Data from the NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Series 10 Number 95

# **Current Estimates**

# From the Health Interview Survey

# United States - 1973

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 1973.

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-1522

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

> Health Resources Administration National Center for Health Statistics Rockville, Md. October 1974



Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 95

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price \$1.45

Stock Number 017-022-00349-0

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

In accordance with specifications established by the Health Interview Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, and collects the data.

Vital and Health Statistics-Series 10-No. 95

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-1522 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---- Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05---- Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision------ \*

# **CURRENT ESTIMATES** FROM THE HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

Mary H. Wilder, Division of Health Interview Statistics

### INTRODUCTION

National estimates of the basic health variables collected in the 1973 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 1971 and 1972 as well as for 1973; however, the discussion is limited largely to changes occurring between 1972 and 1973, since the previous report (Current Estimates, Series 10, No. 85) compares the 1971 and 1972 data.

### HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PERIOD

### **Acute Conditions**

During 1973 an estimated incidence of 360.4 million acute illnesses or injuries occurred among the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. The incidence rate per 100 persons per year of 175.1 was substantially lower than that of 219.7 during 1972 (tables A and 1). The rates for 1972 and 1971 were comparable. 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 1973 incidence rates of acute conditions for each sex were lower than those of 1972. The incidence per 100 persons per year decreased with increasing age (table 2). Although all condition groups had substantial reductions in the rates for 1973 when compared with 1972, the major groups with lower rates were respiratory conditions and conditions of the digestive system. Each of these groups had a decline of approximately 25 percent.

The reader should exercise caution in interpreting the data on acute conditions as indicative of a lower trend in the incidence of acute illness, since the reduction may be temporary or caused by some quirk in the 1973 questionnaire. Whatever caused the reduction in incidence has not affected the estimates of utilization of services or of the measures of disability. Further discussion of the drop in the incidence of acute conditions can be found in the 1973 Acute Conditions report (Series 10, Number 98).

Acute illnesses and injuries caused an average of 9.1 days of restricted activity and 4.0 days in bed per person per year (tables 3-6). The rate of restricted activity was about half a day shorter than that of 9.5 days in 1972. Among the currently employed population, the 3.8 work-loss days associated with acute conditions in 1973 (table 8) were comparable to the rate of 3.7 for 1972, while days lost from school per child aged 6-16 years declined slightly from 4.7 days in 1972 to 4.4 in 1973 (table 7). More detailed information on acute conditions can be found in annual Acute Conditions reports (Series 10, Numbers 88 and 98).

																					1971	1972	1973
																					Number o per 100	of acute co persons pe	nditions er year
All acute conditions .				•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•			•			•	218.5	219.7	175.1
Infective and parasitic diseases . Respiratory conditions Upper respiratory conditions Influenza Other respiratory conditions Digestive system conditions Injuries All other acute conditions	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •				• • • • • • •			• • • •					•••••	· · · · · · · ·	• • • • •			· · · ·	• • • • • •	27.2 116.6 69.6 41.4 5.6 11.1 32.7 30.9	22.9 120.8 64.9 50.0 5.9 11.2 33.2 31.6	19.4 91.7 48.8 38.5 4.4 8.4 30.7 24.9
Days of di	isab	ility	/ as	soci	iate	d w	ith	acu	te c	one	ditio	ons									Days of pe	f disability ersons per	per 100 year
Restricted activity days Bed days	· · ·er) <sup>1</sup> ·																				882.0 386.8 338.8 501.5	949.2 411.2 369.6 465.4	910.1 395.1 377.9 438.4
																					Number per 100	of persons persons p	injured er year
All classes of accident .	•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•					•		•		30.9	31.5	29.1
Moving motor vehicle       .       .         While at work       .       .       .         Home       .       .       .       .         Other       .       .       .       .	•	• • •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• • •	•			•	•		•	2.3 4.8 11.9 12.9	2.3 3.9 11.8 14.5	1.9 4.4 11.0 13.0

<sup>1</sup>For currently employed population,

During 1973 there were an estimated 29.1 persons injured per 100 population (table 10), about the same rate as that of 31.5 persons injured in 1972. 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 unchanged in 1973 from the rates reported in 1972. Males had higher rates of injury than did females, and persons under 17 years of age had higher rates than did any older

age group. Tables 11 and 12 show that about 3 days of restricted activity per person were associated with injuries, of these 3 days about 1 day was spent in bed. These rates are not substantially changed from those in 1972.

### Disability

Table B summarizes days of disability and limitation of activity for 1971, 1972, and 1973. 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

							*															1971	1972	1973
999					[	Day	s of	f dis	abi	lity												Days o	f disability pe per year	r person
Restricted activity days Bed days Work-loss days (ages 17 ye School-loss days (ages 6-16	1 <sup>.</sup>		• • •															15.7 6.1 5.1 5.5	16.7 6.5 5.3 5.3	16.5 6.4 5.4 5.1				
Limitation of activity due to chronic conditions												Perc	ent of total p	opulation										
Limited in all activity . Limited in major activity No limitation of activity			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-		•	•	12.3 9.3 87.7	12.7 9.6 87.3	13.5 10.2 86.5

### Table B. Days of disability and limitation of activity: United States, 1971-73

<sup>1</sup>For currently employed population.

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 reduces 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.

Table 16 shows an estimated 16.5 days of restricted activity per person in 1973 as a result of chronic and acute illness or injuries—a rate comparable to that of 1972. The number of restricted activity days per person ranged from about 11 days for children under 17 years of age to 34 days for persons 65 years and over. The average number of bed days per person during 1973 (6.4) is comparable to the number of bed days in 1972 (6.5).

There was an estimated 451 million days lost from work due to illness or injury-5.4 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 5.1 days per year, about the same as in 1972. Females generally report more restricted activity, bed days, 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 greater than the proportion in previous years. Approximately 13.5 percent of the population report some degree of limitation compared to 12.7 in 1972 and 12.3 in 1971. 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 44 percent of the persons 65 years and over are limited in their activities as a result of 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 activity, or restriction in other activities (civic, church, or recreation). For more detailed analysis of this type of data, see Series 10, No. 96.

### **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 for these two measures are described in appendix I. Another program of the National Center for Health Statistics, the Hospital Discharge Survey, collects information on 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

1973, a rate similar to that of 1972. The rate of hospital discharges for persons 65 years of age and older (23.8) was over three times as high as that for children under 17 (7.0). The average length of stay per hospital discharge was 8.1 days, about the same as in 1972 although the length of stay has steadily decreased since a high of 9.4 days in July 1966-June 1967 when Medicare became available. 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 12 days. Males generally experienced longer stays than did females for each of the age groups shown in table 13.

Approximately 10.7 percent of the population was hospitalized at least once during 1973. About 83 percent of these persons had only one stay in a hospital (table 14). These 1973 estimates are about the same as estimates obtained in 1972. In 1973, as in 1972, 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 (table 15).

There were an estimated 333 million dental visits in 1973, 1.6 visits per person per year. This

	1971	1972	1973
Hospitalization			
Number of discharges per 100 persons per year	13.6 8.5 10.5	13.9 8.4 10.6	· 13.9 8.1 10.7
Dental visits			
Number per person per year	1.5 47.1	1.5 47.3	1.6 48.9
Physician visits			
Number per person per year	4.9 72.4	5.0 72.6	5.0 74.5

Table C. Selected measures of health care utilization: United States, 1971-73

is the same level as in 1972. Females continue to have more dental visits than males—1.8 visits and 1.4 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 a slight increase in the proportion of people who have seen a dentist in the past year, approximately 49 percent of the population (table 19), compared to 47 percent in 1971 and 1972. Detailed data on dental visits can be found in the report entitled "Dental Visits-1969" (Series 10, Number 76).

During 1973 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. The number of visits per person per year ranged from 4.2 visits for children to 6.6 visits for persons 75 years and over. Females have more doctor visits than do males in all age groups except under 17 years of age (table 20).

Approximately 75 percent of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population saw a medical doctor at least once during the past 12 months. These figures are highest among persons 17-24 years of age. More females in the childbearing years had visits in the past 12 months than did females in the remaining age groups. Over 7 percent of the persons 65 years and over had not seen a doctor in the past 5 years. Detailed physician data are shown in tables 20 and 21. More detailed information on physician visits can be found in the report entitled "Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit," Series 10, Number 97).

### **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 lower than that for any of the 5 previous years. The rates of disability days by quarter for each sex are similar to the pattern by quarter for the previous years shown (figure 3).

### CONTENTS OF 1973 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 1973 questionnaire contained several items not routinely collected each year in the Health Interview Survey. Information was obtained on the prevalence of selected miscellaneous conditions (for list of conditions see question 31 of the 1973 questionnaire in appendix III), using procedures similar to those used for the digestive system in 1968, skin and musculoskeletal systems in 1969, respiratory conditions in 1970, impairments in 1971, and for the circulatory system in 1972. The collection of these selected conditions completes the cycle of using a specific group of conditions each year. The cycle will be repeated again beginning in 1975 since a list of conditions was not used in the 1974 survey because a chronic disease supplement on hypertension was used in its place.

Data on the proportion of the population who were blood donors in the year preceding interview were also obtained. These data are shown in table 25. Approximately 5.3 percent of the population 17-64 years of age gave blood during the 12-month period. The average number of blood donations was 1.6 times per donor during the year. Proportionately more males than females in the age group 17-64 gave blood. The reasons for the blood donations are shown in table 26. Of all blood donations approximately 35.2 percent were to blood banks, 19.8 percent were for the replacement of blood, and 8.1 percent were reported as being sold.

Information on preventive care for certain sex and age groups was also collected. The pre-

Type of care	Ever had care	Had care in past year
	Per	cent
Electrocardiogram (40 years and over)	60.4	24.5
Glaucoma test (40 years and over)	53.7	23.4
Chest x-ray (17 years and over)	80.1	31.2
Eye examination (3 years and over)	87.7	41.3
Breast examination (females, 17 years and over)	76.3	48.0
Pap smear (females, 17 years and over)	75.2	45.9
Routine physical (under 17 years)	86.2	50.1

Table D. Percent of persons using selected preventive care services: United States, 1973

ventive care questions are shown in the questionnaire illustrated in appendix III on page 71. Preventive care included electrocardiograms, glaucoma tests, chest x-rays, eye examinations, breast examinations, and routine physicals. Additional information for those items was also obtained on the interval since the most recent care. Detailed data for these items are shown in table 27 and are summarized in table D. In addition to the preventive care data shown in table D, 52.0 percent of all persons 3 years and over had eyeglasses and/or contact lenses at the time of the interview. Approximately 32.5 percent of children under 17 years of age had never been to a dentist and 43.4 percent had seen the dentist before their sixth birthday.

The 1973 Health Interview Survey contained questions on prescribed medicines, and on pre- and post-natal care for females who were pregnant in the 12-month period preceding the interview. Detailed reports will be prepared on these items collected in the 1973 survey.

Demographic items collected during 1973 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, noninstitutionalized population of the United States. During the 52 weeks in 1973 the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 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.

### **RELATED PUBLICATIONS**

### Series 10 Number

- 39 Prescribed and Nonprescribed Medicines: Type and Use of Medicines, United States, July 1964-June 1965
- 64 Persons Hospitalized by Number of Hospital Episodes and Days in a Year, United States, 1968
- 76 Dental Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1969
- Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1969-June 1970
- 82 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1970-June 1971
- 83 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Digestive Conditions, United States, July-December 1968
- 84 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Respiratory Conditions, United States, 1970

### Series 10 Number

- 85 Current Estimates From the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1972
- 87 Impairments Due to Injury, United States, 1971
- 88 Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, United States, July 1971-June 1972
- 90 Disability Days, United States, 1971
- 92 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Skin and Musculoskeletal Conditions, United States, 1969
- 93 Characteristics of Persons with Corrective Lenses, United States, 1971
- 94 Prevalence of Selected Chronic Circulatory Conditions, United States, 1972
- 96 Limitation of Activity and Mobility Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, 1972
- 97 Physician Visits: Volume and Interval Since Last Visit, United States, 1971

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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	BOTH Sexes	MALE	FEMALE	
	INCI CONDITI	DENCE OF A ONS IN THE	ACUT E JUS ANDS	DI	P ER C EN 1 STR I BUT 1	r Ion	NUMBER OF ACUTE CON- DITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR			
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	360,448	170,046	190,402	100.0	100.0	100.0	175.1	171.3	178.7	
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	40,003	18,794	21,209	11.1	11.1	11.1	19.4	18.9	19.9	
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES VIRUS, N.O.S OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	5,002 14,300	2,507 7,015	2,496 7,284	1.4 4.0	1.5 4.1	1.3 3.8	2.4 6.9	2.5 7.1	2.3 6.8	
DI 364363	20,701	9,272	11,430	5.7	5.5	6.0	10.1	9.3.	10.7	
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	188,817	86,814	102,003	52.4	51.1	53.6	91.7	87.5	95.7	
OPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS COMMON COLDOTHER UPPER RESPIRATORY	100,578 73,176	46,289 32,820	54,289 40,357	27.9 20.3	27.2 19.3	28.5 21.2	48.9 35.6	46.6 33.1	50.9 37.9	
INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE	27,401 79,143	13,469 36,768	13,932 42,375	7.6 22.0	7.9 21.6	7.3 22.3	13.3 38.5	13.6 37.0	13.1 39.8	
MANIFESTATIONS OTHER INFLUENZAOTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS PNFLIMONIA	12,709 66,434 9,097	5,825 30,943 3,758	6,884 35,491 5,339	3.5 18.4 2.5	3.4 18.2 2.2	3.6 18.6 2.8	6.2 32.3 4.4	5.9 31.2 3.8	6.5 33.3 5.0	
BRONCHITIS OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	3,977 3,219	1,531 1,318	2,447 1,902	1.1 0.9	0.9	1.3 1.0	1.9 1.6	1.5 1.3	2.3 1.8	
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	17,205	8,927	8,278	4.8	5.2	4.3	8.4	9.0	7.8	
DENTAL CONDITIONS	3,558	2,150	1,408	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.7	2•2	1.3	
N.E.C OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	7,411 6,236	3,933 2,845	3,479 3,391	2.1 1.7	2.3 1.7	1.8 1.8	3.6 3.0	4.0 2.9	3.3 3.2	
INJUR IES	63,233	36,561	26,672	17.5	21.5	14.0	30.7	36.8	25.0	
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS SPRAINS AND STRAINS OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS	19,159 6,353 12,806 17,549	10,871 3,161 7,711 11,416	8,287 3,192 5,095 6,133	5.3 1.8 3.6 4.9	6.4 1.9 4.5 6.7	4.4 1.7 2.7 3.2	9.3 3.1 6.2 8.5	11.0 3.2 7.8	7.8 3.0 4.8 5.8	
CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL INJURIES OTHER CURRENT INJURIES	12,726 13,800	7,119 7,155	5,607 6,644	3.5 3.8	4.2 4.2	2.9 3.5	6.2 6.7	7.2 7.2	5.3 6.2	
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	51,190	18,950	32,240	14.2	11.1	16.9	24.9	19 <b>.</b> 1	30.3	
DISEASES OF THE EAR HEADACHES GENITOURINARY DISORDERS DELIVERIES AND DISORDERS OF	11,827 2,715 9,354	6,070 925 1,223	5,757 1,791 8,130	3.3 0.8 2.6	3.6 0.5 0.7	3.0 0.9 4.3	5.7 1.3 4.5	6.1 0.9 1.2	5.4 1.7 7.6	
PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM DISEASES OF THE SKIN DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL	2,544 3,327	1,477	2,544 1,850	0.7 0.9	0.9	1.3 1.0	1.2 1.6	 1.5	2.4 1.7	
SYSTEMALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	5,013 16,410	2,089 7,166	2,924 9,244	1.4 4.6	1.2 4.2	1.5 4.9	2.4 8.0	2.1 7.2	2.7 8.7	

