-----	55.7	55.8	49.9	55.0	57.6	58.5
Self or family only-----	42.6	47.4	43.6	42.9	42.2	29.5
Insurance, self or family, and other---	9.5	7.7	5.0	10.7	14.2	7.7
Insurance and self or family only-----	9.1	7.7	5.0	10.7	14.1	4.1
Medicare and other-----	6.3	•••	•••	•••	•••	50.3
No charge-----	9.9	16.0	7.9	8.1	6.0	6.3
<u>Female</u>						
Number of visits in thousands-----	594,805	127,140	91,895	156,682	134,277	84,811
Percent						
Insurance and other-----	20.1	14.4	20.5	25.8	22.3	14.5
Insurance only-----	8.7	7.5	10.7	11.6	9.5	1.5
Self or family and other-----	60.7	55.8	57.5	62.5	65.9	59.9
Self or family only-----	46.6	48.8	46.8	47.9	52.2	31.6
Insurance, self or family, and other---	10.3	6.7	9.6	14.0	12.5	5.9
Insurance and self or family only-----	9.6	6.7	9.6	13.8	12.4	2.0
Medicare and other-----	6.7	•••	•••	•••	•••	47.0
No charge-----	11.6	17.4	10.7	11.1	9.1	8.9

¹The summation of all sources shown in table does not equal 100 percent since sources are not mutually exclusive and all possible sources are not shown. Later reports will show additional sources such as Medicaid or welfare.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 44, code A4BM and page 46, code P4BN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

TABLE 28. POPULATION USED IN COMPUTING ANNUAL RATES SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1972

[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]

	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
POPULATION IN THOUSANDS			
ALL AGES-----	204,148	98,445	105,704
UNDER 17 YEARS-----	64,865	33,037	31,827
UNDER 6 YEARS-----	20,733	10,530	10,203
6-16 YEARS-----	44,132	22,508	21,624
17-44 YEARS-----	77,131	37,060	40,071
17-24 YEARS-----	28,371	13,583	14,788
25-44 YEARS-----	48,760	23,478	25,283
25-34 YEARS-----	26,458	12,764	13,694
35-44 YEARS-----	22,302	10,713	11,589
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	62,153	28,347	33,806
45-64 YEARS-----	42,229	20,046	22,183
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	19,924	8,301	11,623
CURRENTLY EMPLOYED POPULATION			
ALL AGES-17 YEARS AND OVER-----	80,244	49,630	30,614
17-44 YEARS-----	50,105	30,747	19,358
17-24 YEARS-----	16,851	9,346	7,505
25-44 YEARS-----	33,255	21,401	11,853
45 YEARS AND OVER-----	30,138	18,883	11,256
45-64 YEARS-----	27,074	16,897	10,177
65 YEARS AND OVER-----	3,064	1,985	1,079

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.

NOTE: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on chart on page 42, code A4AN. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey (HIS).

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which obtains information on personal and demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on data collected in household interviews during 1972.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period since data are not collected in the interview for persons who died during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period covers the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (e.g., 1 year) might be sizable, especially for older persons.

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, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The sample is designed in such a way that the sample of households interviewed each week is representative of the target population and that weekly samples are additive over time. This feature of the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of samples and more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories of health-related items. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits fieldwork to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

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

The first stage of the sample design consists of drawing a sample of 357 primary sampling units (PSU's) from approximately 1,900 geographically defined PSU's. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households. Three general types of segments are used.

Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1960 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1960.

Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States from which about two-thirds of the HIS sample was selected.

The usual HIS sample consists of approximately 8,000 segments containing 57,000 assigned households, of which 11,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 46,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 44,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published¹ as well as a detailed description of the sample design² and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.³

Collection of data.—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by

¹National Center for Health Statistics: Health survey procedure: concepts, questionnaire development, and definitions in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 1-No. 2. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1964.

²U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical design of the health household interview survey. *Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 584-A2. Public Health Service. Washington, D.C., July 1958.

³National Center for Health Statistics: Estimation and sampling variance in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 38. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1970.

the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census participates in survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the field interviewing as an agent of NCHS. The data are coded, edited, and tabulated by NCHS.

Estimating procedures.—Since the design of the HIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to use complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. Four basic operations are involved:

1. *Inflation by the reciprocal of the probability of selection.*—The probability of selection is the product of the probabilities of selection from each step of selection in the design (PSU, segment, and household).
2. *Nonresponse adjustment.*—The estimates are inflated by a multiplication factor which has as its numerator the number of sample households in a given segment and as its denominator the number of households interviewed in that segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment.*—Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information which is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1960 populations within six color-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-color.*—The estimates are ratio adjusted within each of 60 age-sex-color cells to an independent estimate of the population of each cell for the survey period. These independent estimates are prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Both the first-stage and poststratified ratio adjustments take the form of multiplication factors applied to the weight of each elementary unit (person, household, condition, and hospitalization).

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the civilian, noninstitutional population by

age, sex, color, and residence, which thereby reduces 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, e.g., a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for the calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For prevalence statistics, such as number of persons with speech impairments or number of persons classified by time interval since last physician visit, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in the quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

For other types of statistics—namely those measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period—such as incidence of acute conditions, number of disability days, or number of visits to a doctor or dentist, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics are interpreted differently. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the 2 calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is 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.

Explanation of hospital recall.—The survey questionnaire uses a 12-month-recall period for hospitalization. That is, the respondent is asked to report hospitalizations which occurred during the 12 months prior to the week of interview. Information is also obtained as to the date of entry into the hospital and duration of stay. Analysis of this information, and also the results of special studies, has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations

with increase in time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting with a 12-month recall is in the neighborhood of 10 percent, but underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be less than 5 percent. For this reason hospital discharge data in this report are based on hospital discharges reported to have occurred within 6 months of the week of interview. Since the interviews were evenly distributed according to weekly probability samples throughout any interviewing year, no seasonal bias was introduced by doubling the 6-month-recall data to produce an annual estimate for that year of interviewing. Doubling the 6-month data in effect imputes to the entire year preceding the interview the rate of hospital discharges actually observed during the 6 months prior to interview. However, estimates of the number of persons with hospital episodes (as opposed to estimates of the number of hospital discharges) are based on 12-month recall data since a person's 12-month experiences cannot be obtained by doubling his most recent 6-month experience.

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, the ratio of the total noninterviewed eligible households to the total eligible households, was 3.9 percent, including a 1.4-percent refusal rate with the remainder primarily due to the failure to find an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies obtained in interviews with persons in the sample households. Each person 19 years of age and over present at the time of interview was interviewed individually. For children and for adults not present in the home at the time of the interview, the information was obtained from a related household member such as a spouse or the mother of a child.

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

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

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age, sex, and color, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the HIS. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and color mentioned above, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. Official estimates are presented in Bureau of the Census reports in Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the statistics presented in this report 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 reporting and processing errors and errors due to nonresponse. To the extent possible, these types of errors were kept to a minimum by methods built into survey procedures. Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the Health Interview Survey, a number of studies have been conducted to study this problem. The results have been published in several reports.⁴⁻⁸

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 be in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a

⁴ National Center for Health Statistics: Reporting of hospitalization in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No.6. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁵ National Center for Health Statistics: Health interview responses compared with medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 7. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁶ National Center for Health Statistics: Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 8. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1965.

⁷ National Center for Health Statistics: Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 23. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1967.

⁸ National Center for Health Statistics: The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. *Vital and Health Statistics*. PHS Pub. No. 1000-Series 2-No. 26. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1968.

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. For this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. 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. Since the sampling error charts are based on the full HIS design, the sampling errors derived from the charts for 1970 estimates must be adjusted to reflect the sample reduction made during the first quarter of 1970. For annual statistics the adjustment factor is 1.08, and for first-quarter estimates it is 1.5.

For the past several years, the sampling error charts published in Series 10 have remained unchanged. In this report, however, four of the charts have been revised. The charts are identified by codes A4AW, A4CW, A4AN, and A4CN and are on page 42. When comparing data in this report with data published in prior years for which the revised charts are appropriate, it is recommended that the revised charts be used exclusively for obtaining sampling errors.

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 during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 or 1 or on occasion may take on the value 2 or very rarely 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The “guide” on page 41, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 42-45. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-color class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution

of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 46-47. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:* This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart P4AN-M. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

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

(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-

color 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 the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained 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 on the standard error and often will overstate the error.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, etc.):* The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference $d = X_1 - X_2$ is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x_1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x_2})^2}$$

where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x_1} and V_{x_2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2 respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules above, whichever is appropriate.