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: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BN and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on 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 YEAF, BY AGF, SEX, AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITED STATES, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	AL L AG ES	UNDEP 6 YEAPS	6-16 YEAPS	17-44 YEAF S	45 YEAPS & OVEP
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	I	NCIDENCE O In	F ACUTE C THOÙSANDS	ONDITIONS	5	NUMB	ER OF AC 100 PER	UTE CON Sons Pe	DITIONS F YEAR	PER
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	360,448	62,089	100,432	136,560	61,368	175.1	304.5	23 3 . 3	172.8	97.7
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS INFLUENZA	40,003 188,817 100,578 79,143	9,943 33,222 22,542 8,653	13,534 53,128 31,869 19,051	12,441 70,510 32,746 35,049	4,085 31,957 13,420 16,390	19.4 91.7 48.9 38.5	48.8 162.9 110.5 42.4	31.0 121.8 73.1 43.7	15.7 89.2 41.4 44.4	6.5 57.9 21.4 26.1
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	9,097	2,027	2 ,209	2,714	2,147	4.4	9.9	5.1	3.4	3.4
CONDITIONS	17,205 63,233	2,394 7,205	4,959 16,874	6,849 26,738	3,003 12,416	8.4 30.7	11.7 35.3	11.4 38.7	8.7 33.8	4.8 19.8
CONDITIONS	51,190	9,325	11,936	20,023	9,906	24.9	45.7	27.4	25.3	15.8
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	170,046	33,601	50,296	60,220	25,929	171.3	318.8	228.0	158.1	90.8
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS INFLUENZA	18,794 86,814 46,289 36,768	5,308 17,581 11,567 5,021	6,703 25,462 15,525 9,005	5,293 29,906 13,240 15,769	1,490 13,865 5,957 6,972	18.9 87.5 46.6 37.0	50.4 166.8 109.7 47.6	30.4 115.4 70.4 40.8	13.9 78.5 34.8 41.4	5.2 48.6 20.9 24.4
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	3,758	993	932	896	937	3.8	9.4	4.2	2.4	3.3
CONDITIONS	8,927 36,561	1,305 4,397	2,554 10,198	3,632 16,390	1,436 5,575	9.) 36.8	12.4 41.7	11.6 46.2	9.5 43.0	5.0 19.5
CONDITIONS	18,950	5,010	5,379	4,999	3,562	19.1	47.5	24.4	13.1	12.5
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	190,402	28,488	50,135	76,340	35,439	178.7	289.2	232.7	186.5	103.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	21,209 102,003 54,289	4,635 15,642	6,832 27,666 16,344	7,148 40,604	2,595 18,092 7,464	19.9 95.7 50-9	47.0 158.8	31.7 128.4 75.9	17.5 99.2 47.7	7.6 52.8 21.8
INFLUENZA	42,375	3,632	10,045	19,280	9,418	39.8	36.9	46.5	47.1	27.5
CONDITIONS	5,339	1,034	1,277	1,818	1,211	5.0 7.8	10.5	5.9	4.4	3.5
INJURIESALL OTHER ACUTE	26,672	2,807	6,676	10,348	6,841	25.0	28.5	31.0	25.3	20.0
CONDITIONS	32,240	4,315	6,557	15,024	6,344	30.3	43.8	30.4	36.7	18.5

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

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the 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 "AYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY PER 100 PERSONS PER YEAR, BY SEX AND CONDITION GROUP: UNITE' STATES, 1973

CONDITION GROUP	B OT H SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	DAYS OF I	RESTRICTED A N THOUSANDS	CTIVITY	DAYS OF PER 100	RESTRICTED A PERSONS PEP	C TI VI TY YEAP
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	1,873,043	827,313	1,045,730	910.1	833.6	981.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	187,217	79,726	107,491	91.0	80.3	100.9
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES	34,372 56,956	17,074 26,358	17,298 30,598	16.7 27.7	17.2 26.6	16.2 28.7
DISEASES	95,889	36,294	59,595	46.6	36.6	55.9
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	830,037	376,817	453,221	403.3	379.7	425.3
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS COMMON COLD	340,915 239,238	158,799 108,833	182,115 130,406	165.7 116.2	160.0 109.7	170.9 122.4
CONDITIONS INFLUENZA INFLUENZA WITH DIGESTIVE	101,677 382,412	49,967 166,225	51,710 216,187	49.4 185.8	50.3 167.5	48.5 202.9
MANIFESTATIONS	36,994	15,901	21,093	18.0	16.0	19.8
	345,418	150,324	195,094 54 010	101.8	121-2	105.1
	46,000	22 570	24,919	22.4	23.8	21 0
	40,000	15.402	22,421	18.7	15.6	20.6
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	23,356	12,811	10,544	11.3	12.9	9.9
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	95,610	47,456	48,155	46.5	47.8	45.2
DENTAL CONDITIONS	22,276	11,660	10,616	10.8	11.7	10.0
N.E.C.	19,371	8,905	10,466	9.4	9.0	9.8
CONDITIONS	53,964	26,891	27,073	26.2	27.1	25.4
INJUR IES	438,781	224,766	214,015	213.2	226.5	200-8
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS, AND STRAINS	224,857	115,198	109,658	109.3	116.1	102.9
FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS	132,925	67,668	65,257	64.6	68.2	61.2
SPRAINS AND STRAINS	91,932	47,530	44,401	44.7	47.9	41.7
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS	56,001	32,492	23,510	27.2	32.7	22.1
OTHER CURRENT INJURIES	91,854	42,383	49,471	44.6	42.7	46.4
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	321,397	98,548	222,849	156.2	99.3	209.1
DISEASES OF THE EAR	48,007	21,975	26,032	23.3	22.1	24.4
HEADACHES	8,489 58,005	2,093 10,566	6,396 47,439	4.1 28.2	2.1 10.6	6.0 44.5
PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM DISEASES OF THE SKIN DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL	43,164 21,933	10,576	43,164 11,357	21.0 10.7	10.7	40.5 10.7
SYSTEMALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	42,163 99,636	22,197 31,141	19,967 68,495	20.5 48.4	22.4 31.4	18.7 64.3

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

NOTE: N.O.S.-not otherwise specified; N.E.C.-not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the 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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 O I	F BED DISABI N THOUSANDS	LITY	DAYS O PER 100	F BED DISABILITY PERSONS PER YEAR		
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	813,089	339,445	473,644	395.1	342.0	444.5	
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	95,066	39,639	55,427	46.2	39.9	52.0	
COMMON CHILDHOOD DISEASES	15,968 30,445	7,280 13,747	8,688 16,698	7.8 14.8	7.3 13.9	8.2 15.7	
DISEASES	48,653 '	18,612	30,041	23.6	18.8	28.2	
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	417,027	184,910	232,117	202.6	186.3	217.8	
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS COMMON COLD	140,885 92,001	64,800 41,412	76,085 50,589	68•5 44•7	65.3 41.7	71•4 47•5	
	48,884 221,887	23,388 93,099	25,496 128,788	23.8 107.8	23.6 93.8	23.9 120.9	
MANIFESTATIONS	21,874	9,277	12,597	10.6	9.3	11.8	
OTHER INFLUENZA	200,013	83,822	116,191	97.2	84.5	109.0	
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	54,254	27,011	27,243	26.4	27.2	25.6	
PNEUMONIA	27,843	15,284	12,500	7.8	15.4	9.0	
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	10,286	5,196	5,090	5.0	5.2	4.8	
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	41,560	20,829	20,732	20.2	21.0	19.5	
DENTAL CONDITIONS	6,910	3,386	3,523	3.4	3.4	3.3	
GASTROINTESTINAL DISURDERS, N.E.C OTHER DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	8,787	4,320	4,467	4.3	4.4	4.2	
COND IT ION S	25,863	13,122	12,741	12.6	13.2	12.0	
INJUR IES	132,361	57,941	74,420	64.3	58.4	69.8	
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS,	(5.170	24 4 9 9	20 601	21 7	26.7	36.3	
AND STRAINS	62+179 39,590	20,400	23.644	19.2	16.1	22.2	
SPRAINS AND STRAINS	25,589	10,543	15,046	12.4	10.6	14.1	
OPEN WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS CONTUSIONS AND SUPERFICIAL	11,954	6,724	5,230	5.8	6.8	4.9	
INJURIES OTHER CURRENT INJURIES	19,667 35,561	15,782	19,779	17.3	15.9	18.6	
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	127,075	36,127	90,949	61.7	36.4	85.4	
DISEASES OF THE EAR	16,241	6,919	9,322	7.9	7.0	8.7	
HEACACHES	3,433 29,905	* 5,982	2,641 23,923	1.7 14.5	* 6.0	2.5 22.5	
PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERIUM DISEASES OF THE SKIN	23,163 5,554	2,989	23,163 2,565	11.3 2.7	3.0	21.7 2.4	
SYSTEMALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	14,023 34,757	8,067 11,378	5,956 23,379	6.8 16.9	8.1 11.5	5.6 21.9	

NOTE: N.O.S.--not otherwise specified; N.E.C.--not elsewhere classified.

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

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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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 YEAR S	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
BOTH SEXES	DAYS O	F RESTRICT	ED ACTIVI	TY IN THO	USANDS	DA P	YS OF RESI ER 100 PEF	RICTED Sons Pe	ACTIVITY R YEAR	
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	1,873,043	219,127	378,334	709,702	565,879	910.1	1,074.6	867.6	898.2	901.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	187,217 830,037 340,515	40,471 130,979 76,086	61,333 183,802 96,174	55,915 287,346	29,498 227,910	91.0 403.3	198.5 642.3 373.1	140.7 421.5 220.6	70.8 363.7	47.0 363.0
	382,412	34,224	72,309	150,382	125,496	185.8	167.8	165.8	190.3	199.9
CONDITIONS	106,711	20,669	15,319	29,817	40,906	51.9	101.4	35.1	37.7	65.2
CONDITIONS	95,610 438,781	5,831 10,017	16,305 71,770	38,339 196,101	35,135 160,892	46.5 213.2	28.6 49.1	37.4 164.6	48.5 248.2	56.0 256.3
CONDITIONS	321,397	31,828	45,123	132,002	112,444	156.2	156.1	103.5	167.1	179.1
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	827,313	120,827	185,346	290,619	230,522	833.6	1,146.4	840.2	762.9	807.4
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	79,726 376,817	21,399 73,218	27,626 87,216	21,471 119,963	9,231 96,419	80.3 379.7	203.0 694.7	125.2 395.4	56.4 314.9	32.3 337.7
	158,799 166,225	42,875 18,936	48,849 31,236	43,531 65,009	23,544 51,044	160.0 167.5	406.8	221.4 141.6	114.3	82.5 178.8
CONDITIONS	51,792	11,407	7,131	11,423	21,831	52.2	108.2	32.3	30.0	76.5
CONDITIONS	47,456 224,766	3,124 5,513	7,494 43,342	17,390 109,354	19,448 66,558	47.8 226.5	29.6 52.3	34.0 196.5	45.7 287.1	68.1 233.1
CONDITIONS	98,548	17,573	19,668	22,441	38,866	99.3	166.7	89.2	58.9	136.1
FEMALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	1,045,730	98,300	192,988	419,084	335,358	981.4	997.8	895.7	1,024.0	979.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	107,491 453,221	19,072 57,761	33,708 96,586	34,444 167,383	20,267 131,491	100.9 425.3	193.6 586.3	156.5 448.3	84.2 409.0	59.2 384.1
UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	182,115 216,187	33,211	47,325 41,073	63,616 85,373	37,963 74,453	170.9	337.1 155.2	219.7 190.6	155.4 208.6	110.9 217.5
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	54,919	9,262	8,187	18,394	19,075	51.5	94.0	38.0	44.9	55.7
CONDITIONS	48,155 214,015	2,707 4,505	8,811 28,428	20,949 86,747	15,688 94,335	45.2 200.8	27.5 45.7	40.9 131.9	51.2 212.0	45.8 275.5
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	222,849	14,255	25,455	109,561	73,577	209.1	144.7	118.1	267.7	214.9

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the 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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	UNDEP 6 YEAR S	6-16 YEARS	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER
BOTH SEXES	DAYS	S OF BED D	ISABILITY	IN THOUS	ANDS	D	AYS OF BEC 100 PERS	DISABI	LITY PEP YEAR	
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	813,089	94,323	170,063	314,408	234,295	395.1	462.6	390.0	397.9	373.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	95,066 417,027 140,885	17,798 58,595 27,947	31,792 100,471 44,224	32,384 143,708 43,216	13+092 114+252 25+499	46.2 202.6 68.5	87.3 287.4 137.1	72.9 230.4 101.4	41.0 181.9 54.7	20.9 182.) 40.6
INFLUENZA OTHER RESPIRATORY	221,887	18,959	47,836	85,919	69,173	107.8	93.0	109.7	108.7	110.2
CONDITIONS CONDITIONS	41,560 132,361	1,637 3,743	5,960 15,952	16,522 59,714	17,442 52,951	20.4 20.2 64.3	8.0 18.4	13.7 36.6	20.9 75.6	27.8 84.3
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	127,075	12,551	15,887	62,080	36,557	61.7	61.6	36.4	78.6	58.2
MALE										
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	339,445	54,234	77,575	112,790	94,847	342.0	514.6	351.7	296.1	332.2
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	39,639 184,910 64,800	9,667 34,030 16,533	14,148 45,309 21,896	12,222 57,939 16,801	3,603 47,632 9,571	39.9 186.3 65.3	91.7 322.9 156.9	64.1 205.4 99.3	32.1 152.1 44.1	12.6 166.8 33.5
INFLUENZA	93,099	9,989	19,229	36,405	27,476	93.8	94.8	87.2	95.6	96.2
CONDITIONS DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS INJURIES	27.011 20.829 57.941	7,508 * 2,672	4,185 2,274 9,402	4,733 7,338 26,579	10,584 9,830 19,288	27•2 21•0 58•4	71.2 * 25.4	19.0 10.3 42.6	12.4 19.3 69.8	37.1 34.4 67.6
ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	36,127	6,478	6,442	8,712	14,494	36.4	61.5	29.2	22.9	50.8
FEMALE		1								
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS-	473,644	40,089	92,488	201,618	139,448	444.5	406.9	429.3	492.7	407.3
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	55,427 232,117	8,131 24,565	17,644 55,162	20,162 85,769	9,490 66,621	52.0 217.8	82.5 249.3	81.9 256.0	49.3 209.6	27.7 194.6
CON DIT IONS	76,085 128,788	11,414 8,969	22,329 28,607	26,415 49,515	15,928 41,697	71.4 120.9	115.9 91.0	103.6 132.8	64.5 121.0	46.5 121.8
OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	27,243	4,182	4,226	9,840	8,996	25.6	42.4	19.6	24.0	26.3
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS INJURIES	20,732 74,420	*	3,686 6,550	9,183 33,136	7,612 33,663	19.5 69.8	*	17.1 30.4	22.4 81.0	22•2 98•3
CONDITIONS	90,949	6,072	9,445	53,368	22,963	85.4	61.6	43.8	133.4	64.4