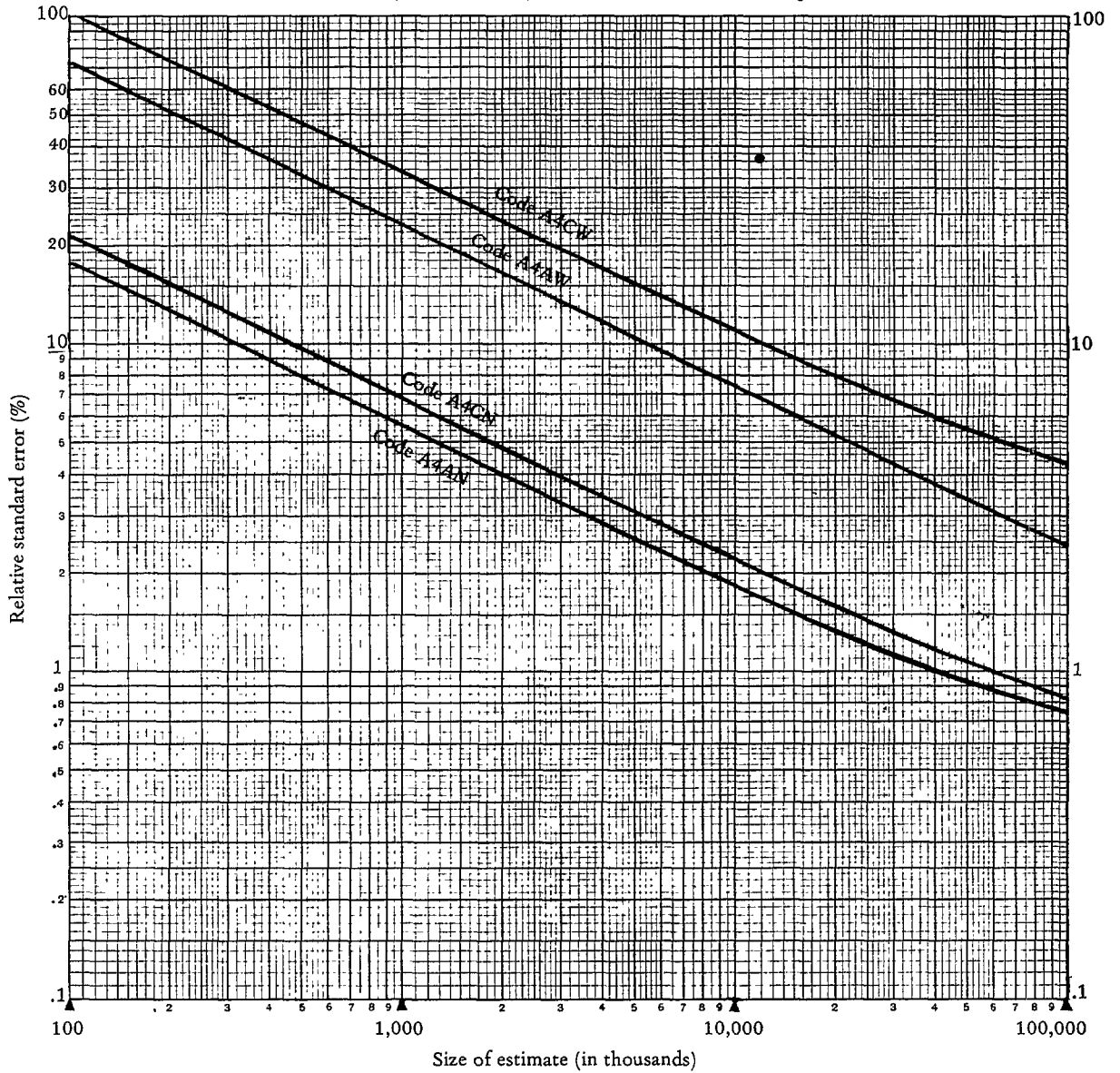
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

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 statistics as follows:

(1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of statistic as described on page 39 and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 39.

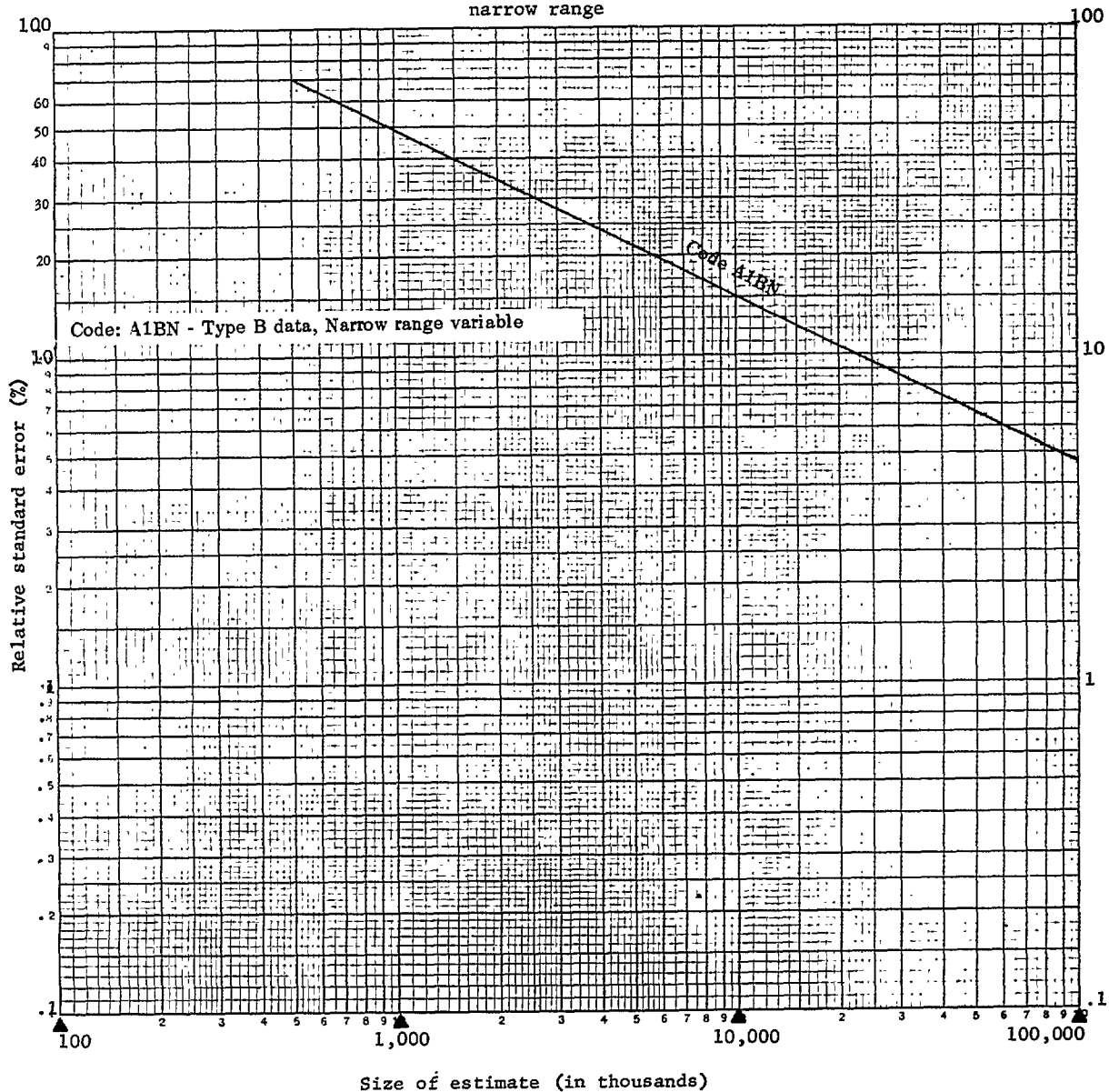
Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of			
Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age-sex-color category			
Persons in any other population group	1	A4AN	42
Acute conditions:			
Per quarter	1	A1BN	43
Per year	1	A4BN	44
Persons with limitation of activity	1	A4AN	42
Persons injured	1	A4BN	44
Hospital discharges	1	A4CN	42
Days for hospital discharges	1	A4CW	42
Persons with hospital episodes	1	A4AN	42
Days in year for hospital episodes	1	A4AW	42
Dental visits	1	A4BM	44
Physician visits	1	A4BM	44
Disability days:			
Per quarter	1	A1BW	45
Per year	1	A4BW	44
Rates per 100 persons:			
Acute conditions and persons injured:			
Per quarter	4(a)	A1BN	43
Per year	4(a)	A4BN	44
Disability days associated with acute conditions and with injuries	4(a)	A4BW	44
Hospital discharges	4(a)	A4CN	42
Rates per person:			
Disability days:			
Per quarter	4(a)	A1BW	45
Per year	4(a)	A4BW	44
Dental visits	4(a)	A4BM	44
Physician visits	4(a)	A4BM	44
Hospital days per person with episodes	4(b)	Numer.: A4AW Denom.: A4AN	42 42
Average length of stay	4(b)	Numer.: A4CW Denom.: A4CN	42 42
Percent distribution of:			
Acute conditions	2	P4BN-M	46
Persons with limitation of activity	2	P4AN-M	47
Persons with hospital episodes	2	P4AN-M	47
Persons by interval since last physician visit	2	P4AN-M	47
Persons by interval since last dental visit	2	P4AN-M	47

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for Type A, Narrow and Wide range data and Type C, Narrow and Wide range data