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

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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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 LOST FROM SCHOOL IN THOUSANDS			DAYS LOS 100 CH	T FROM SCH ILDREN PER	OOL PER YEAR
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	191,148	90,642	100,505	438.4	410.9	466.5
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	36,444	15,555	20,888	83.6	70.5	97.0
RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS INFLUENZA OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS	110,928 58,195 44,794 7,940	51,922 29,287 18,012 4,622	59,306 28,908 26,781 3,317	254.4 133.5 102.7 18.2	235.4 132.8 81.7 21.0	273.9 134.2 124.3 15.4
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS	8,757	4,004	4,753	20.1	18.2	22.1
INJURIES	15,590	9,992	5,598	35.8	45.3	26.0
A11 OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	19,428	9,169	10,259	44.6	41.6	47.6

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

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 WITH
 ACUTE
 CONDITIONS
 AND
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 CURRENTLY
 EMPLOYED
 PERSONS
 PER
 YEAR, BY
 AGE, SEX, AND
 CONDITION
 GROUP:
 UNITED
 STATES, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 & OVEP	17-44 YEARS	45 YEARS & OVER	
<u>BOTH SEXES</u>	DAYS	DAYS LOST FROM WORK IN THOUSANDS			FROM WOR NTLY EMPL S PER YEA	ORK PER PLOYED EAR	
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	315,363	211,455	103,909	377.9	398.3	342.3	
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS INFLUENZA	20,868 135,156 40,345 77,199 17,611 17,021 106,817 35,502	17,908 89,083 30,203 49,445 9,445 12,176 72,788 19,501	2,960 46,073 10,142 27,754 8,177 4,845 34,029 16,001	25.0 162.0 48.4 92.5 21.1 20.4 128.0 42.5	33.7 167.8 56.9 93.1 17.8 22.9 137.1 36.7	9.8 151.8 33.4 91.4 26.9 16.0 112.1 52.7	
MALE							
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	181,221	115,919	65,303	354.0	358.3	346.6	
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS INFLUENZA OTHER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS INJURIES ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	10,557 76,237 21,709 44,108 10,421 10,911 68,184 15,332	9,207 48,313 15,914 28,336 4,064 6,785 45,076 6,538	* 27,924 5,796 15,772 6,357 4,127 23,108 8,794	27.6 148.9 42.4 86.2 20.4 21.3 133.2 29.9	28.5 149.3 49.2 87.6 12.6 21.0 139.3 20.2	* 148.2 30.8 83.7 33.7 21.9 122.7 46.7	
FEMALE							
ALL ACUTE CONDITIONS	134,142	95,536	38,606	416.0	460.8	335.3	
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS UPPER RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS INFLUENZA OTHER' RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS DIGESTIVE SYSTEM CONDITIONS INJURIES ALL OTHER ACUTE CONDITIONS	10,311 58,919 18,636 33,091 7,191 6,110 38,633 20,170	8,701 40,770 14,289 21,139 5,371 5,391 27,712 12,963	1,610 18,149 4,347 11,982 1,820 * 10,921 7,207	32.0 182.7 57.8 102.6 22.3 18.9 119.8 62.5	42.0 196.6 68.9 101.8 25.9 26.0 133.7 62.5	14.0 157.6 37.8 104.1 15.8 94.8 62.6	

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BW and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BN. 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

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL Population	WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATION	WITH LIMITATION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY	WITH NU ACTIVITY LIMITATION	TOTAL Population	WITH ACTIVITY LIMITATION	WITH LIMITATION IN MAJOR ACTIVITY	WITH NO ACTIVITY LIMITATION	
BOTH SEXES		NUMBER IN	THOUSANDS		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
ALL AGES	205,799	27,739	20,938	178,060	100.0	13.5	10.2	86.5	
UNDER 17 YEAR S	63,997	2,149	1,191	61,848	10).0	3.4	1.9	96.6	
17-44 YEARS	79,016	6,739	4,278	72,278	100.0	8.5	5.4	91.5	
45-64 YEARS	42,534	9,920	7,829	32,614	100.0	23.3	18.4	76.7	
65 YEARS AND OVER	20,253	8,932	7,639	11,321	100.0	44.1	37.7	55.9	
MALE									
ALL AGES	99,241	13,429	10,127	85,812	100.0	13.5	10.2	86.5	
UNDER 17 YEARS	32,599	1,231	662	31,368	100.0	3.8	2.0	96.2	
17-44 YEARS	38,092	3,427	2,117	34,665	100.0	9.0	5.6	91.0	
45-64 YEARS	20,164	4,892	3,842	15,272	100.0	24.3	19.1	75.7	
65 YEARS AND OVER	8,386	3,879	3,506	4,506	100.0	46.3	41.8	53.7	
FEMALE									
ALL AGES	106,558	14,310	10,811	92,248	100.0	13.4	10.1	86.6	
UNDER 17 YEAR S	31,397	918	529	30+480	100.0	2.9	1.7	97.1	
17-44 YEARS	40,925	3,312	2,161	37,613	100.0	8.1	5.3	91.9	
45-64 ¥EARS	22,370	5,028	3,988	17,341	100.0	22.5	17.8	77.5	
65 YEARS AND OVER	11,867	5,053	4,133	6,815	100.0	42.6	34.8	57.4	

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

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 "NITED STATES, IN CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS: SERIES P-20, P-25, AND P-60.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AN and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on 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 PEFSONS PEF YEAF, BY CLASS OF ACCIDENT, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

			CLAS	S OF ACCID		
SEX AND AGE	ΤΟΤΔΙ					· · · · · ·
	10142		T	WHILE AT	НОМЕ	OTHER
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC	WORK	[	<u> </u>
BOTH_SEXES		NUMBER OF	PERSONS IN	JURED IN T	HOUSANDS	
ALL AGES	59,973	3,927	.2,960	9,027	22,697	26,785
UNDER 6 YEARS	7,161 16,141 25,470 7,812 3,390	* 2+125 * *	* 1,611 * *	7,177 1,767 *	4,674 5,743 7,050 3,261 1,970	2,273 9,924 10,704 2,551 1,333
ALL AGES	34,763	2,265	1,588	7,493	10,754	16,113
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	4,353 9,784 15,554 3,763 1,309	* * 1,258 *	* * 869 * *	6,072 1,380 *	2,719 3,281 3,223 1,119 *	1,417 6,259 6,539 1,286 *
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	25,209	1,662	1,372	1,534	11,943	10,672
UNDER 6 YEARS	2,807 6,357 9,916 4,048 2,082	* * 867 *	* 742 *	1,105 *	1,955 2,462 4,027 2,142 1,357	855 3,665 4,165 1,265 721
BOTH SEXES	NUM	BER OF PERSO	NS INJURED	PEP 100 PE	RSONS PER Y	EAR
ALL AGES	29.1	1.9	1.4	4.4	11.0	13.0
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	35.1 37.) 32.2 18.4 16.7	* 2.7 *	* * 2.0 * *	9.1 4.2 *	22.9 13.2 8.9 7.7 9.7	11.1 22.8 13.5 6.0 6.6
MALE						
ALL AGES	35.0	2.3	1.6	7.6	10.8	16.2
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	41.3 44.4 40.8 18.7 15.6	* 3.3 * *	* 2.3 *	15.9 6.8 *	25.8 14.9 7.9 5.5 *	13.4 28.4 17.2 6.4 *
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	23.7	1.6	1.3	1,4	11.2	10.0
UNDER 6 YEARS	28.5 29.5 24.2 18.1 17.5	* * 2.1 * *	* * 1.8 * *	•••• 2.7 *	19.8 11.4 9.8 9.6 11.4	8.7 17.0 10.2 5.7 6.1

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

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the 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, 1973

						·
			CLAS	S OF ACCIE	DENT	
SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	MOVING MOT	OR VEHICLE			
				WHILE		
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC	WORK	HUME	UIHER
BOTH SEXES		DAYS OF RE	STRICTED AC	TIVITY IN	THOUSANDS	
ALL AGES	590,355	110,449	93,730	124,692	173,860	221,824
6-16 YEARS	72,705	5.304	4-307	•••	5,963	5,214
17-44 YEARS	234,226	64,599	55,395	65,991	40.684	82.335
45-64 YEARS	181,263	30,106	25,243	50,982	53,256	61,440
65 YEARS AND OVER	90,817	10,273	8,617	7,719	50,006	28,016
MALE						
ALL AGES	301,134	61,403	48,368	98,887	64,961	110,146
	5 011	*	 		2 (80	2 4 05
6-16 YEARS	43,857	3,770	2.814		14.795	26.660
17-44 YEARS	136,495	40,112	32,801	53,184	18,165	42,213
45-64 YEARS	83,761	12,418	8,239	39,226	16,719	27,703
65 YEARS AND OVER	32,009	4,976	4,387	6,478	12,803	11,164
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	289,221	49,046	45,362	25,805	108,899	111,678
UNDER 6 YEARS	6,333	*	*		3,484	2,809
6-16 YEARS	28,848	1,534	*	•••	9,156	18,159
17-44 YEARS	97,731	24,487	22,594	12,808	22,520	40,122
45-64 YEARS	97,502	17,688	17,003	11,756	36,537	33,737
65 YEARS AND UVER	58,807	5,297	4,230	*	37,203	16,852
BOTH SEXES	DAYS	OF RESTRICT	ED ACTIVITY	PER 100 P	ERSONS PER	YEAR
ALL AGES	286.9	53.7	45.5	60.6	84.5	107.8
UNDER 6 YEARS	55.6	*	*		29.2	25 - 6
6-16 YEARS	166.7	12.2	9.9		54.9	102.8
17-44 YEARS	296.4	81.8	70.1	83.5	51.5	104.2
45-64 YEARS	426.2	70.8	59.3	119.9	125.2	144.4
65 YEARS AND UVER	448.4	50.7	42.5	38.1	246.9	138.3
MALE						
ALL AGES	303.4	61.9	48.7	99.6	65.5	111.0
UNDER 6 YEARS	47.5	*	*	•••	23.5	22.8
6-16 YEARS	198.8	17.1	12.8	•••	67.1	120.9
11-44 TEAKS	358.3	105.3	86.1	139.6	47.7	110.8
45-64 YEARS AND OVER	415.4	61.6 59.3	40.9	194.5	82.9 152.7	137.4
EEMALE			52.05		17201	10001
· LIMEL						
ALL AGES	271.4	46.0	42.6	24.2	102.2	104.8
UNDER 6 YEARS	64.3	*	*	•••	35.4	28.5
6-16 YEARS	133.9	7.1	*		42.5	84.3
11744 TEAKS	238.8	59.8	55.2	31.3	55.0	98.0
45 YEARS AND OVER	405 4	19.1	10.0	52.6	103•3 213 F	142 0
	0.00	44.0	0.00	4	313.3	142.0
		·				

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

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: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the 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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

<u> </u>			CLAS	S OF ACCID	ENT	
SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	MOVING MOT	OR VEHICLE	WHILE		
		TOTAL	TRAFFIC	AT WORK	HOME	OTHER
BOTH_SEXES		DAYS OF	BED DISABIL	ITY IN THO	USANDS	
ALL AGES	171,117	37,192	31,686	32,212	51,761	60,490
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	3,278 15,120 71,544 54,401 26,775	* 21,331 12,063 2,376	* 18,831 9,177 2,296	17,553 13,042 1,617	2,018 5,186 14,195 13,923 16,439	* 8,896 23,048 20,598 6,856
<u>MALE</u> ALL AGES	73,759	16,397	13,135	23,629	16,325	26,544
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	2+171 9+447 29+999 22+942 9+200	* * 8,840 5,775 *	* * 7,819 3,575 *	12,512 9,725 *	* 2,957 4,085 4,180 3,737	* 6,378 8,523 7,706 3,259
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	97,358	20,794	18,550	8,583	35,437	33,945
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	* 5,673 41,545 31,459 17,574	* 12,491 6,288 *	* 11,012 5,603 *	5,041 3,317 *	2,229 10,109 9,743 12,703	* 2,518 14,525 12,892 3,597
BOTH_SEXES	DA	YS OF BED DI	SABILITY PE	R 100 PERS	ONS PER YEA	Q
ALL AGES	83.1	18.1	15.4	15.7	25.2	29.4
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	16.1 34.7 90.5 127.9 132.2	* * 27.0 28.4 11.7	* 23.8 21.6 11.3	22.2 30.7 8.0	9.9 11.9 18.0 32.7 81.2	* 20•4 29•2 48•4 33•9
MALE						
ALL AGES	74.3	16.5	13.2	23.8	16.4	26.7
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	20.6 42.8 78.8 113.8 109.7	* 23.2 28.6 *	* 20.5 17.7 *	32.8 48.2 *	13.4 10.7 20.7 44.6	28.9 22.4 38.2 38.9
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	91.4	19.5	17.4	8.1	33.3	31.9
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS	* 26.3 101.5 140.6 148.1	* 30.5 28.1 *	* 26.9 25.0 *	12.3 14.8 *	* 10.3 24.7 43.6 107.0	* 11.7 35.5 57.6 30.3

NOTES: INCLUDES DISABILITY DAYS ASSOCIATED WITH CUPRENT INJURIES AND IMPAIRMENTS DUE TO INJUPY.