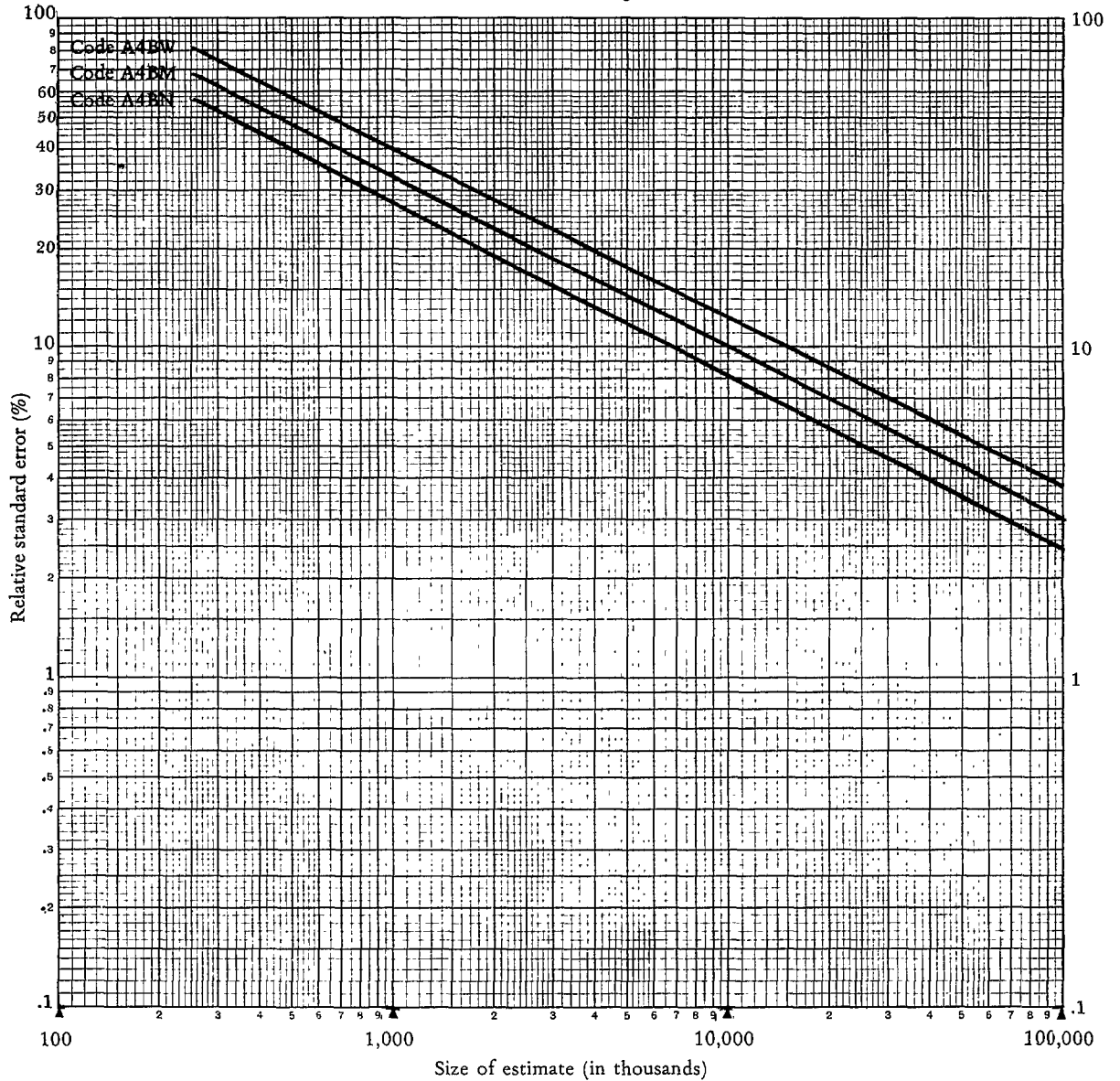
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 1,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type C statistic (Code: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 6.8 percent, or a standard error of 68,000 (6.8 percent of 1,000,000).

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on one quarter of data for type B data,
narrow range



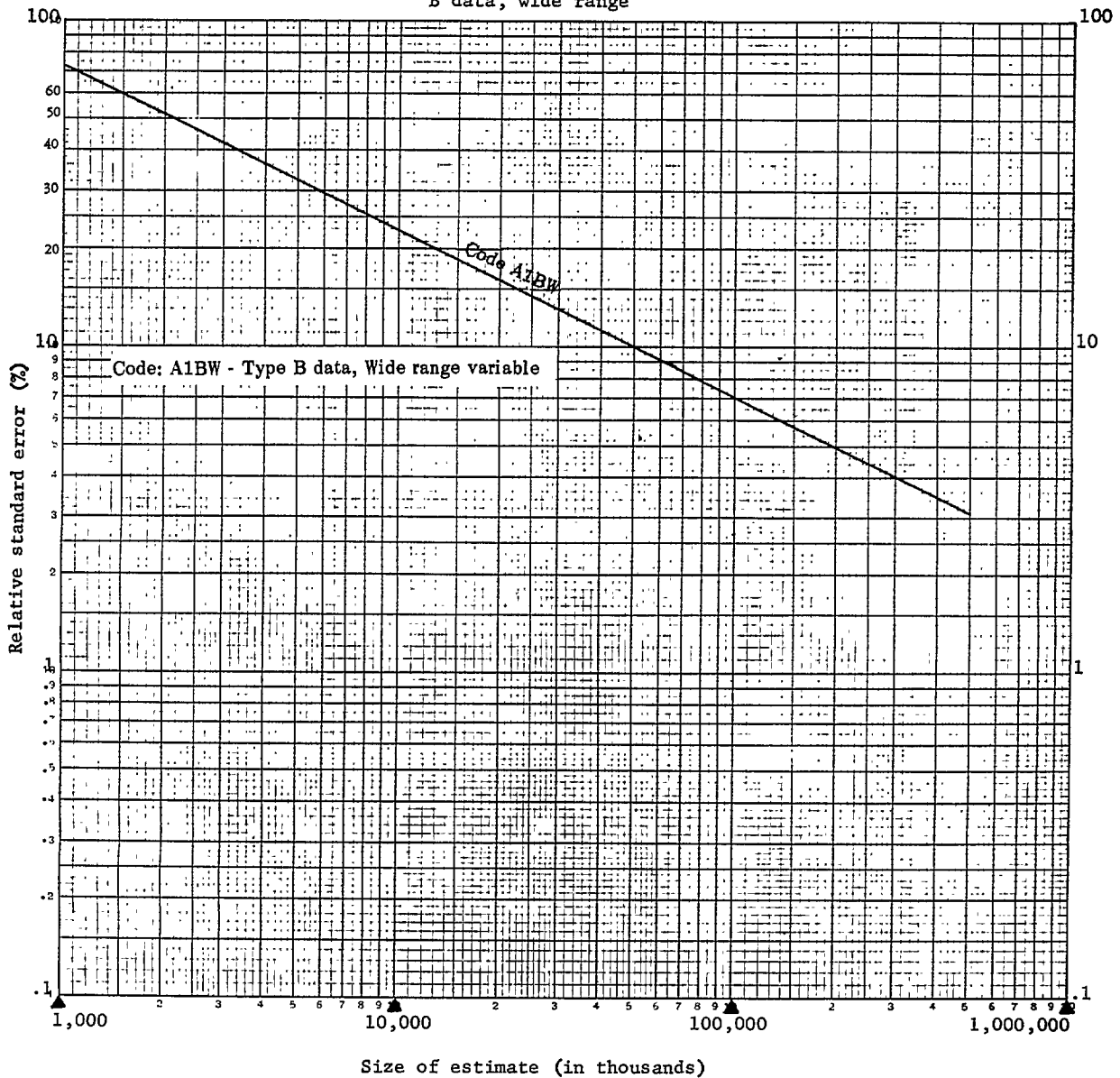
Example of use of chart: First, multiply the quarterly estimate of acute conditions or persons injured by a factor of 4 and obtain its relative standard error from the chart. For example, a quarterly estimate of 5,000,000 (entered as 20,000,000 on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 10.7 percent, read from scale at left side of chart. The standard error of the estimate is 535,000 (10.7 percent of 5,000,000).

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for Type B, Narrow, Medium, and Wide range data



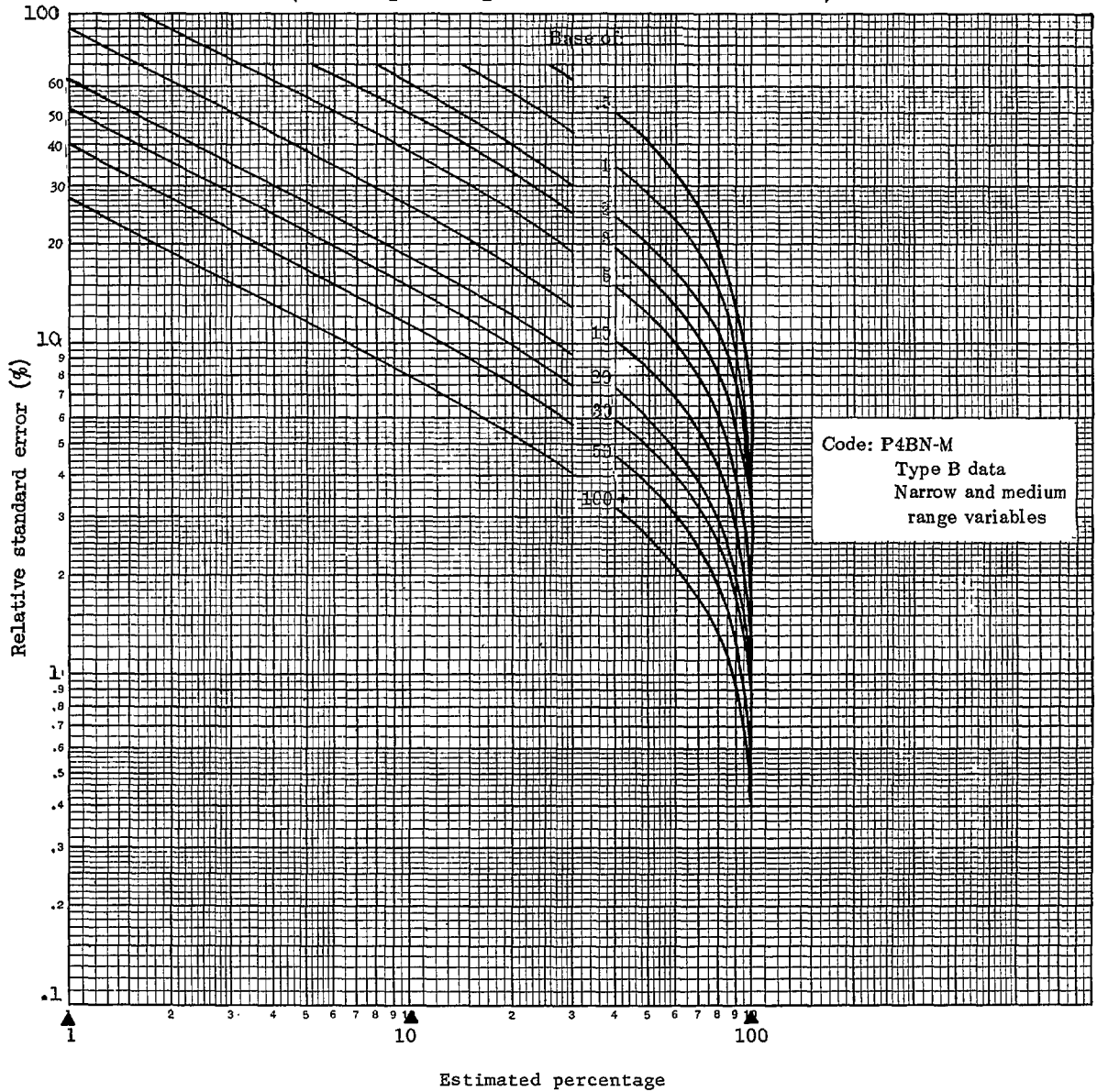
Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Wide range Type B statistic (Code: A4BW) has a relative error of 16.0 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on one quarter of data collection for type B data, wide range