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

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

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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 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

	вотн	Ī		вотн			
AGE	SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	
	NUMB	ER OF DISCHA IN THOUSANDS	RGES	NUMBER OF DISCHARGES PE PERSONS PER YEAR			
ALL AGES	28,705	11,547	17,157	13.9	11.6	16.1	
UNDER 17 YEAR S	4,503	2,403	2,100	7.0	7.4	6.7	
17-24 YEARS	4,484	1,334	3,150	15.4	9.5	20.9	
25-34 YEAR S	4,613	1,134	3,480	16.6	8.5	24.3	
35-44 YEARS	3,215	1,170	2,045	14.5	11.0	17.7	
45-64 YEARS	7,073	3,442	3,631	16.6	17.1	16.2	
65 YEARS AND OVER	4,816	2,065	2,752	23.8	24.6	23.2	
	NUMBE	R OF HOSPITA IN THOUSANDS	L DAYS	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY			
ALL AGES	231,852	105,199	126,653	8.1	9.1	7.4	
UNDER 17 YEAR S	25,824	12,855	12,969	5.7	5.3	6.2	
17-24 YEARS	23,873	9,311	14,562	5.3	7.0	4.6	
25-34 YEARS	26,635	8,097	18,538	5.8	7.1	5.3	
·35-44 YEARS	24,948	10,077	14,871	7.8	8.6	7.3	
45-64 YEARS	71,845	39,653	32,192	10.2	11.5	8.9	
65 YEARS AND OVER	58,727	25,207	33,520	12.2	12.2	12.2	

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 PER-SONS 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.

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### TABLE 14. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH SHORT-STAY HOSPITAL EPISODES DURING THE PAST YEAR BY NUMBER DF EPISODES, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTER-VIEWS IN 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 O	F HOSPITA	L EPISO	DES	POPULATION	NUMBER OF	HO SP I T	AL EPI	SODE S
		NONE	1	2	3+		NONE	1	2	3+
BOTH SEXES	NUMBER	OF PERSONS	IN THOUS	JSANDS PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					<u></u>	
ALL AGES	205,799	183,747	18,334	2,811	907	100.0	89.3	8.9	1.4	0.4
UNDER 17 YEARS	63,997	60,444	3,116	340	97	100.0	94.4	4.9	0.5	0.2
17-24 YEARS	29,063	25,478	3,084	401	100	100.0	87.7	10.6	1.4	0.3
25-34 YEARS	27,750	24,027	3,229	3.81	114	100.0	86.6	11.6	1.4	0.4
35-44 YEARS	22,204	19,651	2,094	329	130	100.0	88.5	9.4	1.5	0.6
45-64 YEARS	42,534	37,300	4,173	793	268	100.0	87.7	9.8	1.9	0.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	20,253	16,847	2,639	568	199	100.0	83.2	13.0	2.8	1.0
MALE										
ALL AGES	99,241	90,544	7,210	1,108	379	100.0	91.2	7.3	1.1	0.4
UNDER 17 YEAR S	32,599	30,705	1,655	177	63	100.0	94.2	5.1	0.5	0.2
17-24 YEARS	14,000	12,996	884	89	*	100.0	92.8	6.3	0.6	*
25-34 YEARS	13,418	12,480	839	77	*	100.0	93.0	6.3	0.6	*
35-44 YEARS	10,673	9,728	807	95	42	100.0	91.1	7.6	J.9	0.4
45-64 YEARS	20,164	17,721	1,910	397	136	100.0	87.9	9.5	2.0	0.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	8,386	6,913	1,114	272	86	100.0	82.4	13.3	3.2	1.0
FEMAL E	·									
ALL AGES	106,558	93,203	11,124	1,703	528	100.0	87.5	10.4	1.6	0.5
UNDER 17 YEAR S	31,397	29,740	1,461	163	*	100.0	94.7	4.7	0.5	*
17-24 YEARS	15,062	12,482	2,200	312	69	100.0	82.9	14.6	2.1	0.5
25-34 YEARS	14,332	11,547	2,390	303	91	100.0	80.6	16.7	2.1	0.6
35-44 YEARS	11,531	9,923	1,286	233	88	100.0	86.1	11.2	2.0	0.8
45-64 YEARS	22,370	19,578	2,263	396	132	100.0	87.5	10.1	1.8	0.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	11,867	9,933	1,524	296	114	100.0	83.7	12.8	2.5	1.0

NOTE: FOR OFFICIAL POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MORE GENERAL USE, SEE BUPEAU 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: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AN and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on 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 PEP PERSON WITH ONE HOSPITAL EPISODE OR MORE, BY NUMBER OF EPISODES, SEX, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, BASED ON DATA COLLECTED IN HEALTH INTERVIEWS IN 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

			NUMBER O	F HOSPITA	L EPISODES			
SEX AND AGE	ALL EPISODES	1	2	3+	ALL EPISODES	1	2	3+
BOTH SEXES	HOSP	ITAL DAYS	IN THOUSA	NDS	DAYS PEP PE	ERSON W	ІТН ЕРІ	SODES
ALL AGES	212,857	128,978	52,767	31,112	9.7	7.0	18.8	34.3
UNDER 17 YEARS	22,172	15,410	4,525	2,238	6.2	4.9	13.3	23.1
17-24 YEARS	22,456	15,297	5,083	2,077	6.3	5.0	12.7	20.8
25-34 YEARS	24,667	16,599	5,006	3,062	6.6	5.1	13.1	26.9
35-44 YEARS	24,340	14,439	5,681	4,220	9.5	6.9	17:3	32.5
45-64 YEARS	65,755	37,694	17,934	10,127	12.6	9.0	22.6	37.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	53,466	29,540	14,538	9,388	15.7	11.2	25.6	47.2
MALE								1
ALL AGES	95,015	57,572	23,670	13,774	10.9	8.0	21.4	36.3
UNDER 17 YEARS	11,610	8,322	1,977	1,311	6.1	5.0	11.2	20.8
17-24 YEARS	8,356	5,858	1,655	843	8.3	6.6	18.6	*
25-34 YEARS	7,578	5,513	1,508	*	8.1	6.6	19.6	*
35-44 YEARS	9,384	6,261	1,698	1,425	9.9	7.8	17.9	33.9
45-64 YEARS	34,471	18,873	9,904	5,694	14.1	9.9	24.9	41.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	23,616	12,746	6,928	3,942	16.0	11.4	25.5	45.8
FEMALE								
ALL AGES	117,842	71,406	29,097	17,339	8.8	6.4	17.1	32.8
UNDER 17 YEARS	10,562	7,088	2,548	926	6.4	4.9	15.6	*
17-24 YEARS	14,100	9,439	3,428	1,233	5.5	4.3	11.0	17.9
25-34 YEARS	17,089	11,087	3,498	2,504	6.1	4.6	11.5	27.5
35-44 YEARS	14,956	8,178	3,982	2,795	9.3	6.4	17.1	31.8
45-64 YEARS	31,284	18,821	8,030	4,433	11.2	8.3	20.3	33.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	29,851	16,793	7,611	5,447	15.4	11.0	25.7	47.8

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of the numerators are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AW and the relative standard errors of the denominators are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AN. 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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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
BOTH SEXES	DAYS OF D	ISABILITY IN THO	USANDS
ALL AGES	3,391,992	1,310,835	451,429
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	681,968 339,801 731,365 960,693 678,166	289,258 151,486 275,058 329,668 265,365	85,893 184,310 161,997 19,230
MALE	1.459.462	528-282	263.994
ALL AGES	243 151	138,845	
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	343,151 143,531 288,994 431,749 251,037	138,849 55,208 92,239 143,592 98,398	47,687 101,311 101,533 13,462
FEMALE			
ALL AGES	1,933,529	782,554	187,435
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	338,816 196,270 442,371 528,943 427,128	150,413 96,278 182,819 186,076 166,967	38,203 82,999 63,464 5,768
BOTH SEXES	DAYS OF DISA	BILITY PER PERSC	IN PER YEAR
ALL AGES	16.5	6.4	5.4
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	10.7 11.7 14.6 22.6 33.5	4.5 5.2 5.5 7.8 13.1	4.7 5.3 5.9 6.2
MALE	14.7	5.3	5.2
ALL AGES         UNDER 17 YEARS         17-24 YEARS         25-44 YEARS         45-64 YEARS         65 YEARS AND OVER	10.5 10.3 12.0 21.4 29.9	4.3 3.9 3.8 7.1 11.7	4.7 4.6 6.0 6.8
FEMALE			
ALL AGES	18.1	7.3	5.8
UNDER 17 YEARS	10.8 13.0 17.1 23.6 36.0	4.8 6.4 7.1 8.3 14.1	4.8 6.5 5.8 5.2

NOTE: Work loss reported for currently employed persons aged 17 years and over.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the 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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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 LO	ST FROM SCHOOL	IN THOUSANDS
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS	221,742	103,443	118,299
	NUMBER OF SCHO	OL-LOSS DAYS PE	R CHILD PER YEAR
ALL AGES- 6-16 YEARS	5.1	4.7	5.5

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the 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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	332,820	102,363	50 <b>,7</b> 55	82,826	74,143	22,733	
MALE	142,342	48,424	20,902	33, 333	31,034	8,650	
FEMALE	190,478	53,940	29,853	49 <b>,</b> 493	43,109	14,083	
	NUMB	BER OF DENT	AL VISITS	PER PER	SON PER	YEAR	
BOTH SEXES	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	
MAL E	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	
FEMALE	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.2	

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the chart on page 44 code A4EM. 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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

			· ·						
		TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST DENTAL VISIT							
SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION	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	205,799	69,498	31,078	22,661	28,726	28,595	23,087	2,155	
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	63,997 29,063 49,953 42,534 20,253	22,114 11,021 18,149 14,268 3,947	9,399 5,658 8,760 5,686 1,574	5,846 4,443 6,873 4,154 1,344	4,381 4,805 9,056 7,374 3,110	919 1,600 5,871 10,271 9,934	20,805 1,082 705 321 174	533 453 538 462 169	
MALE		1	1			ŀ			
ALL AGES	99,241	31,744	14,939	11,217	14,451	13,562	12,083	1,244	
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER <u>FEMALE</u>	32,599 14,000 24,091 20,164 8,386	10,978 4,838 7,927 6,457 1,544	4,782 2,671 4,141 2,694 652	3, 329 2, 207 3, 422 1,993 565	2,222 2,566 4,676 3,655 1,332	503 847 3,184 4,911 4,116	10,808 580 410 188 97	276 291 331 267 78	
ALL AGES	106,558	37,754	16,138	11,443	14,275	15,033	11,004	910	
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	31,397 15,062 25,862 22,370 11,867	11,135 6,183 10,222 7,811 2,403	4+617 2,987 4,620 2,992 922	2,816 2,236 3,451 2,161 779	2,160 2,239 4,380 3,719 1,777	415 753 2,687 5,360 5,818	9,997 503 295 133 76	257 162 207 194 91	
BOTH SEXES		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION							
ALL AGES	100.0	33.8	15.1	11.0	14.0	13.9	11.2	1.0	
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	34.6 37.9 36.3 33.5 19.5	14.7 19.5 17.5 13.4 7.8	9.1 15.3 13.8 9.8 6.6	6.8 16.5 18.1 17.3 15.4	1.4 ·5.5 11.8 24.1 49.0	32.5 3.7 1.4 0.8 J.9	0.8 1.6 1.1 1.1 ).8	
MALE									
ALL AGES	100.0	32.0	15.1	11.3	14.6	13.7	12.2	1.3	
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	33.7 34.6 32.9 32.0 18.4	14.7 19.1 17.2 13.4 7.8	9.3 15.8 14.2 9.9 6.7	6.8 18.3 19.4 18.1 15.9	1.5 6.1 13.2 24.4 49.1	33.2 4.1 1.7 0.9 1.2	0.8 2.1 1.4 1.3 0.9	
FEMALE									
ALL AGES	100.0	35.4	15.1	10.7	13.4	14.1	10.3	0.9	
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	103.0 100.0 100.0 103.0 100.0	35.5 41.1 39.5 34.9 20.2	14.7 19.8 17.9 13.4 7.8	9.0 14.8 13.3 9.7 6.6	6.9 14.9 16.9 16.6 15.0	1.3 5.0 10.4 24.0 49.0	31.8 3.3 1.1 0.6 0.6	0.8 1.1 0.8 0.9 0.8	

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.

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NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AN and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on 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, 1973

				and the second se	the second se		
SEX	ALL AGES	UNDER 17 YEARS	17-24 Years	25-44 YEARS	45-64 YEAR S	65-74 YEARS	75 YEARS AND OVER
		NUMBER OF	PHYSICIA	N VISITS	IN THOUSA	NDS	
BOTH SE XE S	1,031,010	267,803	141,793	256,911	232,002	83,219	49,283
MALE	429,734	143,746	49,471	88,768	96,915	32,593	18,242
FEMALE	601,276	124,057	92,322	168,143	135,087	50,625	31,04]
		NUMBER OF PH	YSICIAN V	ISITS PER	PERSON P	ER YEAR	
BOTH SEXES	5.0	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.5	6.6
MALE	4.3	4.4	3.5	3.7	4.8	5.9	6.4
FEMALE	5.6	4.0	6.1	6.5	6.0	7.0	6.7
	-						

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found on the 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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

		TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN VISIT						
SEX AND AGE	TOTAL POPULATION	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	205,799	120,706	32,630	22,168	20,453	8,004	539	1,299
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	63,997 29,063 49,953 42,534 20,253	35,735 17,676 29,121 24,823 13,352	10,992 4,826 8,597 6,066 2,150	8,627 3,072 5,199 3,959 1,312	6,245 2,541 5,018 4,765 1,883	1,614 633 1,661 2,643 1,452	361 75 * *	422 240 323 232 82
MALE								
ALL AGES	99,241	53,336	16,538	11,850	11,841	4,612	303	761
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	32,599 14,000 24,091 20,164 8,386	18,438 7,253 11,716 10,774 5,154	5,582 2,561 4,469 2,997 929	4,338 1,885 3,032 2,018 577	3,106 1,679 3,388 2,733 935	761 414 1,238 1,458 739	175 * * *	199 162 221 145 *
	106,558	67,370	16,092	10,318	8,612	3,392	236	538
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	31,397 15,062 25,862 22,370 11,867	17,297 10,423 17,405 14,048 8,197	5,410 2,264 4,128 3,069 1,220	4,289 1,187 2,167 1,940 735	3,139 862 1,630 2,033 948	853 219 423 1,184 713	186 * * *	223 78 102 86 *
BOTH SEXES		PEPCENT DISTRIBUTION						
ALL AGES	103.0	58.7	15.9	1).8	9.9	3.9	0.3	0.6
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0 100.0 103.0 100.0 100.0	55.8 60.8 58.3 58.4 65.9	17.2 16.6 17.2 14.3 10.6	13.5 1).6 1).4 9.3 6.5	9.8 8.7 1J.0 11.2 9.3	2.5 2.2 3.3 6.2 7.2	0.6 0.3 * *	0.7 0.8 0.6 0.5 0.4
MALE			Í					:
ALL AGES	100.0	53.7	16.7	11.9	11.9	4.6	0.3	0.8
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0 103.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	56.6 51.8 48.6 53.4 61.5	17.1 18.3 18.6 14.9 11.1	13.3 13.5 12.6 10.0 6.9	9.5 12.) 14.1 13.6 11.1	2.3 5.0 5.1 7.2 ٤.8	0.5 * * *	0.6 1.2 0.9 0.7 *
FEMALE		ļ		}				
ALL AGES	100.0	63.2	15.1	9.7	8.1	2.2	0.2	0.5
UNDER 17 YEARS 17-24 YEARS 25-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	55.1 69.2 67.3 62.8 69.1	17.2 15.0 16.0 13.7 10.3	13.7 7.9 8.4 8.7 6.2	1).) 5.7 6.3 9.1 8.0	2.7 1.5 1.6 5.3 6.0	).6 * * *	0.7 0.5 0.4 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: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 44 code A4BN and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on 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, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