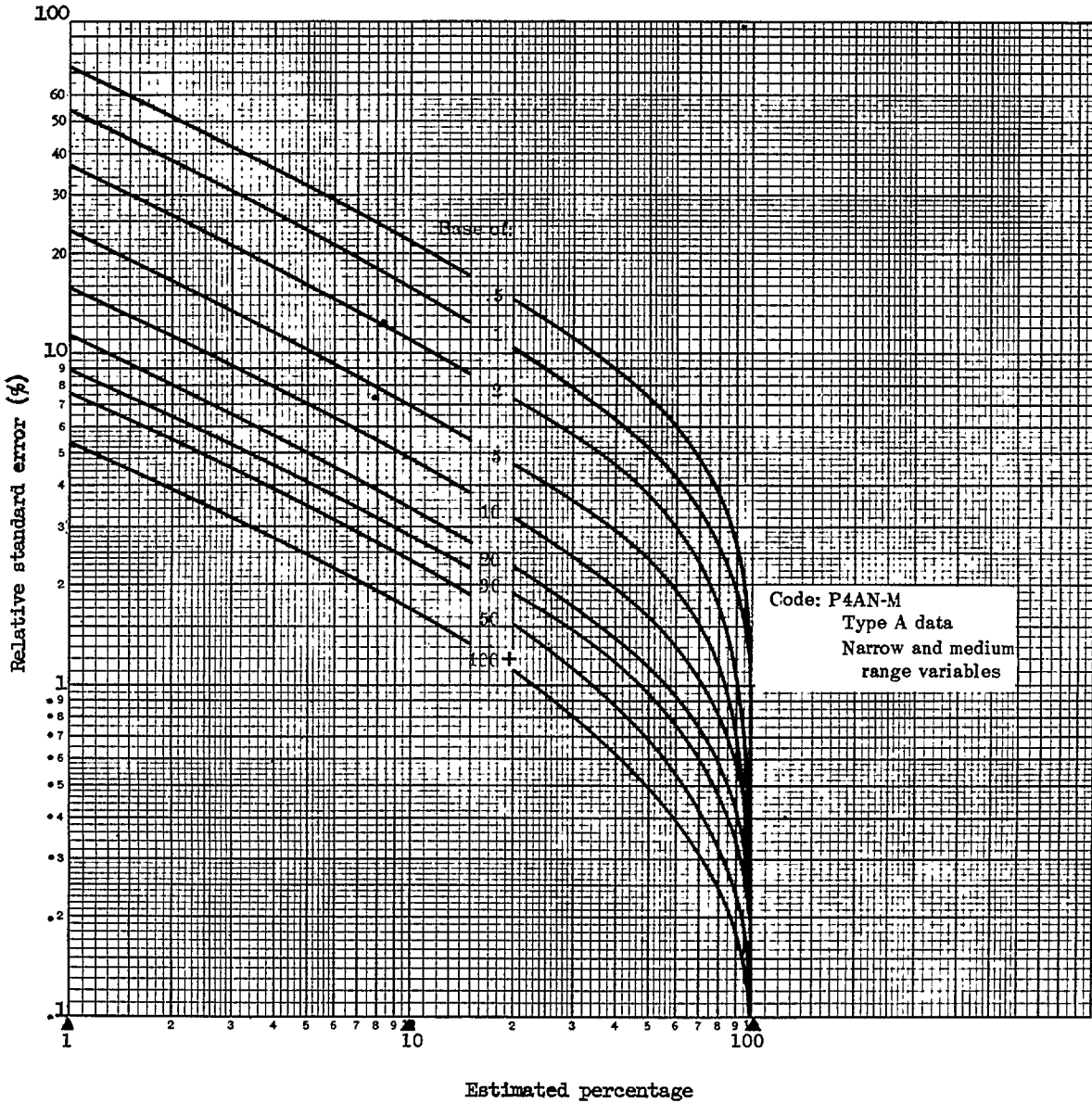
Example of use of chart: First, multiply the quarterly estimate of disability days by a factor of 4 and obtain its relative standard error from the chart. For example, a quarterly estimate of 25,000,000 (entered as 100,000,000 on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 7.0 percent, read from scale at left side of chart. The standard error of the estimate is 1,750,000 (7 percent of 25,000,000).

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



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 17.0 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 17.0 percent or 3.4 percentage points.

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



APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Conditions

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

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*,⁹ with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey.

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

during the 2-week period. However, excluded are the following conditions which are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to week of interview:

Allergy, any
Arthritis or rheumatism
Asthma
Cancer
Cleft palate
Club foot
Condition present since birth
Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
Diabetes
Epilepsy
Hardening of the arteries
Hay fever
Heart trouble
Hemorrhoids or piles
Hernia or rupture
High blood pressure
Kidney stones
Mental illness
Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg
Palsy
Paralysis of any kind
Permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back
Prostate trouble
Repeated trouble with back or spine
Rheumatic fever
Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
Sinus trouble, repeated attacks of
Speech defect, any
Stomach ulcer
Stroke
Thyroid trouble or goiter
Tuberculosis

⁹ National Center for Health Statistics: *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States*. PHS Pub. No. 1693. Public Health Service. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

Tumor, cyst, or growth
 Varicose veins, trouble with

Acute condition groups.—In this report all tables which have data classified by type of condition employ a 5-category regrouping plus several selected subgroups. The condition groups and the International Classification code numbers included in each category are shown in figure I.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview or (2) it is one of the conditions always classified as chronic regardless of the onset (see list under the definition of acute condition).

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital mal-

<i>Condition Group</i>	<i>International Classification Code Number</i>
Infective and parasitic diseases	000-136
Common childhood diseases	033, 052, 055, 056, 072
Virus not otherwise specified	079.9
Other infective and parasitic diseases	000-032, 034-051, 053, 054, 057-071, 073-136
Respiratory conditions	460-486, 501, 508-516, 519, 783
Upper respiratory conditions	460-465, 501, 508
Common cold	460
Other upper respiratory conditions	461-465, 501, 508
Influenza	470-474
Influenza with digestive manifestations	473
Other influenza	470-472, 474
Other respiratory conditions	466, 480-486, 510-516, 519, 783
Pneumonia	480-486
Bronchitis	466
Other respiratory conditions	510-516, 519, 783
Digestive system conditions	520.6-521.5, 521.7-523.9, 525-530, 535-543, 560, 561, 564-577, 784, 785
Dental conditions	520.6-521.5, 521.7-523.9, 525
Functional and symptomatic upper gastrointestinal disorders not elsewhere classifiable	536, 784.0, 784.1, 784.3, 784.7, 785.4 pt.
Other digestive system conditions	526-530, 535, 537, 540-543, 560, 561, 564-577, 784.2, 784.4-784.6, 785 pt.
Injuries	N800-N870, N872-N884, N890-N894, N900-N994, N996-N999
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	N800-N848
Fractures and dislocations	N800-N839
Sprains and strains	N840-N848
Open wounds and lacerations	N870, N872-N884, N890-N894, N900-N907
Contusions and superficial injuries	N910-N929
Other current injuries	N850-N869, N930-N994, N996-N999
All other acute conditions	All other acute code numbers
Diseases of the ear	380-387, 745.0-745.3, 781.3
Headaches	791
Genitourinary disorders	580-629, 786, 789
Deliveries and disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium	630-678
Diseases of the skin	680-709
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	717-733, 787
All other acute conditions	Other acute code numbers

Figure I

formation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code, impairments are grouped according to type of functional impairment and etiology. The impairment classification is shown in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 10, No. 48.

Incidence of conditions.—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As previously mentioned, minor acute conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in some reports are further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as “incidence of conditions involving bed disability.”

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

Activity-restricting condition.—An activity-restricting condition is one which had its onset in the past 2 weeks and which caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See “Restricted-activity day” under “Terms Relating to Disability.”)

Bed-disabling condition.—A condition with onset in the past 2 weeks involving at least 1 day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling condition. (See “Bed-disability day” under “Terms Relating to Disability.”)

Medically attended condition.—A condition with onset in the past 2 weeks is considered medically attended if a physician has been consulted about it either at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, when the first medical attention for a condition does not occur until after the end of the 2-week period, the case is treated as though there was no medical attention. Medical attention includes consultation

either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If during the course of a single visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition of each patient is counted as medically attended.

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

For the purpose of this definition the term “physician” includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

Terms Relating to Disability

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

Disability day.—Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these too are days of restricted activity. Hence “days of restricted activity” is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person cuts down on his usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term “usual activities” for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day, which will in turn be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute

restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore absence of restricted-activity days does *not* imply normal health.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the minimum of usual activities. A special nap for an hour after lunch does not constitute cutting down on usual activities, nor does the elimination of a heavy chore such as cleaning ashes out of the furnace or hanging out the wash. If a farmer or housewife carries on only the minimum of the day's chores, however, this is a day of restricted activity.

A day spent in bed or a day home from work or school because of illness or injury is, of course, a restricted-activity day.

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

Work-loss day.—A day lost from work is a day on which a person did not work at his job or business for at least half of his normal workday because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. (See "Currently employed persons" under "Demographic Terms.")

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

Person-day.—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.

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

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

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

Preschool children:

Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.

School-age children:

Inability to go to school.

Housewives:

Inability to do any housework.

Workers and all other persons:

Inability to work at a job or business.

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

Preschool children:

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

School-age children:

Limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives:

Limited in amount or kind of housework, e.g., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.

Workers and all other persons:

Limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.

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

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Housewives:

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

Workers and all other persons:

Not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities* (includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above)

Chronic mobility limitation.—Persons are classified into five categories according to the extent to which their mobility is limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. The categories are as follows:

Stays in bed.—Must stay in bed all or most of the time.

Stays in the house.—Must stay in the house, but not in bed, all or most of the time.

Needs help getting around.—Able to go outside but needs the help of another person or of a special aid such as a cane or wheelchair in getting around.

Has trouble getting around freely.—Does not need the help of another person or a special aid but has trouble in getting around freely.

Is not limited in mobility.—Not limited in any of the ways described above.

Terms Relating to Persons Injured

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

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

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

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

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of accidents for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all, (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident, so 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 Health Interview Survey includes persons whose injuries 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 personal injuries. 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 accident are (1) moving motor vehicle accidents, (2) accidents occurring while at work, (3) home accidents, and (4) other accidents. These categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a person may be injured in a moving motor vehicle accident which occurred while the person was at home or at work. The accident class "moving motor vehicle" includes "home-moving motor vehicle" and "while at work-moving motor vehicle." Similarly, the classes "while at work" and "home" include duplicated counts, e.g., "moving motor vehicle-while at work" is included under "while at work."

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

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

accident was moving at the time of the accident. This category is subdivided into "traffic" and "nontraffic" accidents.

Traffic moving motor vehicle accident.—The accident is in the "traffic" category if it occurred on a public highway. It is considered to have occurred on the highway if it occurred wholly on the highway, if it originated on the highway, if it terminated on the highway, or if it involved a vehicle partially on the highway. A public highway is the entire width between boundary lines of every way or place of which any part is open to the use of the public for the purposes of vehicular traffic as a matter of right or custom.

Nontraffic moving motor vehicle accident.—The accident is in the "nontraffic" category if it occurred entirely in any place other than a public highway.

Nonmoving motor vehicle accident.—If the motor vehicle was not moving at the time of the accident, the accident is considered a "non-moving motor vehicle" accident and is classified in the "other accident" category.

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 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 may have been when he was injured.

Other accident.—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 (i.e., moving motor vehicle, while at work, or home). This category therefore includes persons injured in public places (e.g., tripping and falling in a store or on a public sidewalk) and also nonaccidental injuries such as homicidal and suicidal attempts. The survey does not cover the military population, but current disability of various types resulting from prior injury occurring while the person was in the Armed Forces is covered and is included in this class. The class also includes mishaps for which the class of accident could not be ascertained.

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Hospital.—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listing of hospitals in the current Guide Issue of *Hospitals*, the Journal of the American Hospital Association, (2) named in the listing of hospitals in the Directories of the American Osteopathic Hospital Association, or (3) named in the annual inventory of non-Federal hospitals submitted by the States to the Health Care Facilities Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, in conjunction with the Hill-Burton program.

Short-stay hospital.—A short-stay hospital is one in which the type of service provided by the hospital is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic; or it may be the hospital department of an institution.

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

Hospital days during the year.—The number of hospital days during the year is the total number for all hospital episodes in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. For the purposes of this estimate, episodes overlapping the beginning or end of the 12-month period are subdivided so that only those days falling within the period are included.

Hospital episode.—A hospital episode is any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital episode is recorded for a family member whenever any part of his hospital stay is included in the 12-month period prior to the interview week.

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

curred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

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

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

Source of hospital payment.—The source of the hospital payment was determined by showing the respondent a card listing a variety of sources of payment (See Card H, appendix III). These sources of payment were further collapsed into the following categories:

1. Private health insurance (see definition of health insurance).
2. Self or family (related household members only).
3. Medicare.
4. Other (includes workman's compensation, accident insurance, Armed Forces Dependent Care (CHAMPUS), veteran's benefits, Medicaid, welfare, no charge, and other).

Terms Relating to Dental Visits

Dental visit.—A dental visit is defined as any visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under a dentist's supervision.

Interval since last dental visit.—The interval since the last dental visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a dentist or dental hygienist was last visited for treatment or advice of any type.

Terms Relating to Physician Visits

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

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

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (e.g., test for diabetes) or a single procedure (e.g., smallpox vaccination) when this single service was administered identically to all persons who were at the place for this purpose. Hence obtaining a chest X-ray in a tuberculosis chest X-ray trailer is not included as a physician visit. However, a special chest X-ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

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

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

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

Source of physician visit payment.—The source of the physician visit payment was determined by showing the respondent a card listing a variety of sources of payment (see Card H, appendix III). The sources were further collapsed into the following categories:

1. Private health insurance (see definition of health insurance).
2. Self or family (related household members only).

3. Medicare.

4. Other (includes workman's compensation, accident insurance, Armed Forces Dependent Care (CHAMPUS), veteran's benefits, no charge, and other).

Terms Relating to Health Insurance

Health insurance is any plan specifically designed to pay all or part of the medical or hospital expenses 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, or a combination of these. Benefits received under the plan can be in the form of payment to the individual or to the hospital or doctor. 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.

For the Health Interview Survey, health insurance excludes the following kinds of plans: (1) plans limited to the "dread diseases" such as cancer and polio, (2) free care such as public assistance, public welfare, and Medicaid, care given free of charge to veterans, care given under Uniformed Services Dependents Medical Care Program, care given under the Crippled Children Program or similar programs, and care of persons admitted to a hospital for research purposes, (3) insurance which pays bills only for accidents, such as liability insurance held by a car or property owner, insurance that covers children for accidents at school or camp, and insurance for a worker that covers him only for accidents, injuries, or diseases incurred on the job, and (4) insurance which pays only for loss of income.

Hospital insurance.—Insurance which pays all or part of the hospital bill for the hospitalized person is called hospital insurance. The hospital bill is limited to the bill submitted by the hospital itself, not the doctor's or surgeon's bill or the bill for special nurses. Such a bill always includes the cost of room and meals and may also include the cost of other services such as operating room, laboratory tests, and X-rays.

Surgical insurance.—Insurance which pays in whole or part the bill of the doctor or surgeon

for an operation whether performed in a hospital or in the doctor's office is surgical insurance. Insurance which pays the cost of visits to a doctor's office for postoperative care is included as surgical insurance.

Physician visit insurance.—Insurance which pays in whole or part the bill of physician for out patient services is included. Excluded is insurance which pays only for preoperative or postoperative care, insurance which pays only for accidents such as liability insurance, Medicaid, and Medicare.

Demographic Terms

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

Currently employed.—Persons 17 years of age and 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 are currently employed. 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 a 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 the absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

The number of currently employed persons estimated from the Health Interview Survey (HIS) will differ from the estimates prepared from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Bureau of the Census for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) HIS estimates are for persons 17 years of age and over; CPS estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over. (2) HIS uses a 2-week reference period, while CPS uses a 1-week reference period. (3) HIS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly; CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.



19. Noninterview reason

TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Refusal (Describe in a footnote)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - nonseasonal	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Demolished
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal	2 <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) \rightarrow	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Built after April 1, 1960
	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) \rightarrow	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) \rightarrow

20. Record of calls

	1	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.	6	Com.	7	Com.
Date														
Beginning time														
Ending time														

1a. What is the name of the head of this household? - Enter name in first column.

b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? - List all persons who live here.

c. I have listed (Read names). Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers? Yes* No

d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home? Yes No

e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else? Yes No

If any adult males listed, ask: *Apply household membership rules.

f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? Y N \rightarrow Col(s), _____ (Delete)

1a. First name (1)	RACE 1 W 2 N 3 OT
Last name	SEX 1 M 2 F
2. Relationship	AGE
3. HEAD	

2. How is -- related to -- (Head of household)?

3. How old was -- on his last birthday? - Enter Age and circle Race and Sex.

C 1. Record the number of Doctor Visits and Hospitalizations.

DOCTOR		HOSP.
2 wks.	12 mos.	
(NP) Y (NP)	(NP) Y (NP)	(NP)
Q. No.	Condition	

2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.

Reference dates

2-week period _____, _____.

Dentist and Doctor visit probe _____

Hospital probe _____

If 17 years old or over, ask:

4. Is -- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? - Mark one box for each person.

0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 17	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Nev. married
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated

This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (HAND CALENDAR)

The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date), and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date).