		ALL ACUTE	CONDITIONS		ACUTE RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS				
SEX AND AGE	JANMAR.	APRJUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCTDEC.	JANMAR.	APP JUNE	JULY-SEPT.	nctDéc.	
	NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER 100 PERSONS PER QUARTER								
BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES	59.7	35.7	33.0	46.8	37.3	13.7	13.7	27.1	
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45 YEARS AND OVER MALE, ALL AGES	95.4 84.6 56.2 34.9 58.4	64.3 44.5 36.0 20.1 35.7	64.8 37.6 34.5 17.4 33.1	79.9 63.5 46.2 25.5 44.3	57.1 52.1 35.6 22.6 35.6	28.6 18.8 11.8 7.7 13.4	29.4 14.7 15.3 6.0 13.4	47.7 36.2 26.7 14.7 25.1	
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45 YEARS AND OVER	98.5 81.2 52.3 33.6	70.8 45.1 32.6 19.5	65.3 39.4 33.2 16.1	84.2 62.2 40.1 21.7	59.5 48.4 32.3 21.2	29.2 18.2 10.1 8.1	29.2 14.1 13.9 6.3	48.7 34.6 22.2 12.9	
FEMALE, ALL AGES	60.9	35.8	32.8	49.2	38.8	14.0	14.0	29.0	
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45 YEARS AND OVER	92.0 88.1 59.8 35.9	57.4 43.9 39.2 20.5	64.2 35.9 35.7 18.4	75.4 64.7 51.9 28.6	54.4 55.8 38.6 23.7	28.0 19.4 13.3 7.3	29.5 15.2 16.6 5.7	46.7 37.9 30.8 16.2	

NOTE: EXCLUDED FROM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER PESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOP MEDICAL ATTENTION.

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



[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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	JANMAR.	APRJUNE	JULY-SEPT.	OCTDEC.	
	NUMBER OF PER	SONS INJURED F	ER 100 PERSONS	PER QUARTER	
BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES	6.5	8.4	7.3	7.0	
UNDER 17 YEARS 17 YEARS AND OVER	7.5 6.0	10.4 7.5	9.8 6.1	8.7 6.2	
MALE, ALL AGES	8.5	10.4	8.3	7.8	
UNDER 17 YEARS 17 YEARS AND OVER	10.1 7.8	12.6 9.3	10.9 7.1	9.8 6.8	
FEMALE, ALL AGES	4.5	6.6	6.3	6+2	
UNDER 17 YEARS 17 YEARS AND OVER	4.8 4.4	8.1 5.9	8.7 5.3	7.5 5.7	

NOTE: EXCLUDED FOOM THESE STATISTICS ARE ALL CONDITIONS INVOLVING NEITHER FESTRICTED ACTIVITY NOR MEDICAL ATTENTION.

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



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#### TABLE 24. DAYS OF DISABILITY PEP PERSON PER QUARTEP, BY SEX, TYPE OF DISABILITY, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1073

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

		BOTH SEXES MALE							FFMALE							
TYPE OF DISABILITY AND AGE	JAN MAR.	APR JUNE	JULY- SEPT.	DCT DEC.	JAN Mar.	APP JUNE	JUL Y- SEPT.	CC1 DEC.	JAN MAR.	APP JUNE	JULY- SEPT.	OCT DEC.				
		l	L	DAYS OF	DISABIL	ITY PER	PERSON	PER QU	AFTEP							
DAYS OF RESTRICTED ACTIVITY, ALL AGES	4.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.7	5.4	4.2	4.0	4.6				
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	3.9 3.5 3.9 6.1 9.2	2.4 2.1 2.9 6.1 8.2	2.1 1.8 3.1 5.2 8.3	3.4 2.7 3.7 5.2 7.8	4.0 3.2 3.2 5.7 7.7	2.8 2.1 2.4 6.0 7.8	2.0 1.7 2.7 5.0 7.9	3.7 2.7 3.1 4.8 6.5	3.7 3.8 4.6 6.5 10.2	2.0 2.1 3.4 6.1 8.5	2,2 2,0 3,4 5,5 8,6	3.1 2.8 4.2 5.5 8.8				
DAYS OF BED DISABILITY, ALL AGES	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.9				
UNDER 6 YEARS 6-16 YEARS 17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	1.7 1.7 1.7 2.4 4.3	1.0 0.8 1.2 1.8 2.9	0.8 0.6 1.1 1.7 2.9	1.5 1.2 1.4 1.8 3.0	1.8 1.4 1.3 2.0 3.5	1.1 7.8 0.8 1.8 2.7	0.8 0.5 0.8 1.5 3.1	1.6 1.0 1.8 2.3	1.6 1.9 2.1 2.7 4.8	0.9 ).9 1.5 1.9 3.0	0.8 0.7 1.4 1.8 2.8	1.3 1.3 1.8 1.9 3.5				
DAYS LOST FROM WORK, 17 YEARS AND OVER	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4				
17-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	1.6 1.9 2.4	1.1 1.4 0.6	1.2 1.2 1.7	1.3 1.4 1.6	1.3 2.0 2.2	1.1 1.4 1.0	1.1 1.3 1.9	1.2 1.3 1.9	1.9 1.8 2.6	1.2 1.5 *	1.3 1.1 1.4	1.4 1.4 *				
DAYS LOST FROM SCHOOL, 6-16 YEARS	2.2	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.4	1.4	2.4	1.1	0.5	1.5				

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



## Table 25. Number and percent of persons 17-64 years giving blood and number of times donor gave blood per donor per year, by sex and age: United States, 1973

Sex and age	Total population in thousands	Blood donors in thousands	Percent of population who donated blood	Number of times donor gave blood per donor per year
<u>Both sexes</u>				
All ages 17-64 years	121,550	6,461	5.3	1.6
17-24 years	29,063 49,953 62,526	1,486 3,364	5.1	1.5 1.6
<u>Male</u>	42,554	1,012	5.0	1.0
All ages 17-64 years	58,256	4,635	8.0	1.6
17-24 years 25-44 years 45-64 years	14,000 24,091 20,164	950 2,571 1,113	6.8 10.7 5.5	1.5 1.7 1.6
Female				
All ages 17-64 years	63,294	1,827	2.9	1.5
17-24 years 25-44 years 45-64 years	15,062 25,862 22,370	536 793 498	3.6 3.1 2.2	1.4 1.5 1.4

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates of blood donors are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AN and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 47 code P4AN-M. The relative standard errors of the estimates of times gave blood are found on the chart on page 42 code A4AW. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

# Table 26. Number of blood donations and percent distribution of reasons for giving blood, by sex and age: United States, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

Corr and acc	Number <sup>1</sup> of	Number <sup>1</sup> Reason for giving blood								
Sex and age	in thousands	Total <sup>1</sup>	Sold	Replaced	Blood bank	Other donation	Other reason			
Both sexes		Percent distribution								
All ages 17-64 years-	10,215	100.0	8.1	19.8	35.2	29.6	6.9			
17-24 years 25-44 years 45-64 years	2,182 5,523 2,510	100.0 100.0 100.0	16.7 6.8 3.6	17.2 21.0 19.2	26.7 37.8 37.0	32.6 26.2 34.5	6.0 8.0 5.3			
Male										
All ages 17-64 years-	7,538	100.0	8.3	20.3	36.0	28.2	6.8			
17-24 years 25-44 years 45-64 years	1,419 4,316 1,803	100.0 100.0 100.0	19.0 6.9 *	19.7 20.8 19.7	25.1 39.2 37.0	30.3 25.2 33.7	5.3 7.7 5.8			
All ages 17-64 years-	2,676	100.0	7.8	18.2	33.0	33.7	7.1			
17-24 years 25-44 years 45-64 years	763 1,207 707	100.0 100.0 100.0	12.5 6.5 *	12.6 21.9 18.0	29.8 32.7 36.9	37.0 29.9 36.6	* 8.9 *			

<sup>1</sup>Includes unknown reason.

NOTE: The relative standard errors of estimates are found on the chart on page 48 code A4AM and the relative standard errors of percents are found on the chart on page 47 code P4AN-M. A guide to the use of the relative standard error charts is on page 41.

#### Table 27. Population and percent of persons using selected preventive care services, by sex and age: United States, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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]

	Во	th sexes			Male		Female						
Type of care and age	Population in thousands	Percent with care at any time	Percent with care in past year	Population in thousands	Percent with care at any time	Percent with care in past year	Population in thousands	Percent with care at any time	Percent with care in past year				
Electrocardiogram													
All ages 40+ years-	73,949	60.4	24.5	33,917	64.6	27.1	40,032	56.8	22.3				
40-64 years 65+ years	53,696 20,253	57.8 67.2	22.9 28.9	25,531 8,386	62.6 70.7	26.0 30.5	28,165 11,867	53.5 64.8	20.0 27.8				
<u>Glaucoma test</u>													
All ages 40+ years-	73,949	53.7	23.4	33,917	50.1	21.9	40,032	56.7	24.8				
40-64 years 65+ years	53,696 20,253	53.0 55.7	22.8 25.0	25,531 8,386	49.9 50.9	21.6 22.7	28,165 11,867	55.8 59.0	24.0 26.6				
Chest x-ray													
All ages 17+ years-	141,802	80.1	31.2	66,641	80.3	31.9	75,161	80.0	30.7				
17-39 years 40-64 years 65+ years	67,854 53,696 20,253	76.5 85.1 78.9	28.8 34.1 31.7	32,724 25,531 8,386	76.4 84.7 82.4	28.8 35.2 33.5	35,129 28,165 11,867	76.7 85.6 76.5	28.8 33.1 30.5				
Eye examination													
All ages 3+ years	195,775	87.7	41.3	94,109	85.7	41.4	101,666	89.6	41.3				
3-16 years 17-39 years 40-64 years 65+ years	53,972 67,854 53,696 20,253	79.7 88.8 92.0 94.0	60.3 33.1 35.4 33.8	27,467 32,724 25,531 8,386	78.9 86.5 89.7 92.6	59.4 33.6 35.2 31.7	26,505 35,129 28,165 11,867	80.5 90.9 94.1 95.0	61.3 32.7 35.7 35.3				
Breast examination													
All ages 17+ years-	141,802	42.7	25.4	•••			75,161	76.3	48.0				
17-39 years 40-64 years 65+ years	67,854 53,696 20,253	41.0 42.0 34.6	29.7 23.3 16.7	····	· · · · · · ·	· · · · · · ·	35,129 28,165 11,867	79.1 80.1 59.1	57.4 44.4 28.5				
Routine physical													
All ages under 17 years	63,997	86.2	50.1	32,599	86.5	52.3	31,397	85.9	47.8				

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

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#### TABLE 28. POPULATION USED IN COMPUTING ANNUAL RATES SHOWN IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1973

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutionalized 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
	POPU	LATION IN THOUSA	NDS
ALL AGES	205,799	99,241	106,558
UNDER 17 YEAR S	63,997	32,599	31,397
UNDER 6 YEARS	20,391	10,540	9,852
6-16 YEARS	43,605	22,060	21,545
17-44 YEARS	79,016	38,092	40,925
17-24 YEARS	29,063	14,000	15,062
25-44 YEARS	49,953	24,091	25,862
25-34 YEARS	27,750	13,418	14,332
35-44 YEARS	22,204	10,673	11,531
45 YEARS AND OVER	62,786	28,550	34,237
45-64 YEARS	42,534	20,164	22,370
65 YEARS AND OVER	20,253	8,386	11,867
	CURRENT	Y EMPLOYED POPU	LATION
ALL AGES-17 YEARS AND OVER	83,441	51,193	32,248
17-44 YEARS	53,087	32,353	20,734
17-24 YEARS	18,205	10,199	8,006
25-44 YEARS	34,882	22,153	12,729
45 YEARS AND OVER	30,354	18,840	11,514
45-64 YEARS	27,260	16,852	10,408

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.

3,094

1,988

1,106

...

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

65 YEARS AND OVER-----

## 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 1973.

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 376 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 four households. Three general types of segments are used. Area segments which are defined geographically.

List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.

Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.

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 12,000 segments containing 51,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 120,000 persons in 41,000 interviewed households in a year.

Descriptive material on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in the HIS has been published<sup>1</sup> as well as a detailed description of the sample design<sup>2</sup> and a report on the estimation procedure and the method used to calculate sampling errors of estimates derived from the survey.<sup>3</sup>

Collection of data.—Field operations for the survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census 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 1970 populations within 12 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, noninstitutionalized 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>National 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. <sup>2</sup>U.S. National Health Survey: The statistical de-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>U.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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>National 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.

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 hospitalizations. 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-monthrecall 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 was about 3.5 percent— 1.4 percent was refusal, and the remainder was 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 times 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 population 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. lem. The results have been published in several reports.<sup>5-8</sup>

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variation that occurs 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. However, it does not include systematic 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 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

<sup>5</sup>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.

Printing Office, July 1965. 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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

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.<sup>4</sup>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 prob-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>National Center for Health Statistics: Quality control and measurement of nonsampling error in the Health Interview Survey. *Vital and Health Statistics.* Series 2-No. 54. DHEW Pub. No. (HSM) 73-1328. Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Washington. U.S. Government Printing Office, Mar. 1973.