5a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of any illness or injury?

b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?

5a. 00 N	} If age: 17+ (6) 6-16 (7) Under 6 (9)
b. _____ Days	

6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house.

6. _____ WL days (8)
00 None (9)

7. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from school?

7. _____ SL days
00 None (9)

If "N" in Q. 5a, go to Q. 9.

8. On how many of these -- days lost from { work school } did -- stay in bed all or most of the day?

8. _____ Days
00 None

<p>9a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school })</p> <p>Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?</p>	<p>9a. 1 Y 2 N (10)</p>
<p>b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school })</p> <p>During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?</p>	<p>b. ____ Days 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>
<p>If 1 or more days in Q's. 5-9, ask 10; otherwise go to next person.</p>	
<p>10a. What condition caused -- to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during the past 2 weeks?</p>	<p>10a. Enter condition in item C Ask 10b</p>
<p>b. Did any other condition cause him to { stay in bed miss work miss school cut down } during that period?</p>	<p>b. Y N (NP)</p>
<p>c. What condition?</p>	<p>c. Enter conditions in item C Reask 10b</p>
<p>11a. During the past 2 weeks did anyone in the family that is you, your --, etc. have any (other) accidents or injuries? Y (11b and c) N (12)</p>	
<p>b. Who was this? - Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column.</p>	<p>11b. <input type="checkbox"/> Accident or injury</p>
<p>c. What was the injury?</p>	<p>Injury</p>
<p>d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? Y (11b and c) N</p>	
<p>For each person with "Accident or injury," ask:</p>	
<p>e. As a result of the accident, did -- see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?</p>	<p>e. Y (Enter injury in item C) N</p>
<p>12a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, (that is you, your --, etc.) go to a dentist? Y (12b and c) N (13)</p>	
<p>b. Who was this? - Mark "Dental visit," box in person's column.</p>	<p>12b. <input type="checkbox"/> Dental visit</p>
<p>c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentist? Y (Reask 12b and c) N</p>	
<p>If "Dental visit," ask:</p>	
<p>d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did -- go to a dentist?</p>	<p>d. ____ No. of dental visits (NP)</p>
<p>Do not ask for children 1 yr. old and under.</p>	
<p>13a. During the past 12 months, (that is, since (date) a year ago,) about how many visits did -- make to a dentist? (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)</p>	<p>13a. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None ____ Number of visits</p>
<p>b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- last went to a dentist?</p>	<p>b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week dental visit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (Q. 12) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 weeks-6 months 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 months 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never</p>
<p>FOOTNOTES</p>	

14. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor?		14. <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits } (NP)
(Besides those visits)	Y (15b and c) N (16)	
15a. During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?		
b. Who was this? -- Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.		15b. <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor visit
c. Anyone else?	Y (15b and c) N	
If "Doctor visit," ask:		
d. How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?		d. _____ Number of visits (NP)
16a. During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?	Y (16b and c) N (17)	
b. Who was the phone call about? -- Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.		16b. <input type="checkbox"/> Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else?	Y (16b and c) N	
If "Phone call," ask:		
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about --?		d. _____ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, (DOCTOR), from Q.'s 14-16 for all persons. Ask Q. 17a for each person with visits in DOCTOR box.		<input type="checkbox"/> Condition (Item C THEN 17d) <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy (17e) <input type="checkbox"/> No condition
17a. For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?		17a.
b. Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?		b. Y N (NP)
c. What condition?		c. Enter condition in item C and ask 17d
d. During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?		d. Y (17c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?		e. Y N (NP)
f. What was the matter? -- Anything else?		f. Enter condition in item C (NP)
18a. During the past 12 months, (that is since (date) a year ago), about how many times did -- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)		18a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Only when in hospital 000 <input type="checkbox"/> None _____ Number of visits
b. ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor?		b. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-week doctor visit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Past 2 weeks not reported (Q.'s 14 and 17) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 wks.-6 mos. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6-12 mos. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 years 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 5+ years 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Never } (Item C)
FOOTNOTES		

<p>M</p> <p>Please look at this card (Hand respondent Card M)</p> <p>Which one of these statements fits -- best in terms of health? ----- (Circle appropriate number)</p> <p>If respondent does not understand or is unable to read the card, ask questions 19-23 for each person.</p>	<p>M.</p> <p>1 } 2 } 3 } (24a) 4 } 5 }</p> <p>6 (NP)</p>
<p>19. In terms of health must -- stay IN BED all or most of the time?</p>	<p>19. 1 Y (24a) N</p>
<p>20. In terms of health must -- stay IN THE HOUSE all or most of the time?</p>	<p>20. 2 Y (24a) N</p>
<p>21. Does -- need the help of ANOTHER PERSON in getting around inside or outside the house?</p>	<p>21. 3 Y (24a) N</p>
<p>22. Does -- need the help of some SPECIAL AID, such as a cane or wheelchair in getting around inside or outside the house?</p>	<p>22. 4 Y (24a) N</p>
<p>23. Although -- does not need the help of another person or a special aid, does he have trouble getting around freely?</p>	<p>23. 5 Y (24a) 6 N (NP)</p>
<p>Ask for each person with a limitation reported in item M or in questions 19-23:</p>	
<p>24a. About how long has -- { (1) had to stay in bed because of health? (2) had to stay in the house because of health? (3-4) needed help getting around inside or outside the house? (5) had trouble getting around freely? }</p>	<p>24a. 000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 ____ Mos. 2 ____ Yrs.</p>
<p>b. What (other) condition causes this?</p>	<p>b. Enter condition in item C and ask c</p>
<p>If "old age" only, ask: Is this caused by any specific condition?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)</p>
<p>c. Is this caused by any other condition?</p>	<p>c. Y (Reask b and c) N</p>
<p>Mark box or ask:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition</p>
<p>d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?</p>	<p>d. _____ Enter main condition</p>
<p>FOOTNOTES</p>	

Ages 17+	25a. What was -- doing most of the past 12 months -- (For males): working or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing? If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask: c. Is -- retired? d. If "retired," ask. Did he retire because of his health?	25. & 26. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Working (30a) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house (30b) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, health (29) 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired, other (29) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school (32) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 17+ something else (29) 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6-16 something else (31)			
Ages 6-16	26a. What was -- doing most of the past 12 months -- going to school or doing something else? If "something else," ask: b. What was -- doing?				
Ages under 6		0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 years (27) 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Under 1 (28)			
27a.	Is -- able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?	Y 1 N (34)			
b.	Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?	2 Y (34) N			
c.	Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?	2 Y (34) N (33)			
28a.	Is -- limited in any way because of his health?	1 Y 5 N (NP)			
b.	In what way is he limited?	_____ (34)			
29a.	Does -- health now keep him from working?	1 Y (34) N			
b.	Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?	2 Y (34) N			
c.	Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?	2 Y (34) N			
d.	Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	3 Y (34) N (33)			
30a.	Does -- NOW have a job?	Y (30c) N			
b.	In terms of health, is -- NOW able to (work - keep house) at all?	Y 1 N (34)			
c.	Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?	2 Y (34) N			
d.	Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?	2 Y (34) N			
e.	Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	3 Y (34) N (33)			
31.	In terms of health would -- be able to go to school?	Y 1 N (34)			
32a.	Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?	2 Y (34) N			
b.	Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?	2 Y (34) N			
c.	Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	3 Y (34) N (33)			
33a.	Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?	4 Y 5 N (NP)			
b.	In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.				
34a.	About how long has he <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">been limited in -- been unable to -- had to go to a certain type of school?</td><td style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td></tr></table>	}	been limited in -- been unable to -- had to go to a certain type of school?	}	000 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month 1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs.
}	been limited in -- been unable to -- had to go to a certain type of school?	}			
b.	What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?	Enter condition in item C and ask c <input type="checkbox"/> Old age only (NP)			
c.	Is this limitation caused by any other condition?	Y (Reask b and c) N			
	Mark box or ask:	<input type="checkbox"/> Only 1 condition			
d.	Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?	Enter main condition			

35a. Was -- a patient in a hospital at any time since (date) a year ago?	35a.	Y N (Item C)
b. How many times was -- in a hospital since (date) a year ago?	b.	____ Times (Item C)
36a. Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home, or similar place since (date) a year ago?		Y N (37)
b. Who was this? - Circle "Y" in person's column.	36b.	Y
For each "Y" circled, ask: c. During that period, how many times was -- in a nursing home or similar place?	c.	____ Times (Item C)
For each child 1 year old or under, ask:		Month | Day | Year
37a. When was -- born? If on or after the hospital reference date, ask 37b.	37a.	
b. Was -- born in a hospital? If "Yes" and no hospitalizations entered in his and/or mother's column, enter "1" in 35b and item C. If "Yes" and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 37c for each.	b.	Y N (NP)
c. Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for -- ? If "No," correct entries in Q. 35 and item C for mother and/or baby.	c.	Y N
38a. Has anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) EVER had - If "Yes," ask b and c. b. Who was this? Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column(s) in item C. c. Has anyone else ever had . . . ?	A. Rheumatic fever?	
	B. Rheumatic heart disease?	
	C. Hardening of the arteries or arteriosclerosis?	
	D. Congenital heart disease?	
	E. Coronary heart disease?	
	F. High blood pressure?	
	G. Stroke or a cerebrovascular accident?	
	H. Hemorrhage of the brain?	
	I. Angina pectoris?	
	J. Myocardial infarction?	
	K. Any other heart attack?	

<p>39a. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family (you, your --, etc.) have - If "Yes," ask b and c</p> <p>b. Who was this? Enter name of condition and letter of line where reported in appropriate person's column(s) in item C.</p> <p>c. During the past 12 months did anyone else have . . .?</p>	L. Damaged heart valves?	
	M. Tachycardia or rapid heart?	
	N. Heart murmur?	
	O. Any other heart trouble?	
	P. Aneurysm	
	Q. Any blood clots?	
	R. Gangrene?	
	S. Varicose veins?	
	T. Hemorrhoids or piles?	
	U. Phlebitis or thrombophlebitis?	
V. Any other condition affecting blood circulation?		
<p>40. Compared to other persons his age, would you say that --'s health is excellent, good, fair, or poor?</p>		①
		40. 1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P
<p>R Q.'s 5-40</p>	<p>For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q.'s 5-40. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17 show who responded for them.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-entirely</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self-partly</p> <p>Person _____ was respondent</p>
		<p>Person _____ was respondent</p>

2-WEEKS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE		1. Person number _____	Person number _____
Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.		OR { 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before	OR { 7777 <input type="checkbox"/> Last week 8888 <input type="checkbox"/> Week before
2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor?	2a.	Month _____ Date _____	Month _____ Date _____
b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?	b.	Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-7 for each visit)	Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-7 for each visit)
3. Where did he see the doctor on the (date) _____, at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place? If Hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room? If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?	3.	X0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (STOP) 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Outpatient Clinic 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	X0 <input type="checkbox"/> While inpatient in hospital (STOP) 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic) 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Outpatient Clinic 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____
4. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?	4.	01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist -- What kind of specialist is he? _____	01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist What kind of specialist is he? _____
5a. Was this visit for emergency care?	5a.	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N
b. Was this visit for surgery or pre or postsurgical care?	b.	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N
6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on (date) _____? Write in reason Mark appropriate box(es)	6a.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (6c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup (6b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other } (7)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Diag. or treatment (6c) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> General checkup (6b) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Pre or Postnatal care 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Eye exam. (glasses) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other } (7)
b. Was this for any specific condition? Mark box or ask:	b.	Y (Enter condition in 6a and change to "Diag. or treatment") <input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 6a	Y (Enter condition in 6a and change to "Diag. or treatment") <input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 6a
c. For what condition did -- visit the doctor on (date) _____?	c.	_____	_____
Please look at this card (Show Card H).		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Specify) _____	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Specify) _____
7a. Which of those sources did or will pay any of the doctor's bill for this visit on (date) _____?	7a.	_____	_____
b. Did or will any other source pay any of the doctor's bill for this visit?	b.	1 Y 2 N (Next DV)	1 Y 2 N (Next DV)
c. Which source?	c.	Circle additional sources in 7a	Circle additional sources in 7a

12-MONTHS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE		1.
Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 12 months.		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-week D.V. (NP) <input type="checkbox"/> No 12-month D.V. (NP)
2. In what month during the past 12 months did -- last visit or talk to a doctor?		2. <u> </u> 19 <u> </u> Month Year
3. Where did he last see the doctor in <u> </u> (month) <u> </u> , at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place? If Hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room? If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?		3. X0 <input type="checkbox"/> While Inpatient in hospital } (STOP) 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's office (group practice or Doctor's Clinic) 10 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone 20 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Outpatient Clinic 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Home 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Emergency Room 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Company or Industry Clinic 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u> </u> ↗
4. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?		4. 01 <input type="checkbox"/> General practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> Specialist - What kind of specialist is he? <u> </u> ↗
5a. Was this visit for emergency care?		5a. 1 Y 2 N
b. Was this visit for surgery or pre or postsurgical care?		b. 1 Y 2 N
6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor in <u> </u> (month) <u> </u> ? Write in reason ----- Mark appropriate box(es)		6a. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Diag. or treatment (6c) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 General checkup (6b) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Pre or Postnatal care <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Eye exam. (glasses) } (7) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Immunization <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Other
b. Was this for any specific condition? Mark box or ask:		b. Y (Enter cond. in 6a, change to "Diag. or treatment") N (7) <input type="checkbox"/> Condition reported in 6a
c. For what condition did -- visit the doctor in <u> </u> (month) <u> </u> ? Please look at this card - (Show Card H)		c. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Specify) <u> </u> ↗
7a. Which of those sources did or will pay any of the doctor's bill for this visit? -----		7a. b. 1 Y 2 N (NP)
b. Did or will any other source pay any of the doctor's bill for this visit?		b. c. Circle additional sources in 7a
c. Which source?		c. c. Circle additional sources in 7a

HOSPITAL PAGE

	1. Person number _____
2. When did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)? <small>You said that -- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year. USE YOUR CALENDAR Make sure the YEAR is correct</small>	2. Month _____ Day _____ Year 19____
3. What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?	3. Name _____ Street _____ City (or county) _____ State _____
4. How many nights was -- in the hospital (nursing home)?	4. _____Nights
5a. How many of these -- nights were during the past 12 months? <small>Complete Q. 5 from entries in Q.'s 2 and 4; if not clear, ask the questions.</small>	5a. _____Nights
b. How many of these -- nights were during the past 2 weeks?	b. _____Nights
c. Was -- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?	c. Y _____ N _____
6. For what condition did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) - do you know the medical name? If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description. For delivery ask: Was this a normal delivery? } For newborn, ask: } If "No," ask: Was the baby normal at birth? } What was the matter? } Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.	6. <input type="checkbox"/> Normal delivery <input type="checkbox"/> Normal at birth Condition _____ Cause _____ Kind _____ Part of body _____
7a. Were any operations performed on -- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?	7a. Y _____ N (b) _____
b. What was the name of the operation? If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.	b. _____ Y (Describe) _____ N _____
c. Any other operations during this stay?	c. _____
8a. Which of those sources paid or will pay any of this hospital bill? <small>The following questions are about the bill for this hospital stay - not about any separate bill from the doctor or surgeon. Please look at this card (Show Card H).</small>	8a. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Specify) _____
b. Did or will any other source pay any of this hospital bill?	b. 1 Y _____ 2 N (d) _____
c. Which source? <input type="checkbox"/> "1" is circled in 8a (e) <input type="checkbox"/> "1" is not circled in 8a (d)	c. _____ <i>Circle additional sources in 8a</i> <i>Reask 8b and c</i>
d. Did or will you or your family pay any part of this hospital bill out of your own pocket?	d. 1 Y _____ 2 N (f) _____
e. How much of this hospital bill did or will you or your family pay out of your own pocket?	e. \$ _____
f. What part of the hospital bill was or will be paid by hospital insurance, less than half or one half or more? <small>If hospital insurance reported ("3" circled in 8a), ask:</small>	f. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than half (g) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 or more
g. Did or will hospital insurance pay all of the hospital bill? <small>If only "3" is circled in 8a, ask:</small>	g. 1 Y _____ 2 N _____
9. NOTE: If the condition in Q. 6 or 7 is in Q. 38 or 39 or there is "1" or more nights in Q. 5b, a Condition page is required. If there is no Condition page, fill one after completing columns for all required hospitalizations.	

These next questions are about health insurance.

Und. 65 (NP)

IF 65 OR OVER, ASK:

1a. Is -- covered by that part of Social Security Medicare which pays for hospital bills? 1a. 1 Y 2 N 9 DK

b. Is -- covered by that part of Medicare which pays for doctor's bills, that is, the Medicare plan for which he or some agency must pay a certain amount each month? b. 1 Y 2 N 9 DK (NP) (NP) (NP)

For each person with "DK" in Q. 1a or b, ask:

2. May I please see the Social Security Medicare card(s) for -- (and --) to determine the type of coverage? 2. 1 Hospital 2 Medical 3 Card not seen } (NP)

(Transcribe the information from the card or mark the "Card not seen" box.)

We are interested in all kinds of health insurance plans except those which pay only for accidents.

3a. (Not counting Medicare) Is anyone in the family covered by hospital insurance, that is, a health insurance plan which pays any part of a hospital bill? Y (3b, c) N (3d)

b. What is the name of the plan? (Record in Table H.I.)

c. Is anyone in the family covered by any other hospital insurance plan? Y (3b, c) N (3d)

d. Is anyone in the family covered by a (any other) health insurance plan which pays any part of a doctor's or surgeon's bill? Y N (Complete Table H.I. for each plan. If no plans reported, go to I)

e. What is the name of the plan? (Record in Table H.I.; reask 3d)

TABLE H.I.		Which members of the family are covered by (name of plan)? <i>Circle person numbers</i> Is anyone else in the family covered under this policy?	Was this insurance plan obtained through an employer, union, or some other group?	Is this plan NOW carried through a group or as an individual plan?	To receive services under this plan must you and your family go to certain clinics or doctors?
Name of plan (a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
A		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 Y 2 N 9 DK	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Group 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Ind. 9 DK	1 Y 2 N 9 DK
B		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 Y 2 N 9 DK	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Group 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Ind. 9 DK	1 Y 2 N 9 DK

Table H.I.—Continued

Does this -- plan pay any part of hospital expenses?	Does this -- plan pay any part of doctor's or surgeon's bills for operations?	Does this plan pay any part of a doctor's bill for office visits or home calls?	Does this plan pay any part of a doctor's bill for office visits or home calls after a certain amount has been paid by the family?	What do you like most about this -- plan?	What do you like least about this -- plan?	When was the last time any member of your family used this -- plan?
(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
1 Y 2 N 9 DK	1 Y 2 N 9 DK	1 Y (j) 2 N 9 DK	1 Y 2 N 9 DK			000 <input type="checkbox"/> Nev. used 2 ___ Wks. 3 ___ Mos. 4 ___ Yrs.
1 Y 2 N 9 DK	1 Y 2 N 9 DK	1 Y (j) 2 N 9 DK	1 Y 2 N 9 DK			000 <input type="checkbox"/> Nev. used 2 ___ Wks. 3 ___ Mos. 4 ___ Yrs.