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

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

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual 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 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 standard 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 agesex-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-sexcolor 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,

is

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 \ V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 \ V_{x2})^2}$$

 $d = X_1 - X_2$ 

where  $X_1$  is the estimate for class 1,  $X_2$ is the estimate for class 2, and  $V_{x1}$  and  $V_{x2}$  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. The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows:

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

		Use:	
Statistic	Rule	Code	On page
Number of: Persons in the U.S. population, or total number in any age- sex-color category	1	Not subject to sampling error A4AN	42
Acute conditions: Per quarter	1 1	A1BN A4BN	43 44
Persons with limitation of activity	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A4AN A4BN A4CN A4CW A4AW A4AW A4BM A4BM A4BM A4AN A4AN A4AN A4AN	42 44 42 42 42 42 42 44 42 42 42 48
Disability days: Per quarter	1 1	A1BW A4BW	45 44
Rates per 100 persons:         Acute conditions and persons injured:         Per quarter         Per year         Disability days associated with acute conditions and with injuries         Hospital discharges	4(a) 4(a) 4(a) 4(a)	A1BN A4BN A4BW A4CN	43 44 44 42
Rates per person:         Disability days:         Per quarter         Per year         Dental visits         Physician visits         Hospital days per person with episodes         Blood donations	4(a) 4(a) 4(a) 4(a) 4(b) 4(b)q	A1BW A4BW A4BM A4BM Numer.: A4AW Denom.: A4AN Numer.: A4AM Denom.: A4AN	45 44 44 42 42 42 48 42
Average length of stay	4(b)	Numer.: A4CW Denom.: A4CN	42 42
Percent distribution of: Acute conditions Persons with limitation of activity Persons with hospital episodes Persons by interval since last physician visit Persons by interval since last dental visit Persons by interval of preventive care Persons with blood donation Blood donations	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	P4BN-M P4AN-M P4AN-M P4AN-M P4AN-M P4AN-M P4AN-M P4AN-M	46 47 47 47 47 47 47 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 (Qode: A4CN) has a relative standard error of 6.8 percent, or a standard error of 68,000 (6.8 percent of 1,000,000).



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 6,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type B statistic has a relative standard error of 19.3 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 1,158,000 (19.3 percent of 6,000,000).



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

Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 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 or a standard 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

Size of estimate (in thousands)

Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 20,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a wide range type B statistic has a relative standard error of 16.0 percent, read from scale at left side of chart, or a standard error of 3,200,000 (16.0 percent of 20,000,000).



#### Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection for type B data, Narrow and Medium range

Estimated percentage

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.



Estimated percentage

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



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

Size of estimate (in thousands)

Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Medium range Type A statistic (code: A4AM) has a relative standard error of 4.4 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 88,000 (4.4 percent of 2,000,000).

#### 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 "medicaldisability 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,<sup>9</sup> 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 Kidnev 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>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-

Condition Group	International Classification Code Number
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
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-N9_4, N996-N999
Fractures dislocations sorains and strains	N800-N848
Fractures and dislocations	N800-N839
Sprains and strains	N840-N848
	N870 N872 N884 N890 N894 N900 N907
Contusions and superficial journes	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 otmost and the puercerium	630-678
Diseases of the skin .	680-709
Diseases of the muscule . Atol system	717-733, 787
All other acute condit	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 a tivity" 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 "orked at or had a job or business. (See "Curcently employed persons" under "Demographic Terms."

School-ters 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 "homemoving motor vehicle" and "while at workmoving 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, no't 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

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 "nonmoving 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 classof-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 occurred 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.

## **Terms Relating to Corrective Lenses**

Corrective lenses.—Corrective lenses include eye-glasses and contact lenses. The term is limited to visual aids worn to correct or improve vision and therefore excludes sunglasses worn only to filter light, safety glasses worn only for protection of the eyes, hand magnifying glasses, and other such devices. However, if the safety glasses are worn also for correction or improvement of vision, they are considered corrective lenses as are prescription sunglasses.

## **Terms Relating to Blood Donors**

Blood donor.—Any person who reported giving or selling his blood to a blood bank, a hospital, the Red Cross, or to any other place during the 12-month period immediately preceding the interview. Reasons for giving blood are as follows:

Sold blood.—A person who received some cash payment as compensation for his blood donation is considered to have sold blood.

Replaced blood.—A person who made a blood donation to help restore the supply of blood used by a relative or friend is classified as having replaced blood.

Blood bank.—A person who donates blood for the assurance of free blood if needed in the future by some family member is classified as contributing to a blood bank. This type of "blood assurance" program usually requires regular blood contributions and offers coverage of family members for some specified future period of time.

Other unpaid donation.—Classified in this category are persons who gave blood for no tangible gain or reward, that is, receiving blood in the future, replacing blood used by a particular person, or receiving cash or some type of pay in kind.

Other reason.—All reasons for donating blood that are not covered in the four categories specified above are considered as "other reason." As an example, someone receiving some other form of compensation, such as a day off from work, would have been classified to other reason.

## **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

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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.

## APPENDIX III. QUESTIONNAIRE AND FLASH CARDS

NOT	ICE - All information which would permit identification	of the individual	will b	e held in str	ict confide	nce, will be i	0 M Ised	B No. 6	8-R1600, App	roval Expires f	larch Jr, 1974
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	d. None								a.m D.m	. a.m. . p.m	
	GO TO PROBE PAGE 2						H		a,m	a.m.	
10,	Land use 2 RURAL Regular units and Special Plac	e units coded 85	588	in 6c, go to	URB, Q. 11.	AN (13)	2		pm a.m	. p.m. . a.m.	
	Special Place Units not coded	65-66 in oc, go	το Q	13			3		p.,n	. p.m.	
11	Do you own or rent this place? Owned	Rer	nted		Rente	ed for free	4		a,m pm	. a.m. . p.m.	
12a.	Does the place your living quarters are (owned renter Does the place you (own/rent/rent for free) have 1	0 acres or more <sup>1</sup>	). ' 1	ιΥ ( <i>b</i> )	2 N	(c)	5		am p.m	a.m. p.m.	
v	other farm products from this place amount to \$50	or more?	:	2 Y (13)	4 N	(13)	6		a.m	. am.	
c	During the past 12 months did sales of crops, live other farm products from this place amount to \$250	stock, and   or more?	:	3 Y	s N		20.	List co requiri	lumn numbe	rs of family m	embers callbacks
13.	How many rooms are in this (Unit)? Count the kitchen but not the bathroom		¦ To	otal rooms				for Co	ndition Supp	lements	NONE
14.	How many bedrooms are in this (Unit)? If 'None'' describe in footnotes		Nu	imber of bed	rooms		21.	Record	of addition	al personal ca	lls
15	What is the telephone number Area code	Number	16	. Was this i	nterview	observed'		Date	Beginning	Ending	Col. Nos. completed
	here? 2 None			1 Y	2	N	T		a.m	. a.m.	
17.	Interviewer's name		Co	ode					p.m a.m	. p.m. . a.m	
•	NOTE: Before leaving household, check that item	20 has an entry	, De	termine	<del></del>		2		pn	. p.m.	
FO	the best time for callbacks for Condition S DTNOTES	ouppiements.			· · ·		3		a.m p.m	. a.m. . p.m	
							4	Numb	a.m p.m	a.m. p.m	
							1 <sup>220</sup>	teleph	ione calls	interviev	w time
							í				

•

		ı <sup>−</sup> ( <b>SP</b>
1a. What is the name of the head of this household? - Enter name in first column.       Yes* No         b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? - List all persons who live here.       Yes* No         c. I have listed (Read names.) Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers?       Image: Column of the persons who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home?       Image: Column of the persons who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home?       Image: Column of the persons who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home?       Image: Column of the persons in this household have a home anywhere else?       Image: Column of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States?       Yes*       No         c. It are duty with the Armed Forces of the United States?       Yes*       Yes*       No	10.	First name 1 AGE Last name 1 RACE 1 W 2 N 3 OT
<ol> <li>How isrelated to (Head of household)?</li> <li>What is 's date of birth? (Enter date and Age, and circle Race and Sex)</li> </ol>	2.	Relationship SEX HEAD 2 F Month Day Year
1. Record the number of Doctor Visits and Hospitalizations.	l	DOCTOR HOSP
2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.		Q. No Condition
Reference dates		
2-week period,,		
Dentist and Doctor visit probe		
Hospital probe		
Refer to Flashcard to determine Sample Person(s); mark SP box(es) at top of persons' column(s).	[	
If related persons 17 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say:		0 🗍 Under 17
Is your, your, etc., at home now? If "Yes" ask: Please ask them to join us.		1 🗍 At home
		2 📑 Not at home
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, <u>(date)</u> , and ending this past Sunday, <u>(date)</u> .		Y (46)
4a. During those 2 weeks, did stay in bed because of any illness or injury?	4a.	00 N If age: 17+(5) 6-16 (n)
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did stay in bed all or most of the day?	ь.	Days J Under 6 (2)
5. During those 2 weeks, now many days ald litness or injury keep ~- from work? (For females): not counting work around the house?	5.	WL days (7)
6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep from school?	6.	
If NO days in Q. 4b, go to Q. 8		Days
7. On how many of these days lost from { work school } did stay in bed all or most of the day?	7.	00 🗋 None
8a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school	8a.	1 Y
Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury?		2 N (≠
b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed lost from work lost from school } )	ь.	Days
Juring that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day?		
9a. What condition caused to wiss school ut down	9a.	Later Hanner in itter C Later
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
b. Did any other condition cause him to miss work miss school cut down during that period?	ь.	Y N (NF)
c. What condition?	с,	E ter circle in in iter I Fingen 96
10a. During the past 2 weeks did anyone in the family, that is you.		
your, etc., have any (other) accidents or injuries? Y N (11)		
b. Who was this? - Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column.	106.	∫_] Accident or injury Injury
c. what was the injury:		
d. Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period? Y (Reask 10b and c) N		X Salar a second
e. As a result of the accident, did — see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?	e.	N

11a. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family,	×	N ((2)		
			<u></u>	a the state of the second s
b. Who was this? - Mark "Dental visit" box in person's column.			ПЪ.	Dental visit
c. During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentist?	Y (Reask 11b and c)		il des	
d. During the past 2 weeks, how many times did go to a dentist?			d.	No. of dental visits (NP)
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		źź	
Do not ask for children 1 yr. old and under. 12a. During the past 12 months (that is, since <u>(date)</u> a year aga), about how man (Include the visits you already told me about.)	ny visits did make to a	dentist?	12a.	00 🛄 None Number of visits
b. ABOUT how long has it been sinceLAST went to a dentist?			ь.	t 2-week dental visit
				2 Past 2 weeks not reported (Q.11)
				3 2 weeks-6 months
				5 🔄 I year
				6 2-4 years
				8 🗋 Never
FOOTNOTES				
	·······			
13. During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did —— see a medical doctor?		1	13.	
				Number of visits
(Besides those visits)	<u>tia in</u>	1		
14a. During that 2-week period didanyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?	Y N (15)			
b. Who was this? - Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.		1	146.	Doctor visit
c. Anyone else?	Y (Reask 14b a N	ndic)		
If "Doctor visit," ask:				
d. Now many times did visit the doctor during that period?			d.	Number of visits (NP)
130. During that period, did anyone in the tamily get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?	Y N (16)			
b. Who was the phone call about? - Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.		1	5ь.	Phone call
c. Any calls about anyone else?	Y (Reask 15b a	nd c)		
	N			
d. How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about ?			·a.	Number of calls (NP)
		5 A	200	
Fill item C, (DOCTOR), from Q.'s 13–15 for all persons. Ask Q. 16a for each person with visits in DOCTOR box.				Condition (Item C THEN 16d)
16a. For what condition did — see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?		ין	6a.	Pregnancy (16e)
b. Did see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?			ь.	Y N (NP)
c. What condition?			с.	Enter condition in Item C ond ask 16d
d. During that period, did see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?				Y (16c) N (NP)
e. During the past 2 weeks was sick because of her pregnancy?			e,	Y N (16d)
e. During the past 2 weeks was sick because of her pregnancy? f. What was the matter?			e. f.	Y N (16d) Enter condition in item C (16d)

17a. During the past 12 months, (that is since <u>(date)</u> 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.)	17a.	000 [ ] Only when in hospital 000 [ ] None Number of visits
b. ABOUT how long has it been since LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor?	ь.	1 [] 2-week DV
		2 Past 2 weeks not reported
		3 2 wks6 mos.
		4 Over 6-12 mos.
		5 [ lyear
		6 - 2-4 years
		8 Never
18a. What was doing most of the past 12 months - (For males); working or doing something else?	18.	t 🔄 Working (23a)
Ages b. What was doing?	19.	2 🔄 Keeping house (235)
17+ If 45+ years and was not ''working,'' ''keeping house,'' or ''going to school,'' ask		3 🛄 Retired, health 22)
d. If "retired." ask: Did he retire because of his health?		4 🛄 Retired, other 😂
19a What was doing most of the nast 12 months - going to school or doing something else?		S Going to school (25)
Ages 1/3. India was coming most of the past 12 months - going to school of doing something else: A_IA   If "something else," ask:		7 6 4-16 something else (22)
b. What was doing?		
Ages under 6		0 1 1-5 years (20) 0 Under 1 (21)
20a. Is able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children?	20	Y 1 N (27)
b. Is he limited in the kind of play he can do because of his health?	ь.	2 Y (2 <sup>1</sup> ) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of play because of his health?	ς.	2 Y (27) N (26)
21a. Is limited in any way because of his health?	21 a.	1 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.	ь.	(27)
22a. Does —— health now keep him from working?	22a.	1 Y (27) N
b. Is he limited in the kind of work he could do because of his health?		2 Y (27) N
c. Is he limited in the amount of work he could do because of his health?	 C.	2 Y (27) N
d. Is be limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	 d.	3 Y (27) N (26)
23a Dees NOW have a joh?	22-	× (35-1) N
$f_{\text{abs}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2}$	230.	
b. In terms of health, is Now able to work - keep house) at all?	ь.	Y 1 N (27)
c. Is he limited in the kind of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?		2 Y (2 <sup>7</sup> ) N
d. Is he limited in the amount of (work - housework) he can do because of his health?	d.	2 Y (27) N
e. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	e.	3 Y (27) N (26)
24. In terms of health would be able to go to school?	24.	Y IN (27)
25a. Does (would) have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?	25a.	2 Y (27) N
b. Is he (would he be) limited in school attendance because of his health?	ь.	2 Y (27) N
c. Is he limited in the kind or amount of other activities because of his health?	с.	3 Y (27) N (26)
26a. 1s limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?	26a.	4 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.	ь.	
27a. About how long has he { been limited in	27a.	000 🗌 Less than I month 1 Mos. 2Yrs.
b. What (other) condition causes this limitation?	ь.	Enter condition in item C
If "old age" only, ask: Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?		and ask c Old age only (NP)
c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition?	c.	Y iFeask N b and cl
Mark box or ask;		Only I condition
d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?	d.	Enter main condition

280. Was a	patient in a hospital at any time since <u>(date)</u> a year ago?		280.	Y N (item C)
b. How man	y times was —— in a hospital since <u>(date)</u> a year ago?	a a succession and a succession of the		Times (Item C)
29a. Was anyo similar p	ne in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home, or lace since <u>(date)</u> a year ago?	Y N (30)		
b. Who was	this? - Cırcle ''Y'' ın person's column.		295.	Y
For each c. During th	"Y" circled, ask: at period, how many times was —— in a nursing home or similar place	?	c	Times (Item C)
Ask for e	ach child   year old or under if date of birth is on or after reference	date.		
30a. Was H If ''Yes,' If ''Yes,'	<pre>corn in a hospital? ' and no hospitalizations entered in his and 'or mother's column, enter ' and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and/or baby, ask 301</pre>	er ''I'' in 28b and item C. b for each.	30a.	Y N (NP)
b. Is this ho If ''No,''	sspitalization included in the number you gave me for ? correct entries in Q. 28 and item C for mother and 'or baby.		 b.	Y N
31a. DURING (yau, yau If "Yes," b. Who was where rep c. During th	THE PAST 12 MONTHS, did anyone in the family r, etc.) have - " ask b and c this? Enter name of condition and letter of line ported in appropriate person's column in tem C. repost 12 months, did anyone else have ?	A. Goiter or other thyroid trouble? B. Diabetes? C. Cystic fibrosis? D. Anemia? E. Epilepsy? F. Multiple sclerosis? G. Migraine?	Glan	idular rder
32. Compare	d to other persons ——'s age, would you soy that his health is excelle	ent, good, fair, or poor?	32. 1	(1) E 2 G 3 F 4 P
<b>R</b> Q.'s 432	For persons 17 years old or over, show who responded for (or was p If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For for them.	resent during the asking of) Q.'s 4-32. persons under 17 show who responded	1 🛄 R4 2 🛄 R4 Perso	esponded for self-entirely esponded for self-partly on was respondent
FOOTNOTES				

			J		20-		1 C)	v	N 1.	
Y N (Item C)	280.	Y N (Item C)	¥	N (Item C)	28a. 	т N	(ITCP ()	T		
Times (Item C)		Times (Item C)	Times	(Item C)	ь.	Times (Itam C	]	Times (	(tum C)	
	<u> </u>									
·										
Y	29ь.	Y	Y		29ь.	Y		Y		
Times (Item C)	Times (Item C) Times (Item C) Times		Times	(Item C) c		Times (Itor C)		Times (In-~_C)		
Y N (NP)	30a.	YN (NP)	Y	N (NP)	30a.	Y N	(NP)	Y	N (*(?)	
Y N	ь.	Y N		N	ь.	Y N		Y	N	
	H. Neuralgia or	neu:	ritis	η	Condition affe	cting the				
31a. DURING THE PAST 12				nervous syste	m					
lf "Yes," ask b and c				J. Nephritis?			]			
b. Who was this? Enter in item C K. Kidney st						iey stones?				
L. Any					L. Any other kidney trouble?				Genito-urinary	
				M. Bladder trouble? N. Prostate trouble?			condition			
	O. Disease o				the uterus or ovary?					
		P. Any other te				6	<u>.</u>			
	22			<b>4</b>	32.		F 4 P		<b>り</b> 3 F 4 P	
1 Responded for self-entirely	1	Responded for self-partly	1 🛄 Responde 2 🛄 Responde	d for self-entirely d for self-partly	1 [] 2 []	Responded for self-en: Responded for self-par	tirely rtly	1 🔄 Responded 2 🔄 Responded	for self-entirely	
was responden	<u>۱</u> ۴	was respondent		as respondent	1					
						•				
									· · · · · · · · · - · -	

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CONDITION 1	The remaining questions will be asked as appropriate for the condition entered in:					
1. Person number Name of condition	A2 []   tem   [] Q. 3b [] Q. 3d   ] Q. 3a [] Q. 3c					
<ul> <li>When did last see or talk to a doctor about his ?         <ol> <li>In interview 1' Past 2 wks. (Item C) s [ ] 2-4 yrs.</li></ol></li></ul>	4. During the past 2 weeks, did his cause him to cut down on the things he usually does?       1 Y 2 N (9)         5. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day?					
<ul> <li>3a. What did the doctor soy it was? - Did he give it a medical name?</li> <li>3a. What did the doctor soy it was? - Did he give it a medical name?</li> <li>Do not ask for Cancer</li> <li>b. What was the cause of ? Accident or injury (A2)</li> <li>If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words:</li> <li>Ailment Condition Disorder Trouble Anemia Cyst Growth Tumor Asthma Defect Measles Ulcer</li> <li>c. What kind of is it?</li> </ul>	counting work around the house?       00 None (9)         Ask if 6-16 years:       00 Days         8. How many days did his keep him from school during that 2-week period?       00 None         9. When did first notice his?       1 Last week       4 2 weeks-3 months         2 J Week before       5 0 Ver 3-12 months       3         3 Past 2 weeks-DK which       6 More than 12 months ago       (Was it during the past 12 months or before that time?)         (Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?)       (Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?)         A3       1 Not an eye cond. (A4)       3 First eye cond. (6+ yrs.) (/0)					
For allergy or stroke, ask: d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him? For an impairment or any of the following entries: Abscess Domoge Porolysis Ache (except headache) Growth Rupture Bleeding Hemorrhage Sore Blood clot Information Sareness Boil Information Tumor Ask e:	10. Can see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print WITH GLASSES with his a. First noticed during the past 2 weeks? (Question 9)					
Cancer Nourolgio Uleor Cramps (except Neuritts Varicose veins menstruol) Pain Waak Cyst Polsy Woakness e. What part of the body is affected?	A4 buff form) c. One or more cut-down days? (Question 5)Y (Fill N (AA) blue form)					
Show the following detail: Headskull, scalp, faco Back/spine vertebraupper, middla, lowar Ear or eyeone or both Arm	FOOTNOTES					

A /	Continue for conditions listed or reported in probe question 31,								
	□ Doctor seen (12) □ Doctor not seen (11)	A5	Accident or injury	1	Other (NC)				
11. During the past 12 months what did do or take for his? (Write in)			20g. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?						
Anything else? (18)			During the part 2 years (20h) Refere 2 years (21h)						
12	After first noticed something was wrong, about how long was it	before 2 years (200) Before 2 years (210)							
before he talked to a doctor about it?		Last wook							
	(Probe: Was it a matter of days, weeks, or months?)				Over 3-12 months				
ľ	ooo ∏] Discovered by doctor (14a) 3Weeks		Week before		1-2 years				
	too 🔲 Less than one day 🛛 🔺 🔟 Months		2 weeks-3 months						
2 Days 5 Years		21a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?							
13.	BEFORE talked to a doctor about his, did he do or take		Part(s) of body		Kind of injury				
	anything for it?								
L	1 Y 2 N	4							
14a.	Does NOW take any medicine or treatment for his?								
	1 Y 2 N (15)	4							
ь.	Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor?								
1 Y 2 N		If accident happened more than 3 rouths ago, ask. b. What part of the body is affected now? What part of the body is affected in any other upper and the second in the second s							
15. Has he ever had surgery for this condition?									
16	We he even her is aligned for this condition?		low is his affected?	is he affected in	any other way:				
10.	Y 2 N		Part(s) of body		Present effects				
17	Duvies the part 12 months, about how many times has seen or	-							
talked to a doctor about his?									
	(Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.)								
	Times 000 []   None								
18.	About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day?	22. ₩	here did the accident has At home (inside hous	e)					
	Days 000 [7] None	2	At home (adjacent pr	emises) peludos reoduciu	and public sidewalls				
19a.	How often does his bother him - all of the time, often, once in a		L   Street and highway (i	neibbes toadway	and public sidewark)				
	while, or never?	s	Industrial place (Incl	udes premises)					
a El Never (l/9c) a El Other - Sherify		e (□) School (includes premises)							
		a T Other - Specify							
ь.	When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little?         1 Great deal       2 Some       3 Very little								
	4 🖸 Other - Specify	23. W	as at work at his job	or business when	the accident happened?				
	□ All the time in 19a (A5)	, I	Y ·	a While	in Armed Services				
c. Does still have this condition?			N	4 Under	17 at time of accident				
1	1 Y (A5) N	24g. W	as a car, truck, bus, or a	ther motor vehicle	•				
d.	Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?	in	volved in the accident in	any way?	Y 2 N dia				
1	2 Cured 3 1 Under control (A5)	-							
4 Other - Specify (A5)			b. Was more than one vehicle involved? Y N						
•	About how long did —— have this condition before it was cured?			-					
1	o 🛄 Less than one monthMonths 🚬Years	c. W	as it (either one) moving	at the time?	1 Y _ N				
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 [_] Last week 8888 [`] Week before	OR {7777 []] Last week 8688 []] 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?	ь.	Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-a for each visit)	Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3—6 for each visit)						
<ol> <li>Where did he see the doctor on the <u>(date)</u>, at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place?</li> <li>If Hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room?</li> <li>If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic o some other.</li> </ol>	3.	<pre>0 [ ]While inpatient in hospital (N=xt DV) 1 Doctor's office (group practice or</pre>	<ul> <li>o [] While inpatient in hospital (Next DV)</li> <li>1 [] Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic)</li> <li>2 [] Telephone</li> <li>3 [] Hospital Outpatient Clinic</li> <li>4 [] Home</li> </ul>						
kind of clinic?		s [_] Hospital Emergency Room 6, ] Company or Industry Clinic 7 [] Other - Specify	5 [] Hospital Emergency Room 6 [] Company or Industry Clinic 7 [] Other - Specify						
4. Is the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?	4.	01 [] General practitioner [] Specialist - Whot kind of specialist is he?	01 [] General practitioner [] Specialist — What kind of specialist is he?						
<ol> <li>During this visit (call) did actually see (talk to) the doctor?</li> </ol>	5.	1 Y 2 N	1 Y 2 N						
6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on <u>(date)</u> ? Write in reason	6α.								
Mark appropriate box(es)		1 [] Diag. or treatment (6c)         3 [] General checkup (6b)         2 [] Pre or Postnatal care         4 [] Eye exam. (glasses)         5 [] Immúnization         6 [] Other	1 [] Diag. or treatment (6c) 3 [] General checkup (6b) 2 [] Pre or Postnatal care 4 [] Eye exam. (glasses) 5 [] Immunization 6 [] Other						
b. Was this for any specific condition?	Ь	Y (Enter condition in 6a N (Next DV) and change to "Diag. or treatment")	Y (Enter condition in 6a N (Next DV) and change to "Diag, or treatment")						
Mark box or ask: c. For what condition did visit the doctor on <u>(date)</u> ?	c	[] Condition reported in 6a	[] Condition reported in 6a						
FOOTNOTES									

HOSPITẠL PAGE	١.	Person number
You said that was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year. USE YOUR CALENDAR 2. When did enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)? Make sure the YEAR is correct	2.	Month Day Year 19
		Name
3. What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?	3.	Street
		City (or county) State
4. How many nights was —— in the hospital (nursing home)?	4.	Nights
Complete Q. 5 from entries in Q.'s 2 and 4; if not clear, ask the questions. 5a. How many of these — nights were during the past 12 months?	5a.	N ights
b. How many of these —— nights were during the past 2 weeks?	ь,	Nights
c. Was still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?	с.	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.	6.	Normal delivery Normal at birth Condition
For delivery ask:		Cause On Card C
Was this a normal delivery? If "No," ask: FACT OF BOD'T in same For newborn, ask: What was the matter? detail as required for the		Kind
Was the baby normal at birth?		Part of body
7a. Were any operations performed on during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?	70.	Y 0 N (8)
b. What was the name of the operation?	ь.	
If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.		Y (Describe) 7 N
c. Any other operations during this stay?	¢.	
8. NOTE: If the condition in Q.6 or 7 is in Q.31 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 hospitalization	tions.	
þ		

			PRESCRIBE	D MEDICINES					
1a.	a. During the past 2 weeks, (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) did anyone in the family, (that is you, your, etc.) buy or obtain any (other) kind of medicine prescribed by a doctor? Y N (2)								
Ь.	What is t What con	he name of the medicine? Enter a dition is it for? Enter name of c	name of medicine in col. (b) of T ondition in col. (c) and reask la.	able M and ask:					
20.	Besides During th that was	the prescriptions you have alread e past 2 weeks did anyone in the prescribed by a telephone call fro	ly told me about) family get any (other) medicine om a doctor?	from a pharmacist or drugstore	Y N (3)				
D.	What con	dition is it for? Enter name of co	ame of medicine in col. (b) of Ta ondition in col. (c) and reask 2a,	able M and ask:					
3a. b.	(Besides the prescriptions you have already told me about) a. During the past 2 weeks did anyone in the family have any (other) prescriptions refilled? b. What is the name of the medicine? Enter name of medicine in col. (b) of Table M and ask: What exclusions is the face Enter name of endicine in col. (c) and ask:								
4a.	(Besides the prescriptions you have already told me about) During the past 2 weeks did anyone in the family obtain any (other) medicine directly from a doctor to take at home? Y N (Table M)								
b. 1	Nhat is t Nhat con	he name of the medicine? Enter dition is it for? Enter name of co	name of medicine in col. (b) of T andition in col. (c) and reask 4a.	able M and ask:					
TAB	LE M:	Complete columns d-k as app	ropriate for each prescription	listed. If none listed, go to ne	ext page.				
Line	Ques. No.	Enter name of medicine.	Enter name of condition and reask part a of appropriate question.	Was the —— obtained last week or the week before?	How was this medicine obtained – through a written prescription, a refill, a call to the pharmacist from the doctor, given by the doctor to take at home, or was it obtained in some other way?				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)				
A	1 2 3 4	<u></u> рк		1 Last week 2 Week before 3 In past 2 weeks, DK which 4 In interview week (NM) 5 Before 2 weeks (NM)	1       Written prescription         2       Refill         3       Call to the pharmacist         4       Given by Dr. to take at home         8       Dr. recommended (not prescribed)         5       Other - Specify				
В	 2 3 4	DK		1 Last week 2 Week before 3 In past 2 weeks, DK which 4 In interview week (NM) 5 Before 2 weeks (NM)	1       Written prescription         2       Refill         3       Call to the pharmacist         4       Given by Dr. to take at home         8       Dr. recommended (not prescribed)         5       Other - Specify				
с	1 2 3 4	<u></u> рк		1 Last week 2 Week before 3 In past 2 weeks, DK which 4 In interview week (NM) 5 Before 2 weeks (NM)	1       Written prescription         2       Refill         3       Call to the pharmacist         4       Given by Dr. to take at home         6       Dr. recommended (not prescribed)         5       Other - Specify				
Ū	1 2 3 4	□ DK		1 Last week 2 Week before 3 In past 2 weeks, DK which 4 In interview week (NM) 5 Before 2 weeks (NM)	1       Written prescription         2       Refill         3       Call to the pharmacist         4       Given by Dr. to take at home         8       Dr. recommended (not prescribed)         5       Other - Specify				
E	 2 3 4	DK		1 Last week 2 Week before 3 In past 2 weeks, DK which 4 In interview week (NM) 5 Before 2 weeks (NM)	1       Written prescription         2       Refill         3       Call to the pharmacist         4       Given by Dr. to take at home         8       Dr. recommended (not prescribed)         5       Other - Specify				