①

I For each person, review Q's. 1 and 2 and Table H.I. and determine if "Covered" by either Medicare or insurance or "Not covered."

I 1 Covered (NP)
2 Not covered (NP)

Ask for each person "Not covered"
(Many people do not carry health insurance for various reasons)

4. Which of these statements (Hand Card N) best describes why -- is not covered by any health insurance plan? Any other reason? Circle all reasons given

4. 1 2 3 4 5 6
7 (Specify) →

5a. Is anyone in the family covered by an insurance plan which pays any part of a dentist bill for routine or regular care? 1 Y 2 N (4f)

5b. Which members of the family are covered? Covered

		<input type="checkbox"/> Under 17 (NP) 00 <input type="checkbox"/> None (42) Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 9 10 11 12 College: 1 2 3 4 5+
If 17 years old or over, ask: 41a. What is the highest grade or year --- attended in school?		41a.
b. Did --- finish the --- grade (year)?		b. 1 Y 2 N
Ask for all males 17 years or over: 42a. Did --- ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?		42a. 2 Y 1 N (43)
b. When did he serve? Circle code in descending order of priority. Thus if person served in Vietnam and in Korea, circle VN.		b. 1 VN 4 WWI 2 KW 5 OS 3 WWII 6 DK
43a. Did --- work at any time last week or the week before - (For females): not counting work around the house?		43a. 1 Y (44a) 2 N
b. Even though --- did not work during these 2 weeks, does he have a job or business?		b. 1 Y 2 N
c. Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?		c. 1 Y 2 N (Omit 43d)
d. Which - looking for work or on layoff from a job?		d. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Looking 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Both 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Layoff
Ask for all persons with a "Yes" in 43a, b, or c. If "Yes" in 43c only, questions 44a through 44d apply to this person's LAST full-time civilian job.	44a. Who does (did) --- work for?	44a. Employer
	b. What kind of business or industry is this?	b. Industry
	c. What kind of work is (was) --- doing?	c. Occupation
	Fill 44d from entries in 44a-44c; if not clear, ask: d. Class of worker	d. 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Pv't. pd. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-pd. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. Fed. 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Nev. wk'd. 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. oth. 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Own - If not a farm, ask: is the business Y incorporated? N
Please look at this card - (Show Card 1)		Group 03 <input type="checkbox"/> D 07 <input type="checkbox"/> H
45. Which of these income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months - that is yours, your ---'s etc.? Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, rent from property, and so forth.		45. 00 <input type="checkbox"/> A 04 <input type="checkbox"/> E 08 <input type="checkbox"/> I 01 <input type="checkbox"/> B 05 <input type="checkbox"/> F 09 <input type="checkbox"/> J 02 <input type="checkbox"/> C 06 <input type="checkbox"/> G 10 <input type="checkbox"/> K

E		If this questionnaire is for an "EXTRA" unit in a B or NTA segment, enter →		Serial No. of original Sample Unit _____	Item No. by which found _____	If in NTA segment, also enter for FIRST unit listed on property →		LISTING SHEET			
		Sheet number	Line number								
TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS											
Line No.	LOCATION OF UNIT	If listed, enter sheet and line number and stop. If unlisted and: - B Segment, go to column 4 - Area Segment, go to column 5.	B SEGMENTS ONLY		OCCUPIED Do the occupants of these (specify location) quarters live and eat with any other group of people? (If "Yes," fill one line for each group)	USE OR CHARACTERISTICS			CLASSIFICATION	IF HU IN B SEGMENT ASK:	
	Where are these quarters located? <i>(Enter exact description or location, e.g., basement, 2nd floor, rear)</i> <i>(If outside Area Segment boundary, specify in notes, STOP Table X and continue with item 13 or L)</i>		INTERVIEWER: Are these quarters within the specific sample address shown in columns 2-4 of the B Segment list? <i>(If "Yes," continue Table X. If "No," STOP Table X and continue with item 13 or L)</i>	Are these (specify location) quarters for more than one group of people?		ALL QUARTERS Do these quarters in (specify location) have:	Direct access from the outside or through a common hall?	A kitchen or cooking equipment for exclusive use?		N - Not a separate unit, add occupants to this questionnaire. <i>(Complete a separate questionnaire for each unrelated person or family group.)</i> HU } Separate unit Ot } Interview on a separate questionnaire.	In what year were these quarters (specify location) created? <i>(If 1959 or 1960, specify "F" if first half, or "L" if last half.)</i>	(If before July 1960) What was the name of the household head of these quarters on April 1, 1960?
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1		S ____ L ____	Y N	Y N	Y (9) N	Y N	Y N	N HU Ot			
2		S ____ L ____	Y N	Y N	Y (9) N	Y N	Y N	N HU Ot			
3		S ____ L ____	Y N	Y N	Y (9) N	Y N	Y N	N HU Ot			
NOTE: Be sure to continue interview with item 13 or L of the Household Page.											
FOOTNOTES											

CARD C

Conditions reported for which questions 3a-3e need not be asked:

- Acne
- Appendicitis
- Arteriosclerosis
- Athlete's foot
- Bronchitis (any kind)
- Bunions
- Bursitis
- Calluses
- Chickenpox
- Cold
- Corns
- Croup
- Diabetes
- Epilepsy
- Gallstones
- Goiter
- Hardening of the arteries
- Hay fever
- Hemorrhoids or piles
- Hernia (all types)
- Kidney stones
- Laryngitis
- Migraine headache
- Mumps
- Phlebitis (Thrombophlebitis)
- Pneumonia
- Pregnancy
- Sciatica
- Sinus trouble (Sinusitis)
- Strep (Streptococcus) throat
- Tonsillitis
- Ulcer (duodenal, stomach, peptic or gastric only)
- Warts
- Whooping cough

C

CARD E

"EXTRA CASH" INSURANCE PLAN DEFINED

It is a health insurance plan which pays a fixed amount of money for each day or week the policy holder is a patient overnight in the hospital. This type of health insurance almost always pays the money directly to the policy holder. Payments are made to the policy holder regardless of what other types of health insurance coverage the person may have.

FORM HIS-502 (12-15-71) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

EXTRA CASH INSURANCE FLASHCARD
HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

CARD H

1. Total or partial payment by self or family
2. Social Security Medicare
3. Hospital insurance or Doctor Visit insurance
4. Workmen's Compensation
5. Accident insurance carried by family or someone outside the family
6. Armed Forces Dependent Care (CHAMPUS)
7. Veteran's Benefits
8. Medicaid
9. Welfare
10. Other (Some other source)

H

CARD I

- Under \$1,000 (including loss) . . . Group A
- \$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999 Group B
- \$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999 Group C
- \$ 3,000 - \$ 3,999 Group D
- \$ 4,000 - \$ 4,999 Group E
- \$ 5,000 - \$ 5,999 Group F
- \$ 6,000 - \$ 6,999 Group G
- \$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999 Group H
- \$10,000 - \$14,999 Group I
- \$15,000 - \$24,999 Group J
- \$25,000 and over Group K

I
INCOME

CARD M

In terms of health:

1. MUST STAY IN BED ALL OR MOST OF THE TIME.
2. MUST STAY IN THE HOUSE ALL OR MOST OF THE TIME.
3. NEED THE HELP OF ANOTHER PERSON IN GETTING AROUND INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.
4. NEED THE HELP OF SOME SPECIAL AID, SUCH AS A CANE OR WHEELCHAIR, IN GETTING AROUND INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE HOUSE
5. DOES NOT NEED THE HELP OF ANOTHER PERSON OR A SPECIAL AID BUT HAS TROUBLE IN GETTING AROUND FREELY.
6. DOES NOT HAVE TROUBLE GETTING AROUND FREELY.

M
MOBILITY

CARD N

1. Can't obtain insurance because of age, illness, or poor health
2. Don't believe in insurance
3. Dissatisfied with previous insurance
4. Don't need health insurance because care received through welfare or medicaid
5. Have been healthy, not much sickness in the family, haven't needed health insurance
6. Too expensive, can't afford health insurance
7. Some other reason

N

CARD Y

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

How did the accident happen?

Outside motor vehicle

1. Accident between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horsedrawn vehicle
2. Accident between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
3. Other way (*Specify how*)

Inside motor vehicle or getting in or out

4. Accident between two or more motor vehicles on roadway
5. Motor vehicle came to sudden stop on roadway
6. Motor vehicle ran off roadway
7. Accident between motor vehicle and some other object on roadway (*Specify object*)
8. Other way (*Specify how*)

CARD Z

NONMOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

How did the accident happen?

11. Any injury involving an uncontrolled fire or explosion
12. Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm
13. Any injury from an accident involving a nonmotor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)
14. Any injury inflicted by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation (*Specify machinery*)
15. Any injury inflicted by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement
16. Any injury inflicted by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices
17. Any injury inflicted by animal or insect
18. Any injury inflicted by poisonous substance swallowed (*Specify substance*)
19. Fell on stairs or steps or from a height
20. All other falls
21. Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)
22. Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying or thrown objects)
23. Handling or stepping on sharp or rough object (include wounds from splinters, broken glass, etc.)
24. Caught in, pinched or crushed (i.e., between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object)
25. Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame
26. Lifting or other exertion
27. Twisting or stumbling
28. Other (*Specify how accident happened*)

Y & Z

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