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TABLE M - Conti Who was this prescribed for? Enter appropriate person number.	During the past 2 weeks, how many different times was this medicine obtained?	How much did or will you or your family pay for this medicine? If two or more times in col. (g), add: include the total amount for the times this medicine was obtained. (h)	Did or will any other source pay any of the bill for this medicine? (1)	What (other) source paid or will pay any part of this medicine? (j)	What was the total cost of this medicine, including the amount to be paid by all sources? (k)
Person No	Times	0000 [] None (j) 9999 [] DK Dollars   Cents S	1 Y z N (NM) 9 DK (k)	Free from doctor (NM) Private health insurance Medicare Welfare (incl. Medicaid) Other - Specify	9999 [] DK Dollars Cents \$
Person No	Times	0000 [] None (j) 9999 [] DK Dollars   Cents S	1 Y 2 N (NM) 9 DK (k)	<ol> <li>Free from doctor (NM)</li> <li>Private health insurance</li> <li>Medicare</li> <li>Welfare (incl. Medicaid)</li> <li>Other - Specify g</li> </ol>	9999 DK Doltars Cents S
Person No	Times	0000 [] None (j) 9999 [] DK Dollars   Cents S	1 Y 2 N (NM) 9 DK (k)	<ul> <li>Free from doctor (NM)</li> <li>Private health insurance</li> <li>Medicare</li> <li>Welfare (incl. Medicaid)</li> <li>Other - Specify 7</li> </ul>	9999 [] DK Dollars   Cents S
Person No	Times	0000 []] None (j) 9999 [] DK Dollars   Cents S	1 Y 2 N (NM) 9 DK (k)	I Free from doctor (NM) Private health insurance Medicare Welfare (incl. Medicaid)	9999 [] DK Dollars Cents S
Person No	Times	0000 [] None (j) 9999 [] DK Dollars   Cents S	1 Y 2 N (NM) 9 DK (k)	t Free from doctor (NM) 2 Private health insurance 3 Medicare 4 Welfare (incl. Medicaid) 0 Other - Specify:	9999 DK Dollars Cents S I

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PREVENTIVE CARE	51	☐ 40+ years (1) ☐ 17-39 years (3) ☐ 3-16 years (7) ☐ Under 3 years (8)
<ol> <li>About how long has it been since had an electrocardiogram, or EKG, which involves placing wires on the chest and arms?</li> </ol>	1.	98 Never 00 Less than 1 year
<ol> <li>About how long has it been since had a test for glaucoma - this is sometimes referred to as an eye pressure test?</li> </ol>	2.	SE Never 00 Less than I year
3. About how long has it been since had a chest X-ray?	3.	98 Never 00 Less than I year Years
4a. Does —— have eyeglasses or contact lenses?	<b>4</b> a.	1 Y 2 N
b. About how long has it been since had his eyes examined to see if he needed (new) glasses?	b.	98 Never 00 Less than 1 year
Ask only of FEMALES 17+ years of age; otherwise, go to next person. 5. About how long has it been since had a Pap smear test for cancer?	5.	98 Never 00 Less than I year Years
6. About how long has it been since — had a breast examination by a doctor?	6.	95 Never 00 Less than 1 year Years
	i a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	
7a. Does have eyeglasses or contact lenses?	7a.	1 Y 2 N
b. About how long has it been since — had his eyes examined to see if he needed (new) glasses? (Include any eye exams given in school.)	ь.	98 Never 00 Less than I year
8a. During the past 12 months, was taken to a doctor for a ROUTINE physical examination, that is, not for a particular illness but for a general checkup?	Sc.	1 Y (9) 2 N
b. About how long has it been since was taken to a doctor for a routine physical examination or general checkup?	ь. 	98 🗍 Never
9. About how old was when you FIRST took him to a dentist?	9.	38 🗋 Never

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PREGNA	NCY INTERV CHECK		Females 17-44 yrs. old Females 17-44 yrs. old (	(Next page) (1)		
la. During t or had a	the post 12 months, has anyone in the family been miscarriage?	n pregnant	Y	N (Next page)		
b. Who is t	his? Mark ''Was pregnant'' box in person's colu	nn <b>.</b>			1ь.	🔲 Was pregnant
c. During t or had a	the past 12 months, has anyone else in the family miscarriage?	been pregnant	Y (Reask Ib and c)	N		
	영향: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		సం, <sup>సం</sup> స్ కుర్జి, ఇది సం, సి. కర్యాయం			SE 2225
if "Was	pregnant,'' ask:				20	Y N
Za. Is n	ow pregnantr					
(Not cou b. During (	unting ——'s current pregnancy) the past 12 months, how many times has —— been	pregnant, including misc	:arriages?		•   [	Pregnancies
(Not con c. How ma	unting ——'s current pregnancy) ny times has —— EVER been pregnant, including	miscarriages?			01 c.	Once (NP)  Prognancies
						□ None (NP)
a. now mu	ny of mere pregnancies resolved in five offici					Live births (NP)
TABLE P	Complete a line of Table P for each termin	ated pregnancy reporte	d in Q. 2b. If no term	inated pregnand	ies repo	orted, go to next page.
Person Number	Did's (last pregnancy/pregnancy before that) end in a full-term live birth, a premature live birth, a miscarriage, or what?	Did she see a doctor at any time during that pregnancy?	About how man did make to doctor BEFOR pregnancy end	o a E that ed?	for two weeks or more during that pregnancy?	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		(f)
	1       Full term         2       Premature         3       Miscarriage         4       Stillbirth         5       Abortion         6       Other - Specify	1 Y 2 N (g)	Months	Vi:	sits	1 Y 2 N
	1       Full term         2       Premature         3       Miscarriage         4       Stillbirth         5       Abortion         6       Other - Specify	1 Y 2 N (g)	Months	Vi:	sits	1 Y 2 N
	1         Full term           2         Premature           3         Miscarriage           4         Stillbirth           5         Abortion           6         Other Specify	1 Y 2 N (g)	Months	Vi	sits	1 Y 2 N
	1 - Full term 2 Premature 3 Miscarriage 4 Stillbirth 5 Abortion 5 Conter - Specify	1 Y 2 N (g)	Months	Yi	sits	1 Y 2 N

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							-11	
								•
Was pregnant	16.	U Was p	regnant	:	, Was pregnant	16.	Was pregnant	Was pregnant
		1		<u> </u>		1		
Y N	20.	Y	NN	Y	N	2a.	Y N	Y N
None (NP)		[] None	(NP)		None (NF)		(['None_NF)	None (,()
Pregnancies	ь.	Preg	nancies	.L_	Pregnancies		Pregnancies	Pregnancies
01 [] Once (NP)		01 [] Once	(N <sup>P</sup> )	01	Once NF1	1	01 Once NF1	joi Once 1
Pregnancies	e.	Preg	nancies	] _	Pregnancies		Pregnancies	Pregnancies
00 [] None (NP)		00 None	NPI	00,	00 , 1 , None (NP)		00 None NH1	00 None (NF)
Live births (NP)	ď.	Live	births (NP)		Live births (NP)	d.	Live births (*(P)	Live births (NP)
TABLE P - Continu	ed							······································
How many months pregnant was when that pregnancy	Did ha up a month after that	ive a check- i or two pregnancy	How long has it b since that pregna ended?	been ancy	Does — intend to have a check-up for that pregnancy?	FO	DTNOTES	
ended: (g)	enced:	(h)	ω		(j)			i
						1		
	1 Y (	NP)	1 Less than 2 months		1 Y			
Months	2 N		2 [_] 2+ months (/	NP)	2 N			
						1		
	1 1 1	NP)	1 [] Less than 2 months		1 Y			
Months	2 N		2 [] 2+ months (/	NP)	zN			
						1		
	1 1	(1917)	2 months					
Months	2 N		2 🛄 2+ months (/	NP)	2 N			
		(10)						
		(NP)	1 Less than 2 months		1 Ť			
Months	2 N		2 🔄 2+ months (/	NP)	2 N			

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If 17 years old or over, ask				Under 17 (NP)		
33a. During the past 12 months, has given or sold any blood t a hospital, the Red Cross, or anywhere else?	to a blood bank,	330.	1 Y	1 Y 2 N (NP)		
b. During the past 12 months, how many times has given or	sold his blood?	1.		Times		
			(Last			
For each donation reported in Q. 33b, ask:	to asthe who		time)	1 2 3 4 5 - Specify		
gove blood (the last time, the time before that, etc.)?	describes why	°.	$\vdash$			
			,	, and a second g		
			-	1 2 3 4 5 - Specify-		
				· · · <b>,</b>		
			<b></b>	1 2 3 4 5 - Specify -		
L	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4			
if 17 years old or over, ask:			C	Under 17 (NP)		
34a. What is the highest grade or year attended in school?		34a.	00	]None (35)		
			E	em: 12345678		
			н	igh: 9 10 11 12		
b. Did —— finish the —— grade (year)?		ь.	1 Y	2 Ni		
Ask for all males 17 years or over	2	20		- N (NP)		
Soa, Dia ever serve in the Armed Forces 7 the United States	:		2 1	1 N (NF)		
b. When did he serve?	Vietnam Era (Aug. '64 to present) VN	ь.	I VN	4 WWI		
Circle code in descending order of priority. Thus if person served in Vietnam and in Korea, circle VN.	Korean War (June 50-jan, 55) Kw	1				
	World War I (April '17-Nov. '18)		2 KV	v 50S		
	Other Service (all other periods) OS					
FOOTNOTES		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
[						

lf 17 years old 36a. Did work at	or over, ask: any time last week or the week before — (For females): not counting work around the house?	360.	Under 17 (%F) 1 Y_(?73)2 N		
b. Even though	ь.	1 Y 2 N			
c. Was he looking	с.	1 Y 2 N /27)			
d. Which - looking	g for work or on layoff from a job?	d.	1 Looking 3 Both 2 Layoff		
Ask for all persons with a ''Yes'' in 36a, b, or c.	37a.	Employer			
If "Yes" in 36c only, questions 37a through 37d apply to this	b. What kind of business or industry is this?	ь.	Industry		
person's LAST full-time civilian job.	c. What kind of work is (was) —— doing?	c.	Occupation		
	Fill 37d from entries in 37a—37c; if not clear, ask: d. Class of worker	d.	1 Pv't. pd. 5 Non-pd. 2 Gov. Fed. 5 Nev. wkd. 3 Gov. oth. 4 Own - Hind Color form, pd. Is the Y business incorporated? N		
Please look at 38. Which of these yours, your benefits, help f	this card (Show Card I) income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months - that is 's etc.? Include income from all sources such as wages, salaries, social security or retirement rom relatives, rent from property, and so forth.	38.	Group 03 D 07 H 00 A 04 E 08 1 01 B 05 F 09 J 02 C 06 G 10 K		
39a. Which (other) fa Mark "Income" b. Did any other fa	umily members received some income during the past 12 months? box in person's column. amily members receive any income during the past 12 months? Y (Reask 39a and b) N	39a.	-" Income		
If only one pers If 2 or more per 40. Which of these	son with "Income" box marked, go to Q. 41. sons with "Income" box marked, ask Q. 40 for each: income groups represents ——'s income for the past 12 months?	40.	Group 03 1 D 07 1 H 00 1 A 04 E 08 I 01 B 05 F 09 J 02 C 06 G 10 K		
if 17 years old 41. is now marri	or over, ask: ied, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? — Mark one box for each person.	41.	0 ]] Under 17 /(2) 1 Married - spouse present 6 Married - spouse absent 2 Widowed 4 Divorced 5		
42. How many times	s has been married?	42.	Times		

	Е	If this questionnaire extra unit, enter Cont of original sample un	is for an trol Number it						f in AREA Iso enter fo Isted on pro	SEGMENT, r FIRST un perty	it She	LIS et numb	FING SHE er Line	ET number
<u> </u>			1	ABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS	DETERMIN	IATION	S AT LISTED ADDRESS							
	LOC	ATION OF UNIT	• If listed, enter	If outside AREA SEGMENT	Are these		USE OR	CHARA	TERISTIC	5		CI	ASSIFIC	TION
	Where are t	hese quarters located?	cated? Table X, and continue inter- continue		OCCUPIED Do the occupants of these		ALL QUARTERS Do these quarters in (specify location) have				N - Not a separate unit - Add occupants to this questionnaire.			
Line No.	Enter exar e 7., busen	r jescri; li in ar lacatiar, nent, ân s Donr, rear.	view for original sample unit. • If unlisted, go to 4,	(as applicable).	ti "Yes," li'l onu line lar eact group		live and sat with any other group of people?		Direct access from the outside fracilities for this or through a common hall?		kıtchen for this	HU Separate question		err eguerum http:///////////////////////////////////
l m		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)		(7)	(8)			(9)	
1			S L	Clutside segment boundary	Yes	No	Yes – Go to 9 No and circle N	Y	es No	Yes	No	N	нÚ	от
2			s L	] Outside segment boundary	Yes	No	Yes – Go to 9 No and circle N	, ,	es No	Yes	No	N	ни	от
3			sL	[] Outside segment boundary	Yes	No	Yes – Go to 9 No and circle N	' ү	es No	Yes	No	N	HU	от

# NOTE: Be sure to continue interview for original sample unit.

FOOTNOTES

## CARD B

I. SOLD BLOOD.

- 2. REPLACED BLOOD USED BY A RELATIVE OR FRIEND.
- 3. UNPAID DONATION TO A BLOOD BANK TO ASSURE FREE BLOOD FOR THIS FAMILY IN THE FUTURE.
- 4. OTHER UNPAID BLOOD DONATION WHICH WAS NOT FOR REPLACEMENT AND DID NOT ASSURE FREE BLOOD FOR THIS FAMILY IN THE FUTURE.

5. SOME OTHER REASON.

### CARD D

- I. HEALTH CARE IS TOO EXPENSIVE.
- 2. HAVE PROBLEMS GETTING TO AND FROM THE DOCTOR.
- 3. CAN'T GET APPOINTMENTS WHEN WANTED.
- 4. OFFICE HOURS ARE INCONVENIENT.
- 5. DOCTORS NEVER SPEND ENOUGH TIME WITH ME WHEN I SEE THEM.
- 6. SOME OTHER REASON.

# CARD I

Conditions reported for v need not be asked:	which questions 3a–3e
Acne	Hernia (all types)
Appendicitis	Kidney stones
Arteriosclerosis	Laryngitis
Athlete's foot	Migraine headache
Bronchitis (any kind)	Mumps
Bunions Bursitis	Phlebitis (Thrombophlebitis)
Calluses	Pneumonia
Chickennox	Pregnancy
Cold	Sciatica
Corns	Sinus trouble (Sinusitis)
Croup Diabetes	Strep (Streptococcus) throat
Epilepsy	Tonsillitis
Gallstones	Ulcer (duodenal,
Goiter	stomach, peptic or gastric only)
Hardening of the arteries	Vasectomy
Hay fever	Warts
Hemorrhoids or piles	Whooping cough

CARD C

# 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 J \$25,000 and over ......

# CARD M

# I. VERY IMPORTANT.

- 2. SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT.
- 3. NOT IMPORTANT.

★U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1977-241-180:8

